Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

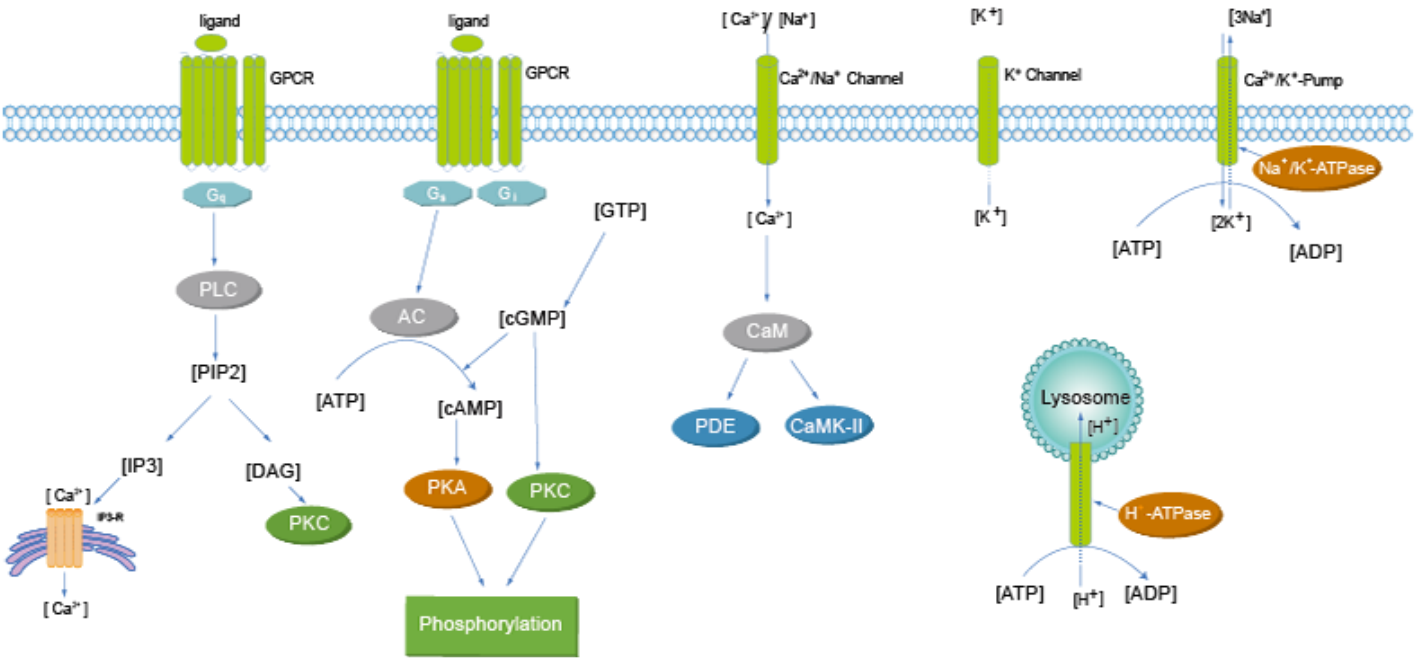
Most of molecules enter or leave cells mainly via membrane transport proteins, which play important roles in several cellular functions, including cell metabolism, ion homeostasis, signal transduction, binding with small molecules in extracellular space, the recognition process in the immune system, energy transduction, osmoregulation, and physiological and developmental processes. There are three major types of transport proteins, ATP-powered pumps, channel proteins and transporters.

ATP-powered pumps are ATPases that use the energy of ATP hydrolysis to move ions or small molecules across a membrane against a chemical concentration gradient or electric potential. Channel proteins transport water or specific types of ions down their concentration or electric potential gradients. Many other types of channel proteins are usually closed, and open only in response to specific signals. Because these types of ion channels play a fundamental role in the functioning of nerve cells. Transporters, a third class of membrane transport proteins, move a wide variety of ions and molecules across cell membranes. Membrane transporters either enhance or restrict drug distribution to the target organs. Depending on their main function, these membrane transporters are divided into two categories: the efflux (export) and the influx (uptake) transporters.

Transport proteins such as channels and transporters play important roles in the maintenance of intracellular homeostasis, and mutations in these transport protein genes have been identified in the pathogenesis of a number of hereditary diseases. In the central nervous system ion channels have been linked to many diseases such, but not limited to, ataxias, paralyses, epilepsies, and deafness indicative of the roles of ion channels in the initiation and coordination of movement, sensory perception, and encoding and processing of information. Furthermore, drug transporters can serve as drug targets or as a mechanism to facilitate drug delivery to cells and tissues.

References:

[1] Sadée W, et al. Pharm Res. 1995 Dec;12(12):1823-37.
[2] Girardin F. Dialogues Clin Neurosci. 2006;8(3):311-21.
[3] Zaydman MA, et al. Chem Rev. 2012 Dec 12;112(12):6319-33.
[4] Mishra NK, et al. PLoS One. 2014 Jun 26;9(6):e100278.



Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

Target List in Membrane Transporter/Ion Channel

ATP Synthase

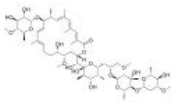
ATPases are a class of enzymes that catalyze the decompositionof ATP into ADP and a free phosphate ion. This dephosphorylation reaction releases energy, which the enzyme (in most cases) harnesses to drive other chemical reactions that would not otherwise occur. Some such enzymes are integral membrane proteins and move solutes across the membrane, typically against their concentration gradient. These are called transmembrane ATPases. Transmembrane ATPases import many of the metabolites necessary for cell metabolism and export toxins, wastes, and solutes that can hinder cellular processes. Such as the sodium-potassium exchanger (or Na^+/K^+ ATPase) and the hydrogen potassium ATPase (H^+/K^+ ATPase or gastric proton pump) that acidifies the contents of the stomach.

ATP Synthase Inhibitors

Apoptolidin

Cat. No.: HY-126679

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

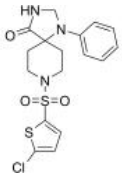


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

ATP synthase inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112715

ATP synthase inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of **c subunit of the F_1/F_O-ATP synthase** complex, inhibits mitochondrial permeability transition pore (mPTP) opening, does not affect ATP levels.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bongkrekic acid

Cat. No.: HY-136406

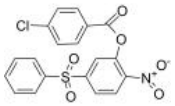
Bongkrekic acid is a **mitochondrial toxin** secreted by the bacteria Pseudomonas cocovenenans. Bongkrekic acid specific ligand for mitochondrial **adenine nucleotide translocase (ANT)** rather than the electron transport chain.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

BTB06584

Cat. No.: HY-15877

BTB06584 is a selective and IF1-dependent **mitochondrial F_1F_o-ATPase** inhibitor without compromising ATP synthesis. BTB06584 can delays ischaemic cell death.

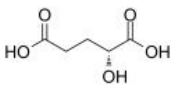


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate; (R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-113038

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

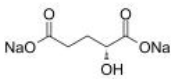


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate)

Cat. No.: HY-100542

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

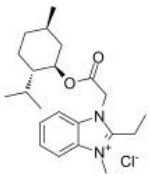


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gboxin

Cat. No.: HY-111651

Gboxin is an oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) inhibitor that targets glioblastoma. Gboxin inhibits the activity of **F_0F_1 ATP synthase**. Antitumour activity.

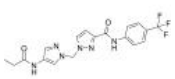


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

KUSC-5037

Cat. No.: HY-144750

KUSC-5037 is a potent **HIF-1** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=1.2 μM). KUSC-5037 inhibits mitochondrial respiratory complex V and F_oF_1-ATP synthase.

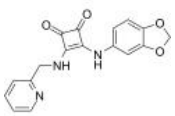


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mtb ATP synthase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146388

Mtb ATP synthase-IN-1 (compound 6ab) is a potent **Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) ATP synthase** inhibitor, with MIC of 0.452-0.499 μg/mL against Mtb.

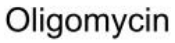


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oligomycin

Cat. No.: HY-N6782

Oligomycin, an antifungal antibiotic, is an inhibitor of **H^+-ATP-synthase**. Oligomycin blocks oxidative phosphorylation and the electron transport chain. Oligomycin inhibits HIF-1alpha expression in hypoxic tumor cells.



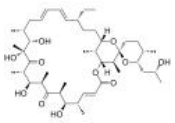
Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oligomycin A

(MCH 32)

Cat. No.: HY-16589

Oligomycin A (MCH 32), created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial **F_0F_1-ATPase** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1 μM; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.

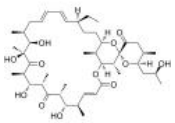


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oligomycin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6784

Oligomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from marine Streptomyces, used as an eukaryotic **ATP synthase** inhibitor, induces **apoptosis**.



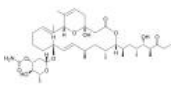
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Venturicidin A

(Aabomycin A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N125722

Venturicidin A (Aabomycin A1), from actinomycetes, is a membrane-active natural product inhibitor of **ATP synthase**.



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

BCRP

Breast cancer resistance protein; ABCG2

Breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP/ABCG2/MXR/ABCP) is an ATP-dependent efflux transporter, which belongs to the large ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter family present on cell membranes, and it is classified into the G subfamily of these transporters. BCRP is expressed in a variety of normal cells and acts as a xenobiotic efflux transporter. BCRP is often associated with cancer chemotherapeutic resistance. BCRP confers multidrug resistance (MDR) to a series of antitumor agents such as Mitoxantrone, Daunorubicin, SN-38, and Topotecan, and often limits the efficacy of chemotherapy.

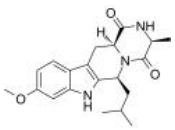
BCRP physiologically functions as a part of a self-defense mechanism for the organism. It enhances elimination of toxic xenobiotic substances and harmful agents in the gut and biliary tract, as well as through the blood-brain, placental, and possibly blood-testis barriers. BCRP recognizes and transports numerous anticancer drugs including conventional chemotherapeutic and targeted small therapeutic molecules relatively new in clinical use. Thus, BCRP expression in cancer cells directly causes MDR by active efflux of anticancer drugs. Because BCRP is also known to be a stem cell marker, its expression in cancer cells could be a manifestation of metabolic and signaling pathways that confer multiple mechanisms of drug resistance, self-renewal (stemness), and invasiveness (aggressiveness), and thereby impart a poor prognosis. Therefore, blocking BCRP-mediated active efflux may provide a therapeutic benefit for cancers.

BCRP Inhibitors

(S)-ML753286

Cat. No.: HY-100390

(S)-ML753286 is a breast cancer resistance protein (**BCRP**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM on BCRP efflux transporter.



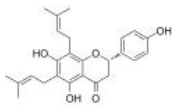
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6,8-Diprenylnaringenin

(Lonchocarpol A; Senegalensin)

Cat. No.: HY-122416

6,8-Diprenylnaringenin (Lonchocarpol A; Senegalensin), a hop prenylflavonoid, is a inhibitor of **breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP/ABCG2)**.

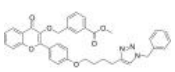


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ac32Az19

Cat. No.: HY-132934

Ac32Az19 is a potent, nontoxic, and highly selective BCRP inhibitor with an EC_{50} value of 13 nM in the BCRP-overexpressed HEK293/R2 cells.

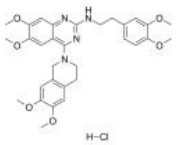


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-100356 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108347

CP-100356 hydrochloride is an orally active dual **MDR1 (P-gp)/BCRP** inhibitor, with an IC_{50}s of 0.5 and 1.5 μM for inhibiting MDR1-mediated Calcein-AM transport and BCRP-mediated Prazosin transport, respectively.



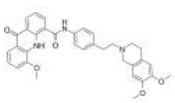
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Elacridar

(GF120918; GW0918; GG918; GW120918)

Cat. No.: HY-50879

Elacridar (GF120918) is a potent **P-glycoprotein (Pgp)** and **BCRP** inhibitor.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

FD 12-9

(Ac12Az9)

Cat. No.: HY-128685

FD 12-9 is a flavonoid dimer, acts as a dual inhibitor of **P-gp** and **BCRP**, with EC_{50}s of 285 nM and 0.9 nM, respectively. Anti-glioblastoma activity.

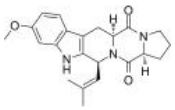
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fumitremorgin C

(12α-Fumitremorgin C)

Cat. No.: HY-N2143

Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective **ABCG2/BRCP** inhibitor.

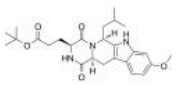


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg, 1 mg

Ko 143

Cat. No.: HY-10010

Ko 143 is a potent and selective **ATP-binding cassette subfamily G member 2 (ABCG2/BCRP)** inhibitor. Ko 143 displays >200-fold selectivity over P-gp and MRP-1 transporters.

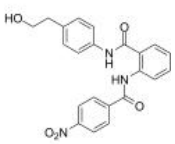


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KS176

Cat. No.: HY-19753

KS176 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) multidrug transporter (IC50 values are 0.59 and 1.39 μM in Pheo A and Hoechst 33342 assays respectively). Displays no inhibitory activity against P-gp or MRP1.



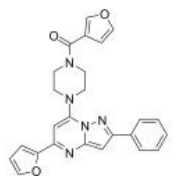
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML230

(CID44640177; SID 88095709)

Cat. No.: HY-111678

ML230 (CID44640177; SID 88095709) is a selective inhibitor of **ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter ABCG2**, and 36-fold selective for ABCG2 over ABCB1 with EC_{50}s values of 0.13 μM and 4.65 μM, respectively.



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

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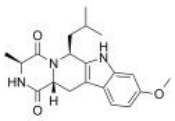
ML753286

Cat. No.: HY-116494

ML753286 is an orally active and selective **BCRP (Breast cancer resistance protein)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM. ML753286 has high permeability and low to medium clearance in rodent and human liver S9 fractions, and is stable in plasma cross species.

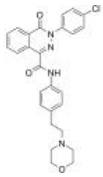


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

P-gp/BCRP-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144393

P-gp/BCRP-IN-1 (compound 19) is a potential, relatively safe, orally active and efficient efflux transporter (**P-gp** and **BCRP**) inhibitor. P-gp/BCRP-IN-1 exerts resistance reversal by inhibiting the efflux function of **P-gp** and **BCRP**.

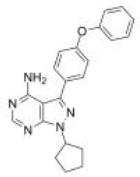


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PCI 29732

Cat. No.: HY-18010

PCI 29732 is a potent, orally active, reversible BTK inhibitor with K_i^{app} values of 8.2, 4.6, and 2.5 nM for BTK, Lck and Lyn, respectively. PCI 29732 shows only modest inhibitory activity against Itk, another Tec family kinase.

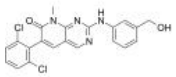


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD166326

Cat. No.: HY-118144

PD166326 is a pyridopyrimidine-type inhibitor of **receptor tyrosine kinases**, with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 8 nM for **Src** and **Abl**, respectively. PD166326 exhibits antileukemic activity.



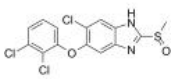
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triclabendazole sulfoxide

(TCBZ-SO)

Cat. No.: HY-136450

Triclabendazole sulfoxide (TCBZ-SO) is the main plasma metabolite of Triclabendazole, and exhibits anti-parasite effects. Triclabendazole sulfoxide can inhibit membrane transporter **ABCG2/BCRP**.



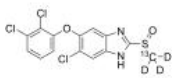
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triclabendazole sulfoxide-13C,d3

(TCBZ-SO-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-136450S1

Triclabendazole sulfoxide-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Triclabendazole sulfoxide (TCBZ-SO) is the main plasma metabolite of Triclabendazole, and exhibits anti-parasite effects. Triclabendazole sulfoxide can inhibit membrane transporter ABCG2/BCRP.



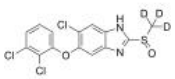
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triclabendazole sulfoxide-d3

(TCBZ-SO-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-136450S

Triclabendazole sulfoxide-d3 (TCBZ-SO-d3) is the deuterium labeled Triclabendazole sulfoxide. Triclabendazole sulfoxide (TCBZ-SO) is the main plasma metabolite of Triclabendazole, and exhibits anti-parasite effects. Triclabendazole sulfoxide can inhibit membrane transporter **ABCG2/BCRP**.

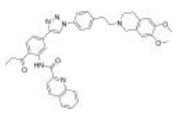


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UR-MB108

Cat. No.: HY-146676

UR-MB108 (Compound 57) is a potent, selective **ABCG2 (BCRP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 79 nM. UR-MB108 is stable in blood plasma.

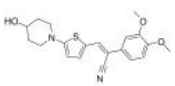


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YHO-13177

Cat. No.: HY-12757

YHO-13177 is a potent and specific inhibitor of BCRP; potentiated the cytotoxicity of SN-38 in cancer cells and no effect on P-glycoprotein–mediated paclitaxel resistance in MDR1-transduced human leukemia K562 cells.

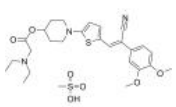


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YHO-13351

Cat. No.: HY-12758

YHO-13351 is the prodrug of YHO-13177, which is a potent and specific inhibitor of BCRP.

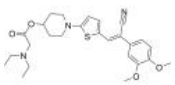


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

YHO-13351 free base

Cat. No.: HY-12758A

YHO-13351 free base is the prodrug of YHO-13177, which is a potent and specific inhibitor of BCRP.



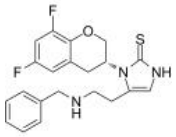
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zamicastat

(BIA 5-1058)

Cat. No.: HY-106004

Zamicastat (BIA 5-1058) is a **dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH)** inhibitor and can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to cause central as well as peripheral effects.



Purity: 95.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calcium Channel

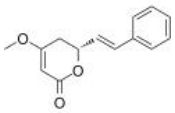
Ca2+ channels; Ca channels

Calcium channel is an ion channel which displays selective permeability to calcium ions. It is sometimes synonymous as voltage-dependent calcium channel, although there are also ligand-gated calcium channels. Voltage-gated calcium (CaV) channels catalyse rapid, highly selective influx of Ca^{2+} into cells despite a 70-fold higher extracellular concentration of Na^{+}. Some calcium channel blockers have the added benefit of slowing your heart rate, which can further reduce blood pressure, relieve chest pain (angina) and control an irregular heartbeat.

(+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na^+ and Ca^{2+} channels.



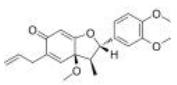
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Denudatin B

(Denudatin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N3729

(-)-Denudatin B is an antiplatelet agent. (-)-Denudatin B relaxed vascular smooth muscle by inhibiting the Ca2+ influx through voltage-gated and receptor-operated **Ca2+ channels**. And (-)-Denudatin B has nonspecific antiplatelet action.



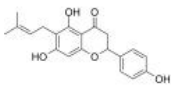
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R/S)-6-PNG

(6-Prenylnaringenin)

Cat. No.: HY-115681

(2R/S)-6-PNG (6-Prenylnaringenin) is a potent and reversible **$Ca_v3.2$ T-type Ca^{2+} channels (T-channels)** blocker. (2R/S)-6-PNG can penetrate the blood-brain barrier (BBB). (2R/S)-6-PNG suppresses neuropathic and visceral pain in mice.

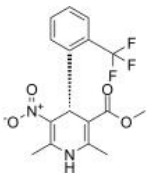


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg

(R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644

Cat. No.: HY-15125

(R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 is a **calcium channel** inhibitor. (R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 inhibits Ba^{2+} currents (I_{Ba}) (**IC_{50}**=975 nM).

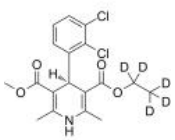


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-(-)-Felodipine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-132670S

(R)-(-)-Felodipine-d5 is the deuterium labeled (R)-(-)-Felodipine. (R)-(-)-Felodipine is the S enantiomer of Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist.

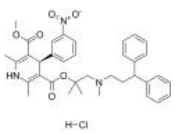


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612D

(R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine. (R)-lercanidipine hydrochloride is a calcium channel blocker.

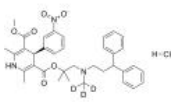


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS

(R)-lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (R)-Lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride), the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine, is a **calcium channel** blocker.

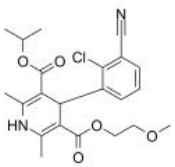


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-MEM 1003

Cat. No.: HY-121604

(Rac)-MEM 1003 is the racemate of MEM 1003. MEM 1003, a dihydropyridine compound, is a potent L-type Ca^{2+} channel antagonist and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.

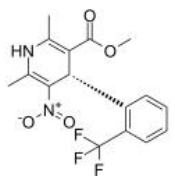


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644

Cat. No.: HY-15124

(S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 is an agonist of L-type **Ca^{2+} channel**. (S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 activates Ba^{2+} currents (I_{Ba}) (**EC_{50}**=32 nM).

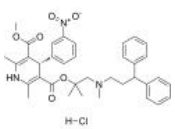


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

(S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612E

(S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the S-enantiomer of Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (S)-lercanidipine hydrochloride is a potent calcium channel blocker.

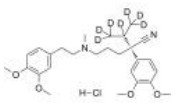


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(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.

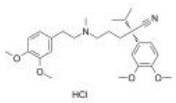


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(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.

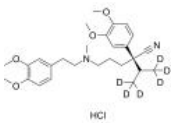


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(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.

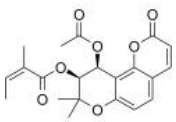


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Praeruptorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0081

(±)-Praeruptorin A is the di-esterified product of cis-khellactone (CKL) and the major active ingredient in Peucedani Radix which consists of the dried roots of Peucedanum praeruptorumDunn (Apiaceae).

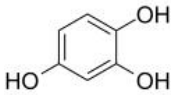


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W010451

1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (Hydroxyhydroquinone), a by-product of coffee bean roasting, increases intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration in rat thymic lymphocytes.



Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Octanol

(Octanol) Cat. No.: HY-W032013

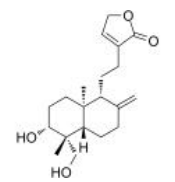
1-Octanol (Octanol), a saturated fatty alcohol, is a **T-type calcium channels (T-channels)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 μM for native T-currents. 1-Octanol is a highly attractive biofuel with diesel-like properties.

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

14-Deoxyandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N4323

14-Deoxyandrographolide is a labdane diterpene with **calcium channel** blocking activity. 14-Deoxyandrographolide desensitizes hepatocytes to TNF-α-mediated apoptosis through the release of TNFRSF1A release.

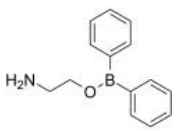


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate

(2-APB) Cat. No.: HY-W009724

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of **IP3R**. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate also inhibits the **store-operated Ca^{2+} (SOC)** channel and activates some **TRP** channels (V1, V2 and V3).

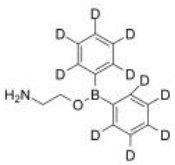


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10

(2-APB-d10) Cat. No.: HY-W009724S

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10 (2-APB-d10) is the deuterium labeled 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of **IP3R**.

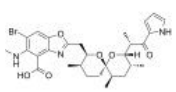


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

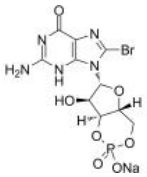


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

8-Bromo-cGMP sodium

Cat. No.: HY-101379A

8-Bromo-cGMP sodium, a membrane-permeable analogue of cGMP, is a **PKG (protein kinase G)** activator. 8-Bromo-cGMP sodium significantly inhibits Ca^{2+} macroscopic currents and impairs insulin release stimulated with high K^+.

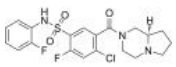


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ABT-639

Cat. No.: HY-19721

ABT-639 is a novel, peripherally acting, selective T-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker.

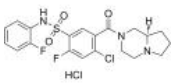


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-639 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101616

ABT-639 hydrochloride is a novel, peripherally acting, selective T-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker.



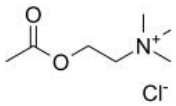
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcholine chloride

(ACh chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282

Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist. Acetylcholine chloride is a modulator of the activity of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons through the stimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs).



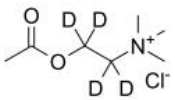
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acetylcholine-d4 chloride

(ACh-d4 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.



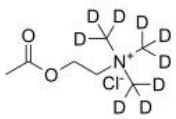
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Acetylcholine-d9 chloride

(ACh-d9 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S1

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.

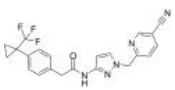


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ACT-709478

Cat. No.: HY-112723

ACT-709478 is a potent, selective, orally active, and brain penetrating **T-type calcium channel** blocker. ACT-709478 is used in the research of generalized epilepsies.

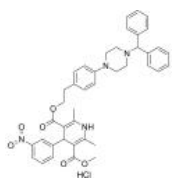


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AE0047 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-U00284

AE0047 Hydrochloride is a **calcium** blocker, used in the research of hypertensive disease.

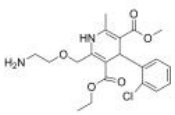


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amlodipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0317

Amlodipine, an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium. Amlodipine can be used for the research of high blood pressure and cancer.



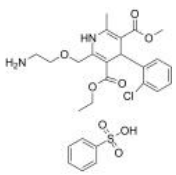
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amlodipine besylate

(Amlodipine benzenesulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0317B

Amlodipine besylate (Amlodipine benzenesulfonate), an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.

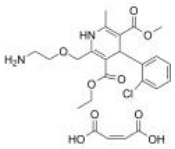


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amlodipine maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0317A

Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, acts as an orally active **antianginal agent**. Amlodipine maleate blocks the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.

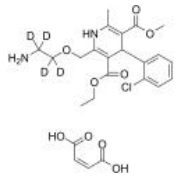


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amlodipine-1,1,2,2-d4 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0317S

Amlodipine-1,1,2,2-d4 maleate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine.



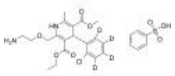
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amlodipine-d4 besylate

(Amlodipine benzenesulfonate-d4 besylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0317BS

Amlodipine-d4 (Amlodipine (benzenesulfonate)-d4) besylate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine besylate.

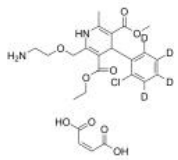


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amlodipine-d4 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0317AS

Amlodipine-d4 maleate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine maleate. Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, acts as an orally active **antianginal agent**.

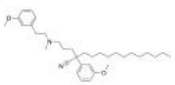


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anipamil

Cat. No.: HY-U00044

Anipamil is a long-acting **calcium channel** blocker, used for the treatment of cardiovascular disease.

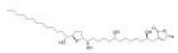


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Annonacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of **sodium/potassium (NKA)** and **sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps**.



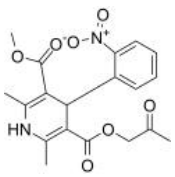
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aranidipine

(MPC1304)

Cat. No.: HY-U00212

Aranidipine (MPC1304) is a **Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist with potent and long-lasting antihypertensive effects.



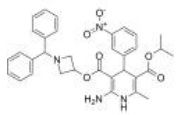
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azelnidipine

(CS 905)

Cat. No.: HY-B0023

Azelnidipine(CS 905; Calblock) is a novel dihydropyridine derivative, a L-type calcium channel blocker, and an antihypertensive.



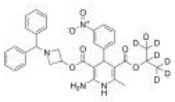
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Azelnidipine-d7

(CS-905-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-B0023S

Azelnidipine D7 is deuterium labeled Azelnidipine, which is a L-type calcium channel blocker.



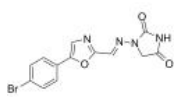
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azumolene

(EU4093 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-113920A

Azumolene (EU4093 free base), a Dantrolene analog, is a muscle relaxant. Azumolene is a **ryanodine receptor (RyR)** modulator and inhibits the calcium-release through ryanodine receptor. Azumolene can be used for malignant hyperthermia research.

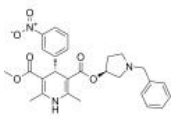


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Barnidipine

(Mepirodipine; YM-09730-5(Free base)) Cat. No.: HY-107322A

Barnidipine (Mepirodipine) is an L-type calcium antagonist (**CaA**) with high affinity for [^{3}H] initrendipine binding sites (K_i=0.21 nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

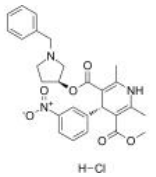


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Barnidipine hydrochloride

(Mepirodipine hydrochloride; YM-09730-5) Cat. No.: HY-107322

Barnidipine hydrochloride (Mepirodipine hydrochloride) is an L-type calcium antagonist (**CaA**) with high affinity for [^{3}H] initrendipine binding sites (K_i=0.21 nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

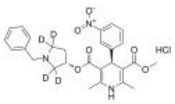


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Barnidipine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107322AS

Barnidipine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Barnidipine hydrochloride. Barnidipine (Mepirodipine) is an L-type calcium antagonist (**CaA**) with high affinity for [^{3}H] initrendipine binding sites (K_i=0.21 nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

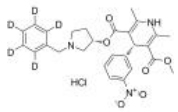


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Barnidipine-d5 hydrochloride (Mepirodipine-d5 hydrochloride; YM-09730-5-d5 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-107322S

Barnidipine-d5 (Mepirodipine-d5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Barnidipine hydrochloride.

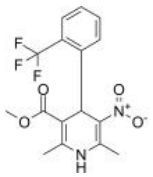


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bay K 8644

Cat. No.: HY-10588

Bay K 8644, a dihydropyridine compound, is a specific **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** agonist. Bay K 8644 increases Ca2+ influx through sarcolemmal Ca^{2+} channels by increasing the open time of the channel.

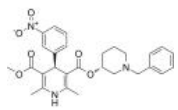


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

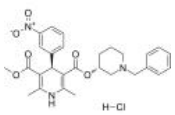


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benidipine hydrochloride

(KW-3049) Cat. No.: HY-B1448

Benidipine hydrochloride is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker for the treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension).

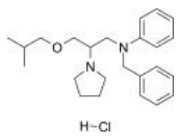


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bepridil hydrochloride

(CERM 1978) Cat. No.: HY-103315

Bepridil hydrochloride (CERM 1978) is a **calcium channel** blocker, with antianginal activity.

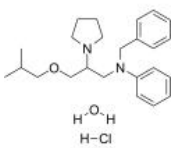


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bepridil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepridil hydrochloride hydrate; Org 5730 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-16952A

Bepridil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepridil hydrochloride hydrate) is a non-selective, long-acting **Ca^+ channel** antagonist and **Na^+**, **K^+** channel inhibitor, with antianginal and type I antiarrhythmic effects.

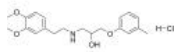


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bevantolol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-121186

Bevantolol hydrochloride is a selective **β1** and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist with **pK_i** values of 7.83, 6.9 in rat cerebral cortex, respectively. Bevantolol hydrochloride is a potent **Ca^{2+}** antagonist.



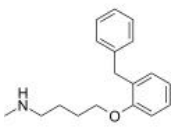
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bifemelane

(MCI-2016 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-B1558

Bifemelane is a nootropic compound. Bifemelan causes the first peak by stimulating release from intracellular Ca^{2+} stores and the second by capacitive entry through store–operated Ca^{2+} channels.

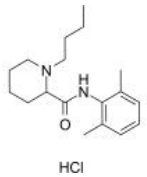


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bupivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0405A

Bupivacaine hydrochloride is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM. Bupivacaine hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic pain.

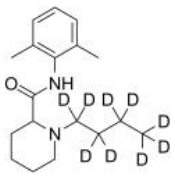


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bupivacaine-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0405S

Bupivacaine-d9 is a deuterium labeled Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM.



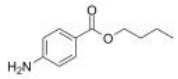
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butamben

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430

Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.



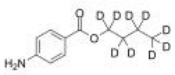
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Butamben-d9

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430S

Butamben-d9 (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9) is the deuterium labeled Butamben. Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.

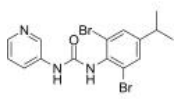


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BX430

Cat. No.: HY-110237

BX430 is a potent and selective noncompetitive allosteric **human P2X4 receptor channels** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 0.54 μM. BX430 has species specificity. BX430 is used for chronic pain and cardiovascular disease.

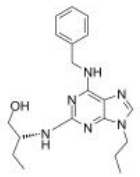


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ca2+ channel agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-41076

Ca^{2+} channel agonist 1 is an agonist of **N-type Ca^{2+} channel** and an inhibitor of **Cdk2**, with EC_{50}s of 14.23 μM and 3.34 μM, respectively, and is used as a potential treatment for motor nerve terminal dysfunction.

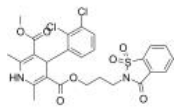


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calcium channel-modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00135

Calcium channel-modulator-1 is a **calcium channel** modulator; blocks aortic contraction with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.



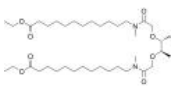
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium ionophore I

(ETH 1001)

Cat. No.: HY-136460

Calcium ionophore I (ETH 1001) is a selective **Ca^{2+} ionophore** for biological membranes.

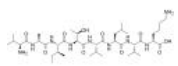


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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.

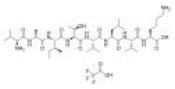


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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

CALP2

Cat. No.: HY-P1076

CALP2 is a **calmodulin (CaM)** antagonist ((K_d of 7.9 μM)) with high affinity for binding to the **CaM** EF-hand/Ca^{2+}-binding site. CALP2 inhibits **CaM**-dependent **phosphodiesterase** activity and increases intracellular Ca^{2+} concentrations.

VKFGVGFKVMVF

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

CALP2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1076A

CALP2 TFA is a **calmodulin (CaM)** antagonist (K_d of 7.9 μM) with high affinity for binding to the **CaM** EF-hand/Ca^{2+}-binding site. CALP2 TFA inhibits **CaM**-dependent **phosphodiesterase** activity and increases intracellular Ca^{2+} concentrations.

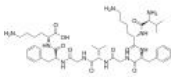
VKFGVGFKVMVF (TFA salt)

Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CALP3

Cat. No.: HY-P1075

CALP3, a Ca^{2+}-like peptide, is a potent **Ca^{2+} channel** blocker that activates EF hand motifs of Ca^{2+}-binding proteins. CALP3 can functionally mimic increased $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ by modulating the activity of Calmodulin (CaM), Ca^{2+} channels and pumps.

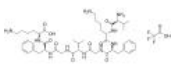


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

CALP3 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1075A

CALP3 TFA, a Ca^{2+}-like peptide, is a potent **Ca^{2+} channel** blocker that activates EF hand motifs of Ca^{2+}-binding proteins. CALP3 TFA can functionally mimic increased $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ by modulating the activity of Calmodulin (CaM), Ca^{2+} channels and pumps.



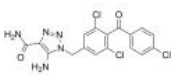
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carboxyamidotriazole

(L-651582; CAI)

Cat. No.: HY-16126

Carboxyamidotriazole (L-651582) is a cytostatic inhibitor of **nonvoltage-operated calcium channels** and **calcium channel-mediated signaling pathways**. Carboxyamidotriazole shows anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory and antiangiogenic effects.



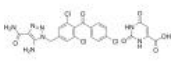
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate

(L-651582 Orotate; CAI Orotate)

Cat. No.: HY-16125

Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate (L-651582 Orotate) is the orotate salt form of Carboxyamidotriazole (CAI), an orally bioavailable signal transduction inhibitor.



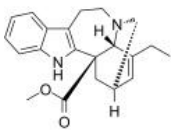
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Catharanthine

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252

Catharanthine is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.



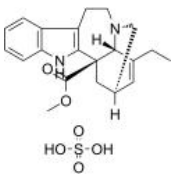
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Catharanthine Sulfate

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252B

Catharanthine Sulfate ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate) is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activities.



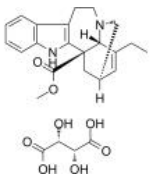
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Catharanthine Tartrate

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252A

Catharanthine Tartrate is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.

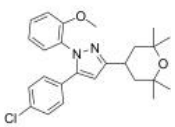


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cav 2.2 blocker 1

Cat. No.: HY-119373

Cav 2.2 blocker 1 (compound 9) is a **N-type calcium channel (Cav 2.2)** blocker for the treatment of pain, with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.



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

Cav 2.2 blocker 2

Cat. No.: HY-132268

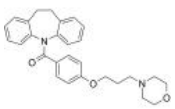
Cav 2.2 blocker 2 is a **Cav2.2 calcium channel** blocker extracted from patent WO2017046581A1, compound 1. Cav 2.2 blocker 2 can reverses hyperalgesia associated with an injury or inflammation in conjunction with the opioid.

Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cav 2.2/3.2 blocker 1

Cat. No.: HY-147639

Cav 2.2/3.2 blocker 1 (Compound 9e) is a **neuronal calcium channel** blocker with IC_{50} values of 78 μM and 80 μM against **$Ca_v2.2$** and **$Ca_v3.2$**, respectively. Cav 2.2/3.2 blocker 1 can penetrate the CNS.

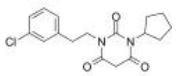


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CaV1.3 antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-134542

CaV1.3 antagonist-1 is a potent and highly selective **$Ca_V1.3$ L-type calcium channel (LTCC)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM. CaV1.3 antagonist-1 inhibits $Ca_V1.3$ LTCC >600-fold more potently than $Ca_V1.2$ LTCC.

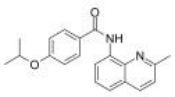


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDN1163

Cat. No.: HY-101455

CDN1163 is an allosteric **sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-ATPase (SERCA)** activator that improves Ca^{2+} homeostasis. CDN1163 attenuates diabetes and metabolic disorders.



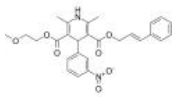
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cilnidipine

(FRC-8653)

Cat. No.: HY-17404

Cilnidipine is a long-acting, second-generation dihydropyridine **Ca^{2+}-channel** blocker on L and N-type Ca^{2+} channel. Antihypertensive effects.



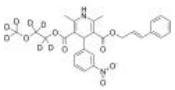
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cilnidipine-d7

(FRC-8653-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-17404S

Cilnidipine-d7 is deuterium labeled Cilnidipine. Cilnidipine is a long-acting, second-generation dihydropyridine Ca2+-channel blocker on L and N-type Ca2+ channel. Antihypertensive effects.

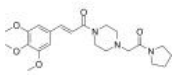


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinepazide

Cat. No.: HY-66010A

Cinepazide is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak **calcium channel** blocker. Cinepazide is a potent **vasodilator** and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.



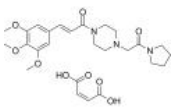
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinepazide Maleate

(MD-67350)

Cat. No.: HY-66010

Cinepazide Maleate (MD-67350) is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak **calcium channel** blocker. Cinepazide Maleate is a potent **vasodilator** and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.</br>.

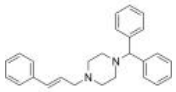


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cinnarizine

Cat. No.: HY-B1090

Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker, promote cerebral blood flow, used to treat cerebral apoplexy, post-trauma cerebral symptoms, and cerebral arteriosclerosis.

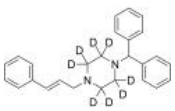


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinnarizine D8

Cat. No.: HY-B1090S

Cinnarizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cinnarizine. Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker.

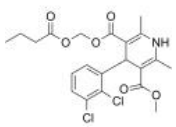


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Clevidipine

Cat. No.: HY-17436

Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC50= 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.

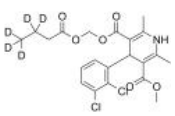


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clevidipine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-17436S

Clevidipine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Clevidipine. Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC_{50}= 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.

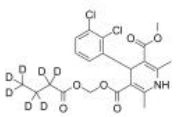


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Clevidipine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-17436S1

Clevidipine-d7 is the deuterium labeled Clevidipine. Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC_{50}= 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.

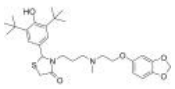


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-060

Cat. No.: HY-U00354

CP-060 is a potent **Ca^{2+}** antagonist, inhibits Ca^{2+} overload and possesses antioxidant and cardioprotective activities.



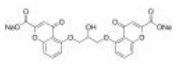
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cromolyn sodium

(Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670)

Cat. No.: HY-B0320A

Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670) is an antiallergic drug. Cromolyn sodium is a **GSK-3β** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.0 μM.



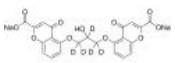
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cromolyn-d5 sodium

(Disodium Cromoglycate-d5; FPL-670-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0320AS

Cromolyn-d5 sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate-d5) is the deuterium labeled Cromolyn sodium. Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670) is an antiallergic drug. Cromolyn sodium is a **GSK-3β** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.0 μM.

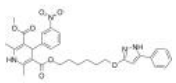


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CV-159

Cat. No.: HY-19025

CV-159 is a unique dihydropyridine **Ca^{2+}** antagonist with an anti-calmodulin (CaM) action, and has antiinflammatory activities.

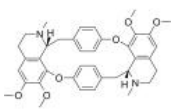


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



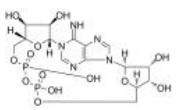
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclic ADP-ribose

(cADPR)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395

Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



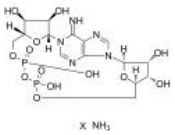
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium

(cADPR ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395A

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.

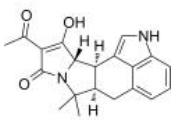


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Cyclopiazonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6771

Cyclopiazonic acid (CPA), a neurotoxic secondary metabolite (SM) made by A. flavus, is a nanomolar inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (**Ca^{2+}ATPase**; SERCA) and a potent inducer of cell death in plants.



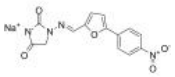
Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dantrolene sodium

(F 440)

Cat. No.: HY-14657

Dantrolene sodium is a inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca2+ from the sarcoplasm. Dantrolene sodium is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction.



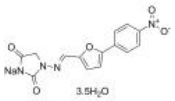
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate

(Dantrolene sodium hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12542A

Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction. Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is a inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca2+ from the sarcoplasm.



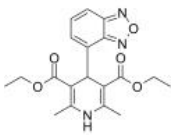
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Darodipine

(PY 108-068; PY-108068)

Cat. No.: HY-U00086

Darodipine (PY 108-068, PY-108068) is a potent **calcium channel** antagonist.

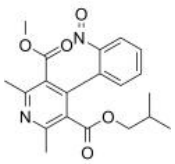


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydronitrosonisoldipine

Cat. No.: HY-Z0816

Dehydronitrosonisoldipine is a **calcium channel** antagonist.



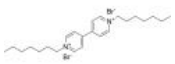
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DHBP dibromide

(Diheptylviologen dibromide)

Cat. No.: HY-101237

DHBP dibromide is an inhibitor for **calcium** release and a muscle relaxant.

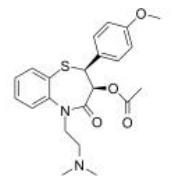


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Diltiazem

Cat. No.: HY-B0632

Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.



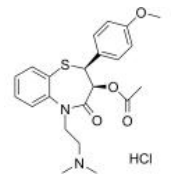
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diltiazem hydrochloride

(CRD-401)

Cat. No.: HY-14656

Diltiazem hydrochloride is a **Ca^{2+}** influx inhibitor (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).

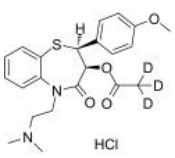


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Diltiazem-(acetoxy-d3) (hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14656S1

Diltiazem-(acetoxy-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem hydrochloride. Diltiazem hydrochloride is a **Ca^{2+}** influx inhibitor (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).

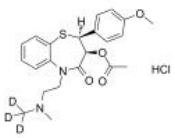


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diltiazem-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14656S

Diltiazem-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem hydrochloride. Diltiazem hydrochloride is a **Ca^{2+} influx inhibitor** (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).

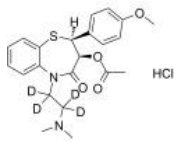


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diltiazem-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0632S1

Diltiazem-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem. Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.

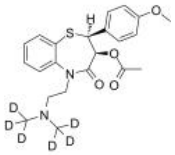


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Diltiazem-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0632S

Diltiazem-d6 is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem. Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.



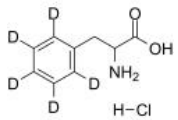
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 hydrochloride

(2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S6

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 (2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled DL-Phenylalanine hydrochloride. L-Phenylalanine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

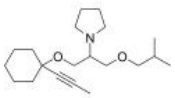


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dopropidil

Cat. No.: HY-U00151

Dopropidil is a novel anti-anginal calcium ion modulating agent, possessing intracellular calcium antagonist activity and anti-ischemic effects in several predictive animal models.



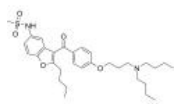
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dronedarone

(SR 33589)

Cat. No.: HY-A0016

Dronedarone (SR 33589), a derivative of amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class Ⅲ **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

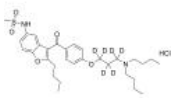


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0016S

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dronedarone. Dronedarone hydrochloride, a derivative of Amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class Ⅲ **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

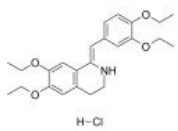


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Drotaverine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108974

Drotaverine (hydrochloride) is a type **4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE4)** inhibitor and an **L-type voltage-dependent calcium channel (L-VDCC)** blocker, blocks the degradation of 3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate.

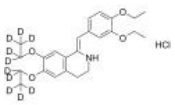


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Drotaverine-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108974S

Drotaverine-d10 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Drotaverine hydrochloride.

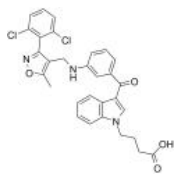


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS16570511

Cat. No.: HY-115595

DS16570511 is cell-permeable inhibitor of the **mitochondrial calcium uniporter**, which blocks the MCU- or MICU1-dependent increase of Ca^{2+} influx.



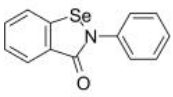
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ebselen

(SPI-1005; PZ-51; CCG-39161)

Cat. No.: HY-13750

Ebselen (SPI-1005), a glutathione peroxidase mimetic, is a potent **voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC)** blocker. Ebselen potently inhibits M^{pro} (IC_{50}=0.67 μM) and **COVID-19** virus (EC_{50}=4.67 μM).Ebselen is an inhibitor of **HIV-1** capsid CTD dimerization.



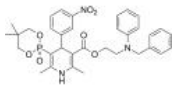
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Efonidipine

(NZ-105; (±)-Efonidipine)

Cat. No.: HY-12502

Efonidipine(NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).



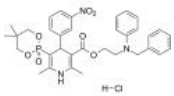
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Efonidipine hydrochloride

(NZ-105 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12502B

Efonidipine Hcl (NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).



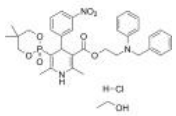
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate

(NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate)

Cat. No.: HY-12502A

Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate (NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).



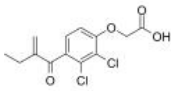
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ethacrynic acid

(Etacrynic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1640

Ethacrynic acid (Etacrynic acid) is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of **glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)**. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kB-signaling** pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.

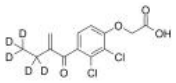


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethacrynic acid D5

Cat. No.: HY-108538

Ethacrynic acid D5 is a deuterium labeled Ethacrynic acid. Ethacrynic acid is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of **glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)**. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kB-signaling** pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.

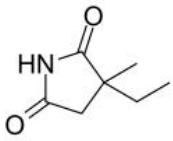


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethosuximide

Cat. No.: HY-B1378

Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type **calcium channel**.

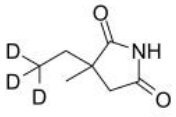


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethosuximide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1378S

Ethosuximide-d3 is the deuterium labeled Ethosuximide. Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type **calcium channel**.

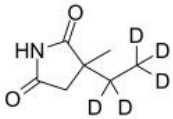


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ethosuximide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B1378S1

Ethosuximide-d5 is deuterium labeled Ethosuximide. Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type calcium channel.



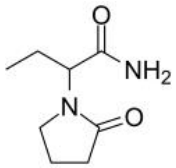
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etiracetam

(UCB 6474)

Cat. No.: HY-B0106A

Etiracetam (UCB 6474) is an **acetylcholine** agonist and a nootropic drug of the racetam family. Less active than its S-enantiomer Levetiracetam (UCB L059).

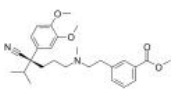


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Etripamil

(MSP-2017; (-)-MSP-2017) Cat. No.: HY-17611

Etripamil (MSP-2017) is a short-acting **L-type calcium-channel** antagonist, can be used for the research of Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT).

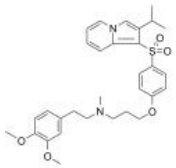


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fantofarone

(SR 33557) Cat. No.: HY-105117

Fantofarone is a highly potent **Calcium Channel** antagonist.

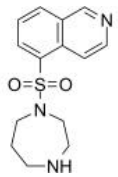


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fasudil

(HA-1077; AT877) Cat. No.: HY-10341A

Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877), is a nonspecific **RhoA/ROCK** inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC_{50}s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.

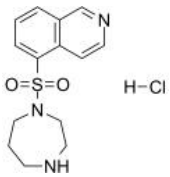


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fasudil Hydrochloride

(HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT-877 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10341

Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT877 Hydrochloride), is a nonspecific **RhoA/ROCK** inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC_{50}s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.

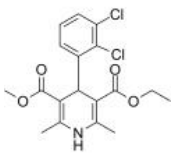


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Felodipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0309

Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.

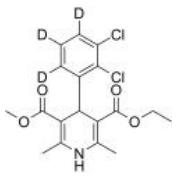


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Felodipine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0309S2

Felodipine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.

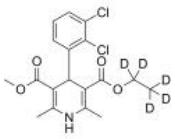


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Felodipine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0309S1

Felodipine-d5 is deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective calcium channel antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.

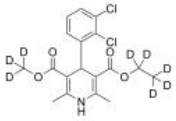


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Felodipine-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0309S

Felodipine-d8 is the deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.

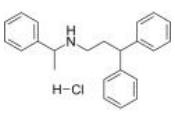


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Fendiline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0984

Fendiline hydrochloride is a nonselective calcium channel blocker.

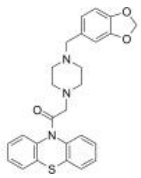


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenoverine

(Spasmopriv) Cat. No.: HY-107349

Fenoverine is an **antispasmodic** drug and inhibits **calcium channel** currents. Fenoverine induces rhabdomyolysis.

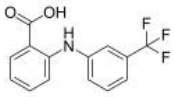


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flufenamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1221

Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (**COX**), activates **AMPK**, and also modulates ion channels, blocking **chloride channels** and **L-type Ca^{2+} channels**, modulating non-selective cation channels (**NSC**), activating...

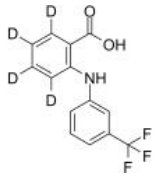


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flufenamic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1221S

Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.

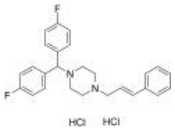


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flunarizine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0358A

Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a potent dual **Na^+/Ca^{2+} channel (T-type)** blocker. Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a **D_2 dopamine** receptor antagonist.



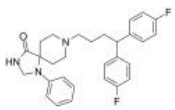
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Fluspirilene

(R 6218; Redeptin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1655

Fluspirilene is a non-competitive antagonist of **L-type calcium channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 0.03 μM. Fluspirileneis a long-acting injectable depot antipsychotic drug used for schizophrenia.

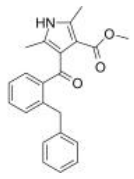


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

FPL64176

Cat. No.: HY-103307

FPL64176, a nondihydropyridine compound, is a potent agonist of **L-type Ca^{2+} channels** with an **EC_{50}** value of 16 nM.

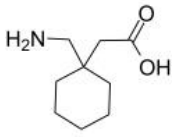


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gabapentin

Cat. No.: HY-A0057

Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.



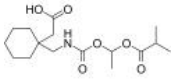
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gabapentin enacarbil

(XP-13512)

Cat. No.: HY-16216

Gabapentin enacarbil (XP-13512) is a prodrug for the anticonvulsant and analgesic drug gabapentin.



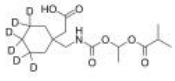
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gabapentin enacarbil-d6

(XP-13512-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-16216S

Gabapentin enacarbil-d6 (XP-13512-d6) is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin enacarbil. Gabapentin enacarbil (XP-13512) is a prodrug for the anticonvulsant and analgesic drug gabapentin.

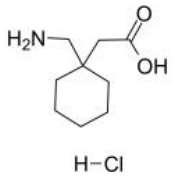


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gabapentin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0057A

Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.

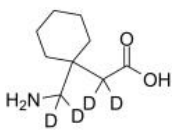


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gabapentin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-A0057S

Gabapentin-d4 is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin. Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.

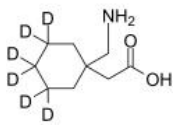


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Gabapentin-d6

Cat. No.: HY-A0057S1

Gabapentin-d6 is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin. Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.

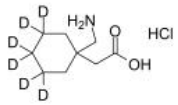


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Gabapentin-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0057AS

Gabapentin-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Gabapentin (hydrochloride).



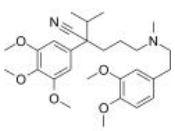
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gallopamil

(Methoxyverapamil)

Cat. No.: HY-14276

Gallopamil (Methoxyverapamil), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a **phenylalkylamine calcium** antagonist. Gallopamil inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} of 10.9 μM. Gallopamil is a potent antiarrhythmic and vasodilator agent.



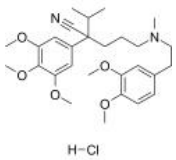
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallopamil hydrochloride

(Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14276A

Gallopamil hydrochloride (Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a **phenylalkylamine calcium** antagonist. Gallopamil hydrochloride inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} of 10.9 μM.



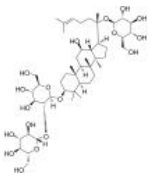
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd

(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 12.05±0.82 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits Ca^{2+} influx.



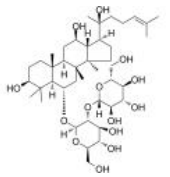
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rf

(Panaxoside Rf)

Cat. No.: HY-N0601

Ginsenoside Rf is a trace component of ginseng root. Ginsenoside Rf inhibits **N-type Ca^{2+} channel**.

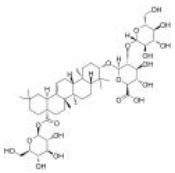


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V)

Cat. No.: HY-N0607

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a Ca^{2+}-antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an IC_{50} of 155 μM. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of TXA_2 more than it reduces the activities of COX-1 and TXAS.



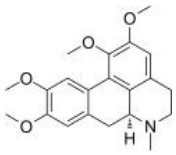
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glaucine

(O,O-Dimethylisoboldine; S-(+)-Glaucine; NSC 34396)

Cat. No.: HY-N3945

Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from Glaucium flavum Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.

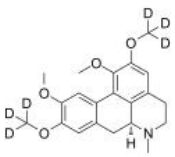


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glaucine-d6 (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine-d6; S-(+)-Glaucine-d6; NSC 34396-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N3945S

Glaucine-d6 (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine-d6) is the deuterium labeled Glaucine. Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from Glaucium flavum Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.

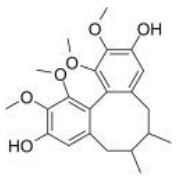


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin J

Cat. No.: HY-N0385

Gomisin J is a small molecular weight lignan found in Schisandra chinensis and has been demonstrated to have vasodilatory activity.

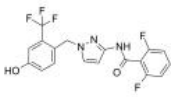


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK-7975A

Cat. No.: HY-12507

GSK-7975A is a potent and orally available **CRAC** channel inhibitor.

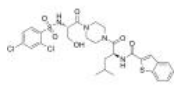


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1016790A

Cat. No.: HY-19608

GSK1016790A is a potent and selective **transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4)** channel agonist. GSK1016790A can elicit Ca^{2+} influx and elevate intracellular Ca^{2+} in HEK cells.

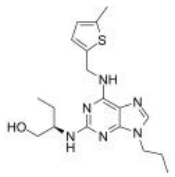


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GV-58

Cat. No.: HY-12498

GV-58 is a potent, selective N- and P/Q-type Ca2+ channels agonist with EC50 of 7.21/8.81 uM for N-type/P-Q-type Ca2+ channel; 20-fold less potent CDK inhibitor activity.



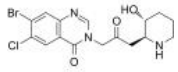
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Halofuginone

(RU-19110)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584

Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of **type-I collagen** synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of **TGF-β** activity.



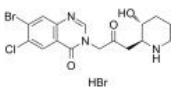
Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halofuginone hydrobromide

(RU-19110 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584A

Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromid, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM.

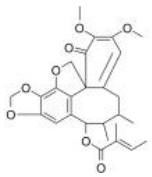


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Heteroclitin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2077

Heteroclitin D is a lignin from Kadsura medicinal plants with anti-liqid peroxidation. Heteroclitin D inhibits L-type **calcium channels**.

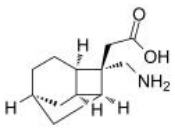


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HSK16149

Cat. No.: HY-142240

HSK16149 is a novel ligand of **voltage-gated calcium channel (VGCC) α 2 δ subunit**.



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

Huwentoxin XVI

Cat. No.: HY-P1078

Huwentoxin XVI, an analgesic, is a highly reversible and selective mammalian **N-type calcium channel** (IC_{50} of ~60 nM) antagonist from Chinese tarantula Ornithoctonus huwena. Huwentoxin XVI has no effect on voltagegated T-type calcium channels, potassium channels or sodium channels.

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

Huwentoxin XVI TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1078A

Huwentoxin XVI TFA, an analgesic, is a highly reversible and selective mammalian **N-type calcium channel** (IC_{50} of ~60 nM) antagonist from Chinese tarantula Ornithoctonus huwena. Huwentoxin XVI TFA has no effect on voltagegated T-type calcium channels, potassium channels or sodium channels.

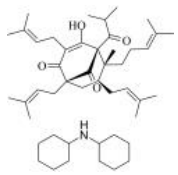
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt

(Hyperforin DCHA)

Cat. No.: HY-116330A

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt (Hyperforin DCHA) is a **transient receptor canonical 6 (TRPC6)** channels activator. Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt modulates Ca^{2+} levels by activating Ca^{2+}-conducting non-selective canonical TRPC6 channels.

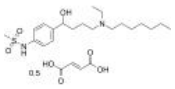


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Ibutilide fumarate

(U70226E) Cat. No.: HY-B0387

Ibutilide fumarate is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm.

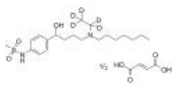


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ibutilide-d5 fumarate

(U70226E-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0387S

Ibutilide-d5 (hemifumarate) is deuterium labeled Ibutilide (fumarate).

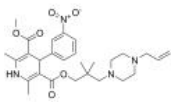


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iganidipine

Cat. No.: HY-101685

Iganidipine is a Ca^{2+} antagonist.

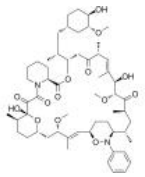


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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

Ionomycin

(SQ23377) Cat. No.: HY-13434

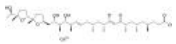
Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective **calcium ionophore** and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr=Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes **apoptosis**.

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**.

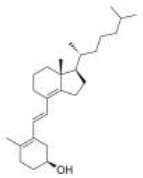


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isotachysterol 3

Cat. No.: HY-130704

Isotachysterol 3 is an analog of 1,25-dihydrox Vitamin D3. Isotachysterol 3 stimulates intestinal **calcium transport** and bone calcium mobilization in anephric rats.

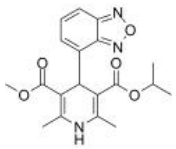


Purity: 95.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isradipine

(PN 200-110) Cat. No.: HY-B0233

Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active **L-type calcium channel** blocker. Isradipine, as a powerful peripheral vasodilator, is a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist with selective actions on the heart as well as the peripheral circulation.

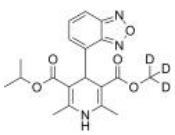


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isradipine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0233S

Isradipine-d3 (PN 200-110-d3) is the deuterium labeled Isradipine. Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active **L-type calcium channel** blocker.

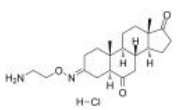


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Istaroxime hydrochloride

(PST2744 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15718A

Istaroxime hydrochloride is a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.11 μM) and a sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2 (**SERCA 2**) activator.



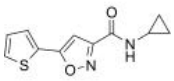
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ISX-9

(Isoxazole 9)

Cat. No.: HY-12323

ISX-9 (Isoxazole 9) is a potent inducer of adult neural stem cell differentiation. ISX-9 activates Ca^{2+} influx through both voltage-gated Ca^{2+} channels and NMDA receptors and increases neuroD expression.

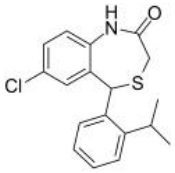


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ITH12575

Cat. No.: HY-117073

ITH12575, a CGP37157 derivative, is a potent and selective **mNCX** blocker. ITH12575 reduces Ca^{2+} influx through CALHM1 at low micromolar concentrations.

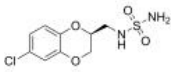


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-26489112

Cat. No.: HY-12596

JNJ-26489112, a CNS-active agent, exhibits broad-spectrum anticonvulsant activity in rodents against audiogenic, electrically-induced, and chemically-induced seizures.



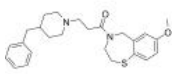
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JTV-519 free base

(K201 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-15293A

JTV-519 free base (K201 free base) is a Ca^{2+}-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-stimulated ATPase (**SERCA**) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.



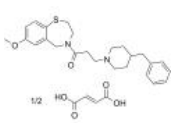
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JTV-519 hemifumarate

(K201 hemifumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-15293B

JTV-519 hemifumarate (K201 hemifumarate) is a Ca^{2+}-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-stimulated ATPase (**SERCA**) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.



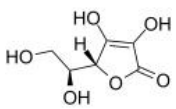
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg

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.



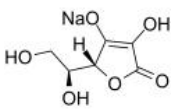
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

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.



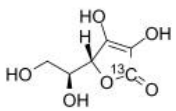
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

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.



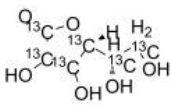
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



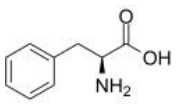
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215

L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a **α2δ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca^+ channels** antagonist with a **K_i** of 980 nM.

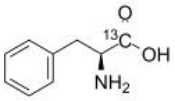


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

L-Phenylalanine-13C

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S2

L-Phenylalanine-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

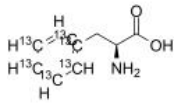


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C6

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S8

L-Phenylalanine-13C6 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

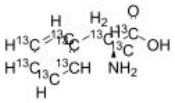


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S10

L-Phenylalanine-13C9 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

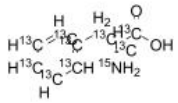


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S11

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

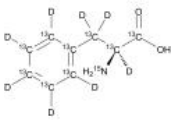


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N,d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N,d8) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S9

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N,d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N,d8) is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Phenylalanine.

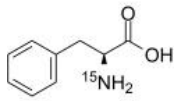


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-15N

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S5

L-Phenylalanine-15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N) is the 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

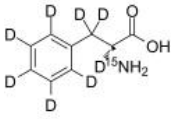


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S14

L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8) is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

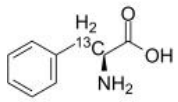


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-3-13C

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S7

L-Phenylalanine-3-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

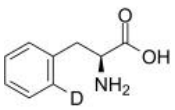


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d1

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S13

L-Phenylalanine-d1 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

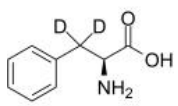


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d2

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S3

L-Phenylalanine-d2 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

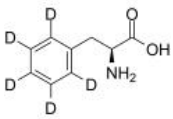


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S12

L-Phenylalanine-d5 is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



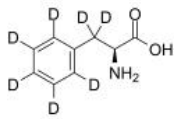
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d7

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S

L-Phenylalanine-d7 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



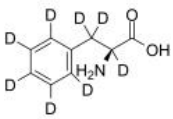
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S1

L-Phenylalanine-d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

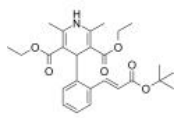


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

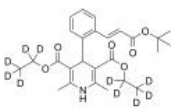


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lacidipine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0347S

Lacidipine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lacidipine. Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker.



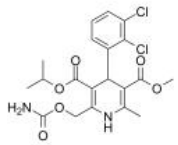
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Lemildipine

(NB-818; NPK-1886)

Cat. No.: HY-19663

Lemildipine is a new dihydropyridine **calcium** entry blocker.

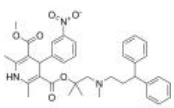


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lercanidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0612

Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-**calcium channel** blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.

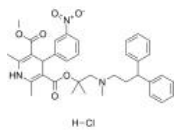


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612A

Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-**calcium channel** blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine hydrochloride has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.

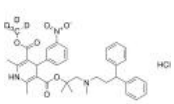


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lercanidipine-13C,d3-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612AS1

Lercanidipine-13C,d3-1 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lercanidipine (hydrochloride). Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-calcium channel blocker (DHP-CCB).

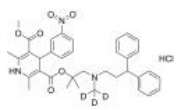


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS1

Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lercanidipine. Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-**calcium channel** blocker (DHP-CCB).

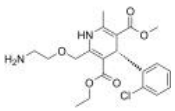


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Levamlodipine

((S)-Amlodipine; Levoamlodipine) Cat. No.: HY-14744

Levamlodipine ((S)-Amlodipine) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.

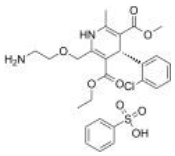


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levamlodipine besylate

((S)-Amlodipine besylate; Levoamlodipine besylate) Cat. No.: HY-14744A

Levamlodipine besylate ((S)-Amlodipine besylate) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.

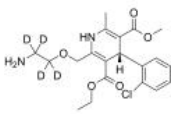


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Levamlodipine-d4

((S)-Amlodipine-d4; Levoamlodipine-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14744S

Levamlodipine-d4 ((S)-Amlodipine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Levamlodipine. Levamlodipine ((S)-Amlodipine) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.

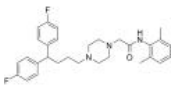


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lidoflazine

Cat. No.: HY-112075

Lidoflazine is a high affinity blocker of the **HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) K^+** channel. Lidoflazine is an antianginal **calcium channel** blocker that carries a significant risk of QT interval prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia.

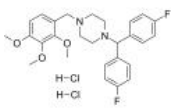


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Lomerizine dihydrochloride

(KB-2796) Cat. No.: HY-B0768A

Lomerizine dihydrochloride is an antagonist of **L-** and **T-type voltagegated calcium channels**.

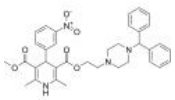


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Manidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0419

Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.

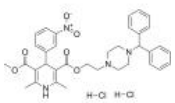


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Manidipine dihydrochloride

(CV-4093) Cat. No.: HY-17403

Manidipine dihydrochloride (CV-4093) is a dihydropyridine compound and a calcium channel blocker for Ca2+ current with IC50 of 2.6 nM.

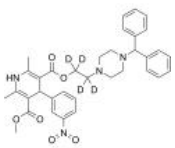


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Manidipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0419S

Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.

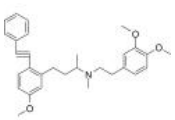


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

McN5691

(RWJ26240) Cat. No.: HY-U00218

McN5691 is a voltage-sensitive **calcium channel** blocker.

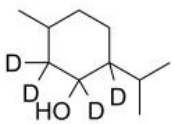


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menthol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N1369S

Menthol-d4 is the deuterium labeled Menthol. Menthol is a natural analgesic compound. Menthol could cause a feeling of coolness due to stimulation of 'cold' receptors by inhibiting Ca^{++} currents of neuronal membranes.

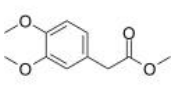


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Methyl homoveratrate

Cat. No.: HY-W042039

Methyl homoveratrate, a metabolite of RWJ-26240 in vivo, can be identified in plasma, urine and faecal extract. McN5691 (RWJ-26240) is a voltage-sensitive calcium channel blocker.



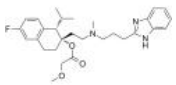
Purity: 97.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mibefradil

(Ro 40-5967)

Cat. No.: HY-15553

Mibefradil (Ro 40-5967) is a **calcium channel** blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca^{2+} channels displaying **IC_{50}**s of 2.7 μM and 18.6 μM for T-type and L-type currents, respectively.



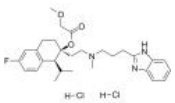
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mibefradil dihydrochloride

(Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15553A

Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride) is a **calcium channel** blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca^{2+} channels (**IC_{50}**s of 2.7 μM and 18.6 μM for T-type and L-type currents, respectively).



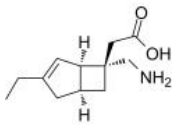
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mirogabalin

(DS5565)

Cat. No.: HY-12650

Mirogabalin (DS-5565) is a novel, preferentially selective α2δ-1 ligand characterized by high potency and selectivity to the **α2δ-1** subunit of voltage-sensitive **calcium channel** complexes in the CNS.



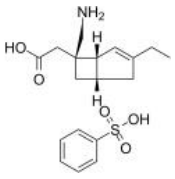
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mirogabalin besylate

(DS 5565 besylate)

Cat. No.: HY-108006

Mirogabalin besylate is a selective and orally available ligand for the **α2δ** subunit of **voltage-gated calcium channels**, with **K_d**s of 13.5 nM, 22.7 nM, 27 nM, and 47.6 nM for human α2δ-1, human α2δ-2, rat α2δ-1, and rat α2δ-2, respectively.

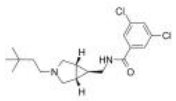


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML218

Cat. No.: HY-103309

ML218 is a potent, selective and orally active **T-type Ca^{2+} channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 310 nM and 270 nM for **Cav3.2** and **Cav3.3**, respectively. ML218 inhibits the burst activity in subthalamic nucleus (STN) neurons.

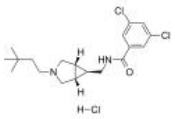


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ML218 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103309A

ML218 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active **T-type Ca^{2+} channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 310 nM and 270 nM for **Cav3.2** and **Cav3.3**, respectively. ML218 hydrochloride inhibits the burst activity in subthalamic nucleus (STN) neurons.

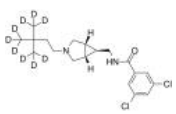


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML218-d9

Cat. No.: HY-103309S

ML218-d9 is the deuterium labeled ML218. ML218 is a potent, selective and orally active **T-type Ca^{2+} channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 310 nM and 270 nM for **Cav3.2** and **Cav3.3**, respectively.

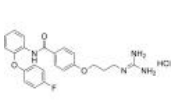


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MONIRO-1

Cat. No.: HY-147638

MONIRO-1 is a T-type and N-type **calcium channel** blocker with **IC_{50}** values of 34, 3.3, 1.7 and 7.2 μM against **$hCa_v2.2$**, **$hCa_v3.1$**, **$hCa_v3.2$** and **$hCa_v3.3$**, respectively.

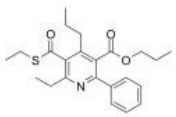


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MRS 1523

Cat. No.: HY-121119

MRS 1523 is a potent and selective **adenosine A_3 receptor** antagonist with **K_i** values of 18.9 nM and 113 nM for **human** and **rat A_3 receptors**, respectively. In rat this corresponds to selectivities of 140- and 18-fold vs A_1 and A_{2A} receptors, respectively.

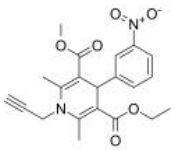


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

MRS1845

Cat. No.: HY-103310

MRS1845 is a selective store-operated calcium (**SOC**) channel inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM. MRS1845 is an **ORAI1** inhibitor.

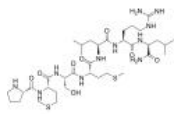


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Myomodulin

Cat. No.: HY-P0268

Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.

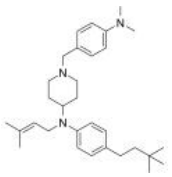


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-type calcium channel blocker-1

Cat. No.: HY-100310

N-type calcium channel blocker-1 is an orally active compound which shows high affinity to functionally block **N-type calcium channels** with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM in the IMR32 assay.

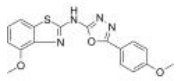


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N106

Cat. No.: HY-110273

N106 is a first-in-class **sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (SERCA2a) SUMOylation** activator. N106 directly activates the SUMO-activating enzyme, E1 ligase. N106 can be used for heart failure research.

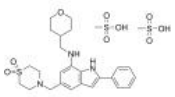


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NecroX-5

Cat. No.: HY-104015

NecroX-5 is a derivative of the NecroX, reduces intracellular **calcium** concentration, and possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

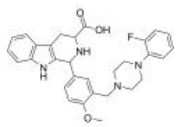


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ned 19

Cat. No.: HY-103316A

Ned 19 is a selective membrane-permeant non competitive **NAADP** antagonist and inhibits NAADP-mediated Ca^{2+} signaling, with an IC_{50} of 65 nM. Ned 19 strongly inhibits tumor growth and vascularization as well as lung metastases in mice.

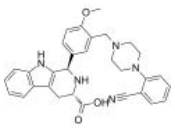


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ned-K

Cat. No.: HY-131041

Ned-K is a nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (**NAADP**) antagonist. Ned-K is effective at dampening simulated ischaemia and reperfusion (sIR)-induced Ca^{2+} oscillations in cardiomyocytes.

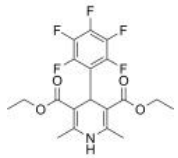


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nemadipine-A

Cat. No.: HY-126583

Nemadipine-A is a specific inhibitor of the EGL-19 L-type **Ca^{2+} channel**. Nemadipine-A, a cell-permeable L-type calcium channel inhibitor, sensitizes TRAIL-resistant cancer cells to this ligand.

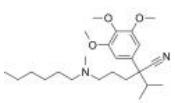


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nexopamil racemate

Cat. No.: HY-101727

Nexopamil racemate is the racemate of Nexopamil. Nexopamil is a combined **Ca^{2+}/5-HT_2** antagonist on thrombus formation in vivo and on platelet aggregation in vitro.



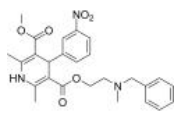
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicardipine

(YC-93 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-12515

Nicardipine (YC-93 free base) is a **calcium channel** blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.

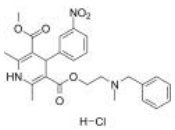


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicardipine hydrochloride

(YC-93) Cat. No.: HY-12515A

Nicardipine hydrochloride (YC-93) is a **calcium channel** blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine hydrochloride acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.

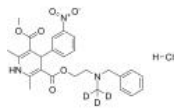


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nicardipine-d3 hydrochloride

(YC-93-d3) Cat. No.: HY-12515AS

Nicardipine D3 hydrochloride (YC-93 D3) is the deuterium labeled Nicardipine hydrochloride. Nicardipine hydrochloride is a calcium channel blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels.

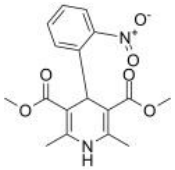


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nifedipine

(BAY-a-1040) Cat. No.: HY-B0284

Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040) is a potent **calcium channel** blocker and drug of choice for cardiac insufficiencies.

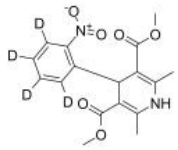


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Nifedipine-d4

(BAY-a-1040-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0284S1

Nifedipine-d4 (BAY-a-1040-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nifedipine. Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040) is a potent **calcium channel** blocker and drug of choice for cardiac insufficiencies.

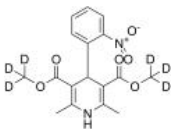


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nifedipine-d6

(BAY-a-1040-d6) Cat. No.: HY-B0284S

Nifedipine D6 (BAY-a-1040 D6) is deuterium labeled nifedipine, and nifedipine is a potent calcium channel blocker.

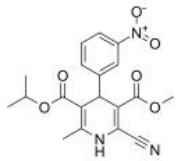


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nilvadipine

(FK235; FR34235) Cat. No.: HY-14284

Nilvadipine is a potent **calcium channel** antagonist, and the IC_{50} value is around 0.1 nM.

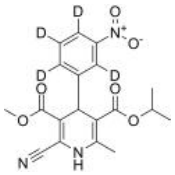


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nilvadipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14284S

Nilvadipine-d4 is deuterium labeled Nilvadipine. Nilvadipine is a potent calcium channel antagonist, and the IC50 value is around 0.1 nM.

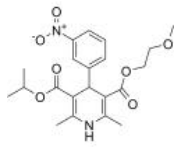


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nimodipine

(BAY-e 9736) Cat. No.: HY-B0265

Nimodipine (BAY-e 9736) is an orally active, well-tolerated and light-sensitive **dihydropyridine calcium** antagonist. Nimodipine can be used for the research of cerebrovascular disorders.

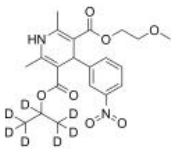


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nimodipine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0265S

Nimodipine-d7 is the deuterium labeled Nimodipine. Nimodipine (BAY-e 9736) is an orally active, well-tolerated and light-sensitive **dihydropyridine calcium** antagonist. Nimodipine can be used for the research of cerebrovascular disorders.

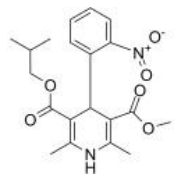


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nisoldipine

(BAY-k 5552) Cat. No.: HY-17402

Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC50 of 10 nM. IC50 value: 10 nM Target: L-type Cav1.2 Nisoldipine is a potent blocker of L-type calcium channels.

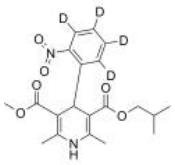


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Nisoldipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17402S1

Nisoldipine-d4 (BAY-k 5552-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC_{50} of 10 nM.



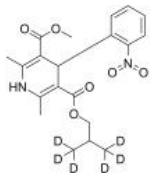
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Nisoldipine-d6

(BAY-k 5552-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-17402S

Nisoldipine-d6 (BAY-k 5552-d6) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with an IC_{50} of 10 nM.

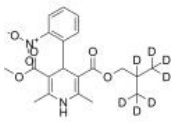


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nisoldipine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-17402S2

Nisoldipine-d7 (BAY-k 5552-d7) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC_{50} of 10 nM.



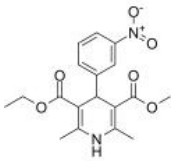
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitrendipine

(BAY-E-5009)

Cat. No.: HY-B0424

Nitrendipine (BAY-E-5009), an analogue of Nifedipine (HY-B0284), is a dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker with vasodilator action. Nitrendipine has antihypertensive effect.



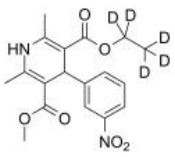
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Nitrendipine-d5

(AY-E-5009-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0424S

Nitrendipine-d5 (AY-E-5009-d5) is the deuterium labeled Nitrendipine. Nitrendipine (BAY-E-5009), an analogue of Nifedipine (HY-B0284), is a dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker with vasodilator action. Nitrendipine has antihypertensive effect.



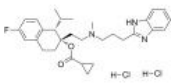
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NNC 55-0396

(NNC 55-0396 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-50722

NNC 55-0396, Mibefradil derivative, is a highly selective T-type calcium channel blocker; displays IC50 values of 6.8 and > 100 μM for inhibition of Cav3.1 T-type channels and HVA currents respectively in INS-1 cells.



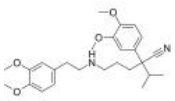
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil

((±)-Norverapamil; D591)

Cat. No.: HY-135328

Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a **L-type calcium channel** blocker and a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** function inhibitor.



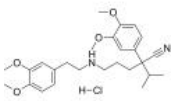
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil hydrochloride

((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride; D591 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100750

Norverapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a **L-type calcium channel** blocker and a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** function inhibitor.



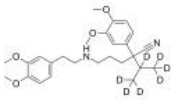
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Norverapamil-d7

((±)-Norverapamil-d7; D591-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-135328S

Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil). Norverapamil, an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.



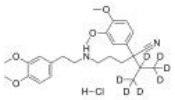
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride

((±)-Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride; D591-d7 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-135328AS

Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil. Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.

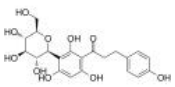


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nothofagin

Cat. No.: HY-113919

Nothofagin, a dihydrochalcone, is isolated from rooibos (Aspalathus linearis). Nothofagin downregulates NF-κB translocation through blocking **calcium** influx.



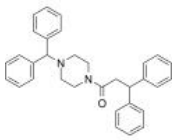
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NP118809

(39-1B4)

Cat. No.: HY-14462

NP118809 is a potent **N-type calcium channel** blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM; also less potently inhibits **L-type calcium channel** with an IC_{50} of 12.2 μM.

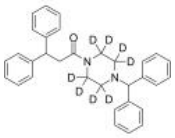


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

NP118809-d8

Cat. No.: HY-14462S

NP118809-d8 is the deuterium labeled NP118809. NP118809 is a potent **N-type calcium channel** blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM; also less potently inhibits **L-type calcium channel** with an IC_{50} of 12.2 μM.

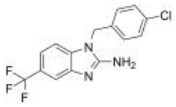


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

NS-638

Cat. No.: HY-101428

NS-638 is a small nonpeptide molecule with Ca^{2+}-channel blocking properties. K^+-stimulated intracellular Ca^{2+}-elevation is blocked with an IC_{50} value of 3.4 μM.

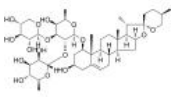


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ophiopogonin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0515

Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of Ophiopogon japonicus, is a rare naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside.



Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Palmitoylglycine

(N-palmitoyl glycine)

Cat. No.: HY-W074890

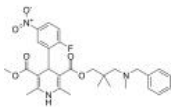
Palmitoylglycine, a novel endogenous lipid, acts as a modulator of **calcium** influx and **nitric oxide** production in sensory neurons. Palmitoylglycine induces transient influx of calcium followed by nitric oxide production via calcium-sensitive nitric-oxide synthase enzymes.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Palonidipine

Cat. No.: HY-108997

Palonidipine is a **calcium** antagonist which is potential for the therapy of angina-pectoris and hypertension.

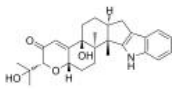


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paxilline

Cat. No.: HY-N6778

Paxilline is an indole alkaloid mycotoxin from Penicillium paxilli, acts as a potent **BK channels** inhibitor by an almost exclusively closed-channel block mechanism.

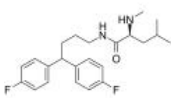


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PD0176078

Cat. No.: HY-U00236

PD0176078 is a newly found N-type **Calcium channel** blocker.

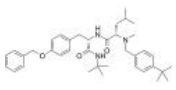


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD173212

Cat. No.: HY-103318

PD173212 is a selective **N-type voltage sensitive calcium channel (VSCC)** blocker, with an IC_{50} of 36 nM in IMR-32 assays.



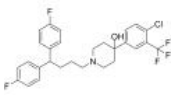
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Penfluridol

(R-16341)

Cat. No.: HY-B1077

Penfluridol is a highly potent, first generation diphenylbutylpiperidine antipsychotic.

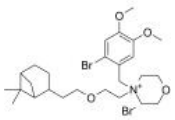


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pinaverium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-111613

Pinaverium bromide is an L-type **calcium channel** blocker with selectivity for the gastrointestinal tract, effectively relieves pain, diarrhea and intestinal discomfort, provides good therapeutic efficacies without significant adverse effects on Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) patients.

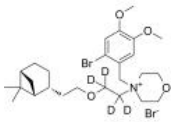


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Pinaverium bromide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-111613S

Pinaverium bromide-d4 is deuterium labeled Pinaverium bromide.

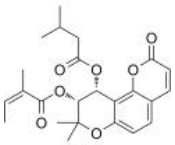


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Praeruptorin C

Cat. No.: HY-N0079

Praeruptorin C is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin C is a **calcium** antagonist with pD_2' value of 5.7.

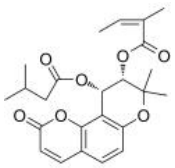


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Praeruptorin E

Cat. No.: HY-N6066

Praeruptorin E is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin C is a **calcium** antagonist with pD_2' value of 5.2.



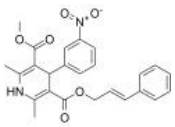
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pranidipine

(OPC-13340)

Cat. No.: HY-19664

Pranidipine (OPC-13340) is a potent, long acting 1,4-dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker with antihypertensive activity.

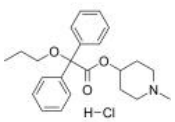


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Propiverine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-116408A

Propiverine hydrochloride is a bladder spasmolytic with calcium antagonistic and anticholinergic properties. Propiverine hydrochloride can be used for the research of overactive blaqdder and urinary incontinence.

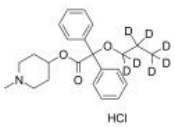


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Propiverine-d7 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-116408AS

Propiverine-d7 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propiverine hydrochloride. Propiverine hydrochloride is a bladder spasmolytic with calcium antagonistic and anticholinergic properties.



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

ProTx-I

Cat. No.: HY-P1073

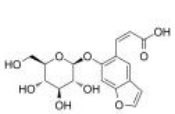
ProTx-I, a venom toxin of the tarantula Thrixopelma pruriens, is a potent, selective **$Ca_V3.1$ channel** blocker with **IC_{50}** values of 0.2 μM and 31.8 μM for **$hCa_V3.1$** and **$hCa_V3.2$** respectively.

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

Psoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7503

Psoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Psoralenoside exhibits high binding affinities against **histaminergic H_1**, **calmodulin**, and voltage-gated L-type **calcium channels** (E-value≥-6.5 Kcal/mol).

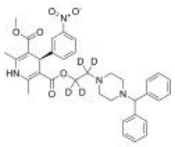


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

R-(-)-Manidipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0419S2

R-(-)-Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.



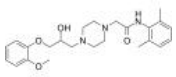
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranolazine

(CVT 303; RS 43285-003)

Cat. No.: HY-B0280

Ranolazine (CVT 303) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward **sodium** current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure (BP).



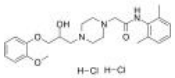
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ranolazine dihydrochloride

(CVT 303 dihydrochloride; RS 43285)

Cat. No.: HY-17401

Ranolazine dihydrochloride (CVT 303 dihydrochloride) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward **sodium** current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure...

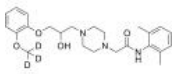


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ranolazine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0280S2

Ranolazine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.



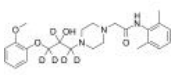
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ranolazine-d5

(CVT 303-d5; RS 43285-003-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0280S

Ranolazine-d5 (CVT 303-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.

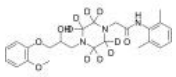


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranolazine-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0280S1

Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.



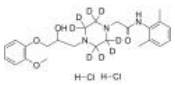
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ranolazine-d8 dihydrochloride

(CVT 303-d8 dihydrochloride; RS 43285-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-17401S

Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine dihydrochloride.



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

Ruthenium red

(Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103311

Ruthenium red (Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride) is a polycationic dye widely used for electron microscopy (EM) of cells, tissues and vegetative bacteria. Ruthenium red strongly reacts with phospholipids and fatty acids and binds to acidic mucopolysaccharides.

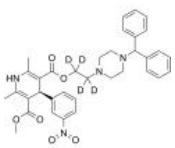
Ruthenium red

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

S-(+)-Manidipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0419S1

S-(+)-Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.

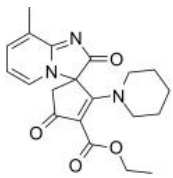


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

SAK3

Cat. No.: HY-120597

SAK3 is a potent T-type voltage-gated Ca^{2+} **channels** (**T-VGCCs**) enhancer. SAK3 enhances Cav3.1 and Cav3.3 T-type Ca^{2+} channel currents. Acute SAK3 administration improves memory deficits in olfactory-bulbectomized mice.

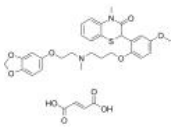


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Semotiadil recemate fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-U00026

Semotiadil recemate fumarate is the recemate of Semotiadil fumarate. Semotiadil fumarate is a novel vasoselective **Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist.

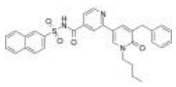


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SERCA2a activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-124873

SERCA2a activator 1 (Compound A) is a **sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-dependent ATPase 2a (SERCA2a)** activator. SERCA2a activator 1 attenuates phospholamban inhibition and enhances the systolic and diastolic functions of the heart. SERCA2a activator 1 can be used for heart failure.

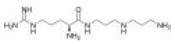


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

sFTX-3.3

Cat. No.: HY-131942

sFTX-3.3 is a **Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of approximately 0.24 mM and 0.70 mM against P-type and N-type channels.



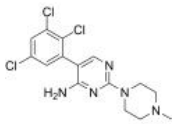
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sipatrigine

(619C89; BW 619C89)

Cat. No.: HY-108335

Sipatrigine (619C89), a neuroprotective agent, is a glutamate release inhibitor, voltage-dependent **sodium channel** and **calcium channel** inhibitor, penetrating the central nervous system. Has the potential in the study for focal cerebral ischemia and stroke.

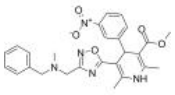


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

SM-6586

Cat. No.: HY-19062

SM-6586 is a **calcium channel** antagonist and inhibitor of Na^+/H^+ and **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchange transport**, potentially for the treatment of cerebrovasular diseases and hypertension.



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

SNX-482

Cat. No.: HY-P1074

SNX-482, a peptidyl toxin of the spider Hysterocrates gigas, is a potent, high affinity, selective and voltage-dependent R-type **$Ca_V2.3$ channel** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 30 nM. SNX-482 has antinociceptive effect.

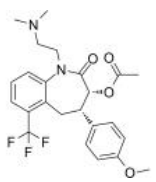
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SQ-31765

(SQ31765; SQ 31765)

Cat. No.: HY-101740

SQ-31765 is a benzazepine **calcium channel** blocker.

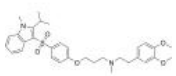


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SR33805

Cat. No.: HY-136909

SR33805 is a potent **Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist, with **EC_{50}**s of 4.1 nM and 33 nM in depolarized and polarized conditions, respectively. SR33805 blocks L-type but not T-type Ca^{2+} channels. SR33805 can be used for the research of acute or chronic failing hearts.



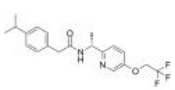
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Suvecaltamide

(MK-8998)

Cat. No.: HY-101096

Suvecaltamide (MK-8998; compound 33) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the T-type **calcium channel**.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Syntide 2

Cat. No.: HY-P0271

Syntide 2, a **Ca^{2+}**- and **calmodulin (CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII)** substrate peptide, selectively inhibits the gibberellin (GA) response, leaving constitutive and abscisic acid-regulated events unaffected.

PLARTLSVAGLPGKK

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

Syntide 2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0271A

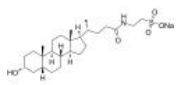
Syntide 2 (TFA), a Ca^{2+}- and **calmodulin (CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII)** substrate peptide, selectively inhibits the gibberellin (GA) response, leaving constitutive and abscisic acid-regulated events unaffected.

Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113308A

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

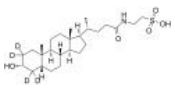


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurolithocholic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-113308S1

Taurolithocholic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid.

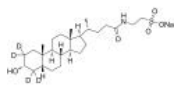


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurolithocholic acid-d4 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113308AS

Taurolithocholic acid-d4 sodium is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid (sodium salt). Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

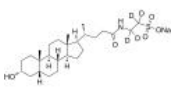


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurolithocholic acid-d4-1 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113308AS2

Taurolithocholic acid-d4-1 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid. Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca2+ agonist.

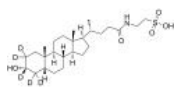


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurolithocholic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-113308S

Taurolithocholic acid-d5 is deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid.

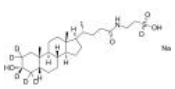


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113308AS1

Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt. Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

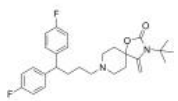


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

TDN345

Cat. No.: HY-101669

TDN345 is a Ca^{2+} antagonist, used for the treatment of vascular and senile dementia including Alzheimer's disease.



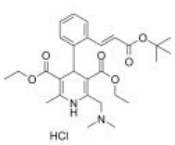
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Teludipine hydrochloride

(GR53992B; GX1296B)

Cat. No.: HY-101621

Teludipine is a lipophilic **calcium channel** blocker.

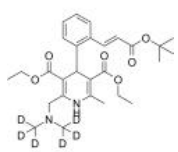


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Teludipine-d6

Cat. No.: HY-101621S

Teludipine-d6 (GR53992B-d6) is the deuterium labeled Teludipine hydrochloride. Teludipine is a lipophilic **calcium channel** blocker.

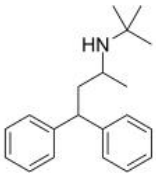


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Terodiline

Cat. No.: HY-16489

Terodiline is an **M1**-selective **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with K_bs of 15, 160, 280, and 198 nM in rabbit vas deferens (M1), atria (M2), bladder (M3) and ileal muscle (M3), respectively. Terodiline also is a **Ca^{2+}** blocker.

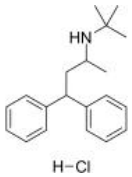


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terodiline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16489A

Terodiline hydrochloride is an **M1**-selective **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with K_bs of 15, 160, 280, and 198 nM in rabbit vas deferens (M1), atria (M2), bladder (M3) and ileal muscle (M3), respectively. Terodiline hydrochloride also is a **Ca^{2+}** blocker.



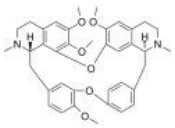
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tetrandrine

(NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine)

Cat. No.: HY-13764

Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated **Ca^{2+} current** (ICa) and Ca^{2+}-activated **K^+ current**.

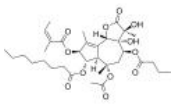


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

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.



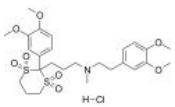
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tiapamil hydrochloride

(Ro 11-1781)

Cat. No.: HY-101674

Tiapamil hydrochloride is a **calcium channel** blocker.



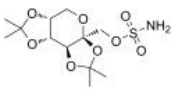
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topiramate

(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)

Cat. No.: HY-B0122

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.



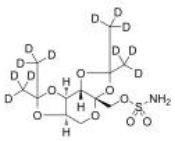
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Topiramate D12

(McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)

Cat. No.: HY-110234

Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.

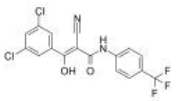


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TPC2-A1-N

Cat. No.: HY-131614

TPC2-A1-N is a powerful and Ca^{2+}-permeable agonist of **two pore channel 2 (TPC2)**, which plays its role by mimicking the physiological actions of NAADP.

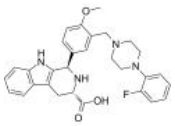


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-Ned 19

Cat. No.: HY-103316

trans-Ned 19, a **NAADP** antagonist and **TPC** blocker, suppresses the **calcium signal** in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and the rat aorta relaxation in response to low histamine concentrations.



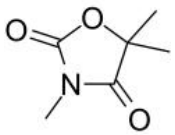
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Trimethadione

(3,5,5,-Trimethyloxazolidine-2,4-dione)

Cat. No.: HY-A0092

Trimethadione (3,5,5,-Trimethyloxazolidine-2,4-dione) is an oxazolidinedione anticonvulsant agent widely used against absences seizures. Trimethadione also is a T-type **calcium channel** blocker which has antihyperalgesic effects.

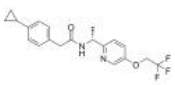


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

TTA-A2

Cat. No.: HY-111828

TTA-A2 is a potent, selective and orally active **t-type voltage gated calcium channel** antagonist with reduced pregnane X receptor (PXR) activation.

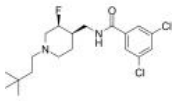


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TTA-P1

Cat. No.: HY-10955

TTA-P1 is a potent state-independent compound inhibiting human T-type calcium channel. T-type calcium channels play a role in diverse physiological responses including neuronal burst firing, hormone secretion, and cell growth.



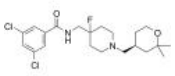
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TTA-P2

(T-Type calcium channel inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-10035

TTA-P2 (T-Type calcium channel inhibitor) is a potent inhibitor of T-Type calcium channel.

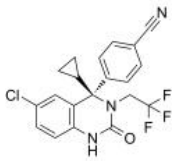


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TTA-Q6

Cat. No.: HY-10388

TTA-Q6 is a selective **T-type Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist, which can be used in the research of neurological disease.

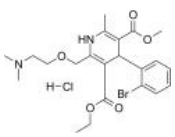


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

UK-59811 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136189

UK-59811 hydrochloride, a Br-dihydropyridine derivative, is a potent bacterial homotetrameric model voltage-gated Ca^{2+} (Ca_V) channel **Ca_VAb** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 194 nM.

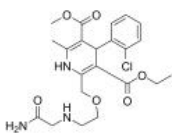


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UK51656

Cat. No.: HY-101707

UK51656 is a **calcium** antagonist with **IC_{50}** of 4 nM.

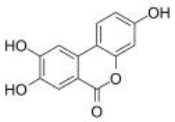


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



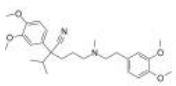
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Verapamil

((±)-Verapamil; CP-16533-1)

Cat. No.: HY-14275

Verapamil ((±)-Verapamil) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Verapamil also inhibits **CYP3A4**. Verapamil has the potential for high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias and angina research.



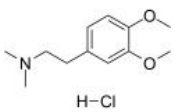
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Verapamil EP Impurity C hydrochloride

(NSC-609249 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-136589

NSC-609249 hydrochloride is an **impurity** of Verapamil (HY-14275). Verapamil is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor.



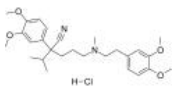
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verapamil hydrochloride

((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride; CP-16533-1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0064

Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Verapamil hydrochloride also inhibits **CYP3A4**.

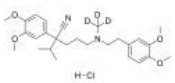


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride; CP-16533-1-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0064S

Verapamil-d3 ((±)-Verapamil-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Verapamil hydrochloride. Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor.

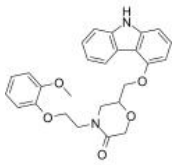


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VK-II-36

Cat. No.: HY-111014

VK-II-36 is a carvedilol analog that suppresses sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}release but does not block the β-receptor.VK-II-36 inhibits triggered activities evoked by both early and delayed after depolarizations.

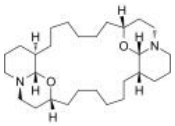


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

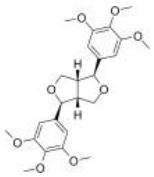


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg, 25 μg

Yangambin

Cat. No.: HY-N4267

Yangambin, a furofuran lignan, is already isolated from plants such as member of the Annonaceae family, including species of the genus Rollinia: R. pickeli, R. exalbidaand R. mucosa, as well from the Magnolia biondii.

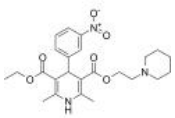


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

YS-201

Cat. No.: HY-U00137

YS-201 is a dihydropyridine-type **calcium channel** antagonist. YS-201 has the potential for angina pectoris and hypertension treatment.

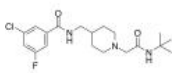


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Z944

Cat. No.: HY-120546

Z944 is a **T-type calcium channel** antagonist that rescues impairments in crossmodal and visual recognition memory.



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

Ziconotide (SNX-111)

Cat. No.: HY-P0062

Ziconotide (SNX-111), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of **N-type calcium channels** antagonist. Ziconotide reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.

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

Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0062B

Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of **N-type calcium channels** antagonist. Ziconotide acetate reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.

Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ziconotide TFA (SNX-111 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0062A

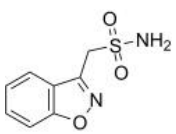
Ziconotide TFA (SNX-111 TFA), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of **N-type calcium channels** antagonist. Ziconotide TFA reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.

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

Zonisamide (AD 810; CI 912)

Cat. No.: HY-B0124

Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity. Zonisamide can be used for the rsearch for epilepsy, seizures and Parkinson's disease.

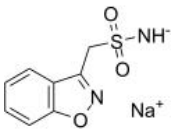


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Zonisamide sodium

(AD 810 sodium; CI 912 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-B0124A

Zonisamide sodium (AD 810 sodium) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide sodium has antiepileptic activity.

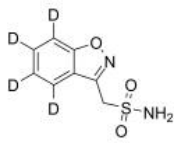


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zonisamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0124S

Zonisamide-d4 (AD 810-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zonisamide. Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity.

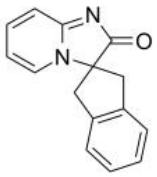


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 µg, 5 mg

ZSET1446

(ST-101) Cat. No.: HY-11013

ZSET1446 is a novel cognitive enhancer that significantly improves learning deficits in various types of Alzheimer disease (AD) models.

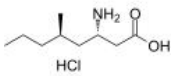


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

β-Amino Acid Imagabalin Hydrochloride

(PD-0332334) Cat. No.: HY-U00250

β-Amino Acid Imagabalin Hydrochloride (PD-0332334) is a ligand for the α2δ subunit of the voltage-dependent **calcium channel**.

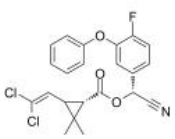


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Cyfluthrin

(beta-Cyfluthrin) Cat. No.: HY-B1837A

β-Cyfluthrin (beta-Cyfluthrin) is a type II synthetic **pyrethroid** and also an active ingredient of many insecticide products used for pestsin agriculture.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

ω-Agatoxin IVA

Cat. No.: HY-P1080

ω-Agatoxin IVA is a potent, selective **P/Q type Ca^{2+} (Cav2.1) channel** blocker with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 90 nM for **P-type** and **Q-type Ca^{2+} channels**, respectively. ω-Agatoxin IVA (IC_{50}, 30-225 nM) inhibits glutamate exocytosis and calcium influx elicited by high potassium.

OMEGA-Agatoxin IVA

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

ω-Agatoxin TK

Cat. No.: HY-P1079

ω-Agatoxin TK, a peptidyl toxin of the venom of Agelenopsis aperta, is a potent and selective **P/Q type Ca^{2+} channel** blocker. ω-Agatoxin TK inhibits the high K^+ depolarisation-induced rise in internal Ca^{2+} in cerebral isolated nerve endings with an IC_{50} of of 60 nM.

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

ω-Conotoxin GVIA

Cat. No.: HY-P0189

ω-Conotoxin GVIA is an inhibitor of the N-type **Ca^{2+} channel**.

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

ω-Conotoxin GVIA TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0189A

ω-Conotoxin GVIA TFA is an inhibitor of the N-type **Ca^{2+} channel**.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ω-Conotoxin MVIIC

Cat. No.: HY-P0188

ω-Conotoxin MVIIC is a N- and P/Q-type **Ca^{2+} channel** blocker, significantly suppresses the 11-keto-βboswellic acid-mediated inhibition of glutamate release.

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

ω-Conotoxin MVIIC TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0188A

ω-Conotoxin MVIIC TFA is a N- and P/Q-type Ca^{2+} **channel** blocker, significantly suppresses the 11-keto-βboswellic acid-mediated inhibition of glutamate release.

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

CFTR

Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator

CFTR (Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator), mutations of which cause cystic fibrosis, belongs to the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter family and works as a channel for small anions, such as chloride and bicarbonate. CFTR is composed of two homologous halves, each comprising a transmembrane (TMD) and a nucleotide binding domain (NBD). CFTR activity is regulated by phosphorylation of its cytosolic regulatory (R) domain, and ATP binding and hydrolysis at two NBDs.

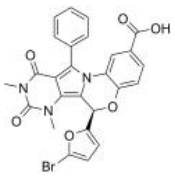
CFTR is expressed in many cell types throughout the body, but in the airways it is found mainly in secretory serous cells of the submucosal glands. Transitions between open and closed states of CFTR are regulated by ATP binding and hydrolysis on the cytosolic nucleotide binding domains, which are coupled with the transmembrane (TM) domains forming the pathway for anion permeation. CFTR function is normally tightly controlled as dysregulation can lead to life-threatening diseases such as secretory diarrhoea and cystic fibrosis.

CFTR Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

(R)-BPO-27

Cat. No.: HY-19778

(R)-BPO-27, the R enantiomer of BPO-27, is a potent, orally active and ATP-competitive **CFTR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM.



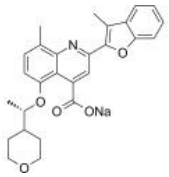
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-Posenacaftor sodium

((R)-PTI-801 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-109187B

(R)-Posenacaftor (R)-PTI-801) sodium is the R enantiomer of Posenacaftor. Posenacaftor is a **cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein** modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein.



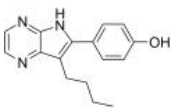
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aloisine A

(RP107)

Cat. No.: HY-112363

Aloisine A (RP107) is a a potent cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.15 μM, 0.12 μM, 0.4 μM, 0.16 μM for CDK1/cyclin B, CDK2/cyclin A, CDK2/cyclin E, CDK5/p35, respectively. Aloisine A ininhibits GSK-3α (IC_{50}=0.5 μM) and GSK-3β (IC_{50}=1.5 μM).



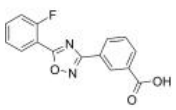
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ataluren

(PTC124)

Cat. No.: HY-14832

Ataluren (PTC124) is an orally available **CFTR-G542X** nonsense allele inhibitor.



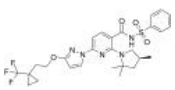
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bamocaftor

(VX-659)

Cat. No.: HY-126394

Bamocaftor (VX-659) is a cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (**CFTR**) corrector designed to restore **F508del-CFTR** protein function. Bamocaftor can be used combine with Tezacaftor and Ivacaftor in cystic fibrosis research.

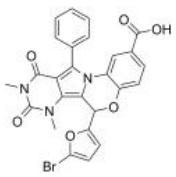


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

BPO-27 racemate

Cat. No.: HY-19778A

BPO-27 racemate is a potent **CFTR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM.



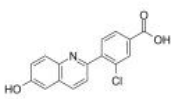
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cavosonstat

(N91115)

Cat. No.: HY-109027

Cavosonstat (N91115) is an orally active **S-nitrosoglutathione reductase (GSNOR)** inhibitor. Cavosonstat is a CFTR stabilizer, and can be used for cystic fibrosis research.

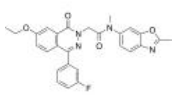


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CFTR corrector 2

Cat. No.: HY-125381

CFTR corrector 2 is a **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance corrector (CFTR)**, extracted from patent US20140274933.

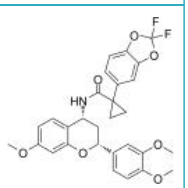


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CFTR corrector 4

Cat. No.: HY-135279

CFTR corrector 4 (Compound 13), an active (R,R)-form enantiomer, is a highly potent and orally active **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)** corrector.

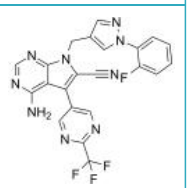


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CFTR corrector 6

Cat. No.: HY-136939

CFTR corrector 6 is a potent potentiator of **Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane conductance Regulator (CFTR)**. CFTR corrector 6 has the potential for cystic fibrosis (CF) and other CFTR associated disorders research.

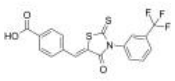


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CFTR(inh)-172

Cat. No.: HY-16671

CFTR(inh)-172 is a potent and selective blocker of the **CFTR** chloride channel; reversibly inhibits CFTR short-circuit current in less than 2 minutes with a K_i of 300 nM.

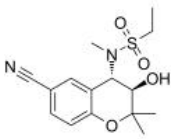


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chromanol 293B

Cat. No.: HY-108575

Chromanol 293B is a selective blocker of the **slow delayed rectifier K^+ current (IKs)** with IC_{50} of 1-10 μM and a weak inhibitor of **KATP channel**. Chromanol 293B also blocks the **CFTR chloride current** with an IC_{50} of 19 μM.

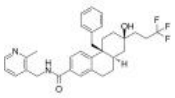


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-628006

Cat. No.: HY-145126

CP-628006, a small molecule **CFTR** potentiator, restores ATP-dependent channel gating to the cystic fibrosis mutant G551D-CFTR.



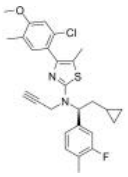
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crinecerfont

(SSR-125543)

Cat. No.: HY-106203

Crinecerfont (SSR-125543) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active, non-peptide **CRF1 receptor** antagonist. Crinecerfont can be used for Classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) research.



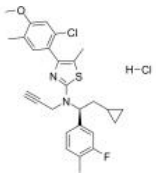
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crinecerfont hydrochloride

(SSR-125543 hydrochloride; SSR-125543A)

Cat. No.: HY-106203A

Crinecerfont (SSR-125543) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active, non-peptide **CRF1 receptor** antagonist. Crinecerfont can be used for Classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) research.



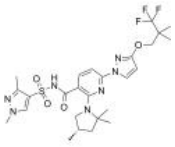
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Elexacaftor

(VX-445)

Cat. No.: HY-111772

Elexacaftor (VX-445, Compound 1) is a modulator of **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)**. Elexacaftor (VX-445, Compound 1) facilitates the processing and trafficking of CFTR to increase the amount of CFTR at the cell surface.



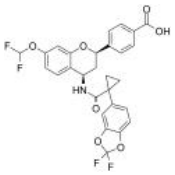
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Galicaftor

(ABBV-2222; GLPG-2222)

Cat. No.: HY-111111

Galicaftor (ABBV-2222; GLPG-2222) is a potent and orally active **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)** corrector. Galicaftor can be used for cystic fibrosis research.



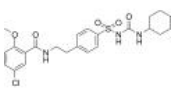
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glibenclamide

(Glyburide)

Cat. No.: HY-15206

Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

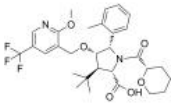


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

GLPG-3221

Cat. No.: HY-133013

GLPG-3221 is a potent, orally active corrector of **CFTR** (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator), with an EC_{50} of 105 nM. GLPG-3221 can be uesd for the treatment of cystic fibrosis.



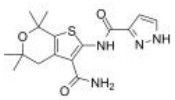
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLPG1837

(ABBV-974)

Cat. No.: HY-111099

GLPG1837 is a potent and reversible **CFTR** potentiator, with EC_{50}s of 3 nM and 339 nM for F508del and G551D CFTR, respectively.

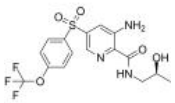


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLPG2451

Cat. No.: HY-119936

GLPG2451 is a **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)** potentiator, which effectively potentiates low temperature rescued F508del CFTR with an EC_{50} of 11.1 nM.

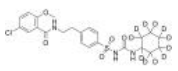


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glyburide-d11

Cat. No.: HY-15206S

Glyburide-d11 is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.



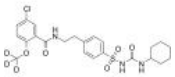
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Glyburide-d3

(Glyburide-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15206S1

Glyburide-d3 (Glyburide-d3) is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

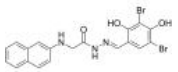


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GlyH-101

Cat. No.: HY-18336

GlyH-101 is a cell-permeable glycinyl hydrazone compound that blocks CFTR with Ki of 1.4 uM. IC50 value: 1.4 uM (Ki, at +60 mV) Target: CFTR in vitro: GlyH-101 reversibly inhibited CFTR Cl- conductance in <1 min.



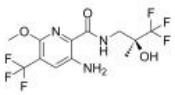
Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Icenticaftor

(QBW251)

Cat. No.: HY-109177

Icenticaftor (QQBW251) is an orally active **CFTR** channel potentiator, with EC_{50}s of 79 nM and 497 nM for **F508del** and **G551D CFTR**, respectively. Icenticaftor can be used for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cystic fibrosis research.

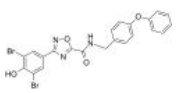


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IOWH-032

Cat. No.: HY-18337

IOWH-032 is a novel and potent CFTR inhibitor (IC50=1.01 uM) in T84 and CHO-CFTR cell based assays. IC50 value: 1.01 uM (CHO-CFTR FLIPR) Target: CFTR Profiling of iOWH032 showed it to be a CFTR inhibitor in T84 and CHO-CFTR cell based assays.



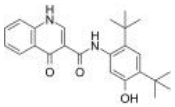
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ivacaftor

(VX-770)

Cat. No.: HY-13017

Ivacaftor (VX-770) is a potent and orally bioavailable **CFTR** potentiator, targeting G551D-CFTR and F508del-CFTR with EC_{50}s of 100 nM and 25 nM, respectively.



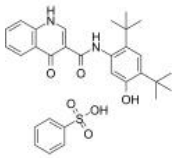
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ivacaftor benzenesulfonate

(VX-770 benzenesulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-13017A

Ivacaftor benzenesulfonate is an orally bioavailable **CFTR** potentiator, used for cystic fibrosis treatment.



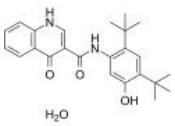
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ivacaftor hydrate

(VX-770 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13017B

Ivacaftor hydrate (VX-770 hydrate) is an orally bioavailable **CFTR** potentiator, used for cystic fibrosis treatment.



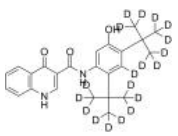
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ivacaftor-d19

(VX-770-d19)

Cat. No.: HY-13017S1

Ivacaftor-d19 (VX-770-d19) is the deuterium labeled Ivacaftor. Ivacaftor (VX-770) is a potent and orally bioavailable **CFTR** potentiator, targeting G551D-CFTR and F508del-CFTR with EC_{50}s of 100 nM and 25 nM, respectively.



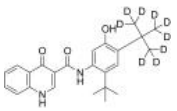
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ivacaftor-d9

(VX-770-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-13017S

Ivacaftor-D9 (CTP-656) is a potent **CFTR modulator** and exhibits an EC_{50} value of 255 nM for CFTR potentiation in G551D/F508del HBE Cells. Ivacaftor-D9 acts as an orally active and improved deuterated Ivacaftor analog for cystic fibrosis research.



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

K41498 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1106A

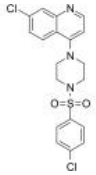
K41498 TFA is a potent and highly selective **CRF2 receptor** antagonist with K_i values of 0.66 nM, 0.62 nM and 425 nM for human $CRF_{2\alpha}$, $CRF_{2\beta}$ and CRF_1 receptors respectively.

Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KM11060

Cat. No.: HY-19970

KM11060 is a corrector of the F508 deletion (F508del)-cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) trafficking defect. KM11060 can be used for the research of F508del-CFTR processing defect and development of cystic fibrosis therapeutics.

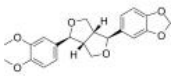


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kobusin

Cat. No.: HY-N5101

Kobusin is a bisepoxylignan isolated from the Pnonobio biondii Pamp. Kobusin is an activator of CFTR and CaCCgie chloride channels and a inhibitor of **ANO1/CaCC (calcium-activated chloride channel) channel**.



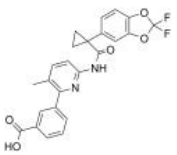
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lumacaftor

(VX-809; VRT 826809)

Cat. No.: HY-13262

Lumacaftor (VX-809; VRT 826809) is a **CFTR** modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein.



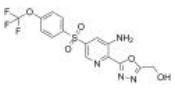
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Navocaftor

(GLPG 3067; ABBV-3067)

Cat. No.: HY-109152

Navocaftor (GLPG 3067), as a cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (**CFTR**), is a protein modulator (US 20200377491 Al, example 1).



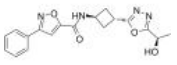
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nesolicaftor

(PTI-428)

Cat. No.: HY-111680

Nesolicaftor (PTI-428) is a specific cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (**CFTR**) amplifier.



Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NJH-2-056

Cat. No.: HY-143344

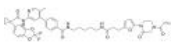
NJH-2-056 is a **deubiquitinase-targeting chimera (DUBTAC)** linking the OTUB1 recruiter EN523 to the **CFTR** chaperone lumacaftor. NJH-2-056 can be used for cystic fibrosis research.

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

NJH-2-057

Cat. No.: HY-115878

NJH-2-057 is an EN523 OTUB1 recruiter linked to lumacaftor, a drug used to treat cystic fibrosis that binds **ΔF508-CFTR**.



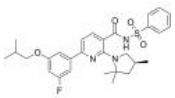
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olacaftor

(VX-440)

Cat. No.: HY-112267

Olacaftor (VX-440) is a cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (**CFTR**) modulator extracted from patent US9782408.

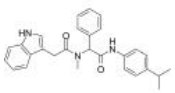


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PG01

Cat. No.: HY-103369

PG01 is a potent **CFTR** Cl^- channel potentiator. PG01 can correct gating defects of **CFTR** mutants, is effective on b>E193K, **G970R** and **G551D** (CFTR mutants) with K_d values of 0.22 μM, 0.45 μM and 1.94 μM, respectively. PG01 is also effective on **ΔF508** (K_a of 0.3 μM).



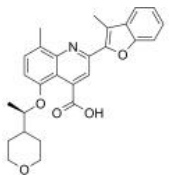
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Posenacaftor

(PTI-801)

Cat. No.: HY-109187

Posenacaftor (PTI-801) is a **cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein** modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein. Posenacaftor is used for the research of cystic fibrosis (CF).



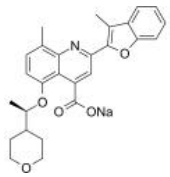
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Posenacaftor sodium

(PTI-801 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-109187A

Posenacaftor (PTI-801) sodium is a **cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (CFTR) protein** modulator that corrects the folding and trafficking of CFTR protein. Posenacaftor sodium is used for the research of cystic fibrosis (CF).



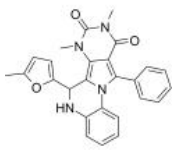
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PPQ-102

(CFTR Inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-14179

PPQ-102 is a potent CFTR inhibitor which can completely inhibited CFTR chloride current with IC50 of ~90 nM. IC50 value: 90 nM Target: CFTR in vitro: The most potent compound, 7,9-dimethyl-11-p henyl-6-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)-5,6-dihydro-pyrimido[.



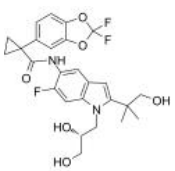
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tezacaftor

(VX-661)

Cat. No.: HY-15448

Tezacaftor (VX-661) is a second **F508del CFTR** corrector and help CFTR protein reach the cell surface.

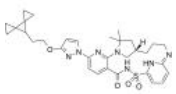


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Vanzacaftor

Cat. No.: HY-145603

Vanzacaftor is a modulator of **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)** for treating cystic fibrosis.



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

Chloride Channel

Cl− Channels

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

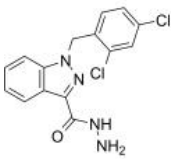
The chloride channel protein (ClC) family comprises both chloride (Cl^-) channels and chloride/proton (Cl^-/H^+) antiporters. In prokaryotes and eukaryotes, these proteins mediate the movement of Cl^- ions across the membrane. In eukaryotes, ClC proteins play a role in the stabilization of membrane potential,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

Chloride Channel Inhibitors, Activators & Modulators

Adjudin
(AF-2364)

Cat. No.: HY-18996

Adjudin is an extensively studied male contraceptive with a superior **mitochondria**-inhibitory effect. Adjudin is also a potent **Cl^- channel** blocker.

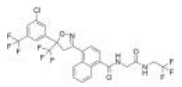


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Afoxolaner

Cat. No.: HY-16974

Afoxolaner is an orally active isoxazoline insecticide/acaricide against Ixodes scapularis in dogs.

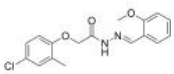


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ani9

Cat. No.: HY-119981

Ani9 is a potent and selective transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A, Anoctamin-1) blocker with an IC_{50} of 77 nM.

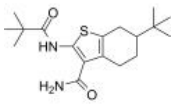


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ANO1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146320

ANO1-IN-1 (Compound 9c) is a selective **ANO1 channel** blocker with an IC_{50} of 2.56 μM and 15.43 μM against ANO1 and **ANO2**, respectively. ANO1-IN-1 suppresses strongly proliferation of glioblastoma cells.

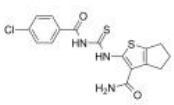


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ANO1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146321

ANO1-IN-2 (Compound 10q) is a selective **ANO1 channel** blocker with an IC_{50} of 1.75 μM and 7.43 μM against ANO1 and **ANO2**, respectively. ANO1-IN-2 suppresses strongly proliferation of glioblastoma cells.

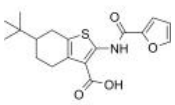


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CaCCinh-A01

Cat. No.: HY-100611

CaCCinh-A01 is an inhibitor of both **TMEM16A** and **calcium-activated chloride channel** (**CaCC**) with IC_{50}s of 2.1 and 10 μM, respectively.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chlorotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P0173A

Chlorotoxin is a 36 amino-acid peptide from the venom of the Israeli scorpion Leiurus quinquestriatus with anticancer activity. Chlorotoxin is a **chloride channel** blocker.

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

Chlorotoxin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0173B

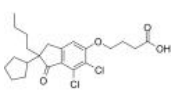
Chlorotoxin TFA is a peptide isolated from the venom of the scorpion Leiurus quinquestriatus, acts as a **chloride channel** blocker. Anti-cancer activity.

Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg, 1 mg

DCPIB

Cat. No.: HY-103371

DCPIB is a selective, reversible and potent inhibitor of volume-regulated anion channels (**VRAC**). DCPIB voltage-dependently activates potassium channels TREK1 and TRAAK and inhibits TRESK, TASK1 and TASK3 (IC_{50}s of 0.14, 0.95, 50.72 μM, respectively).

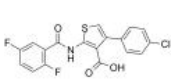


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DFBTA

Cat. No.: HY-146334

DFBTA is an orally active, potent and little brain penetrated **ANO1** (Calcium-activated chloride channel anoctamin-1) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 24 nM. DFBTA shows analgesic efficacy for inflammatory pain.

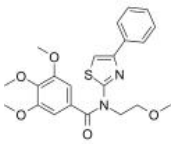


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eact

Cat. No.: HY-103368

Eact is a selective and potent activator of **TMEM16A**, directly activates the TRPV1 channels in sensory nociceptors and produces itch, acute nociception and thermal hypersensitivity.



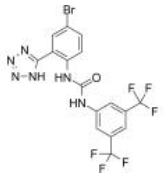
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Endovion

(NS3728)

Cat. No.: HY-105917

Endovion (NS3728) is a pharmacological **anion channel inhibitor (like chloride channel)** and the specific **VRAC/VSOAC** blocker. Endovion (NS3728) is also an Anoctamin-1 (ANO 1) channel inhibitor.



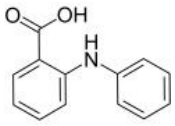
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fenamic acid

(N-Phenylanthranilic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W040265

Fenamic acid is a **chloride channel** blocker.

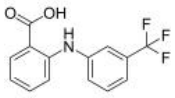


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Flufenamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1221

Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (**COX**), activates **AMPK**, and also modulates ion channels, blocking **chloride channels** and **L-type Ca^{2+} channels**, modulating non-selective cation channels (**NSC**), activating...

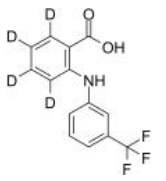


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flufenamic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1221S

Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.

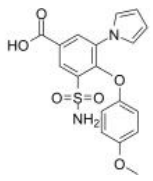


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H100

Cat. No.: HY-100322

H100 is a **Cl^- transport** inhibitor, with partial effects against both the NaK2Cl cotransporter and the Band 3 anion exchanger, but no effect against KCl cotransporter, in human erythrocytes.

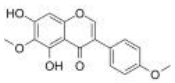


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Irisolidone

Cat. No.: HY-N2412

Irisolidone is a major isoflavone found in Pueraria lobata flowers. Irisolidone exhibits potent hepatoprotective activity. Irisolidone shows the high efficacy for **volume-regulated anion channels (VRAC)** blockade (IC_{50}=9.8 μM).

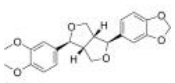


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kobusin

Cat. No.: HY-N5101

Kobusin is a bisepoxylignan isolated from the Pnonobio biondii Pamp. Kobusin is an activator of CFTR and CaCCgie chloride channels and a inhibitor of **ANO1/CaCC (calcium-activated chloride channel) channel**.



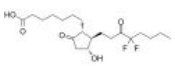
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lubiprostone

(RU-0211; SPI-0211)

Cat. No.: HY-B0679

Lubiprostone(SPI-0211;RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.



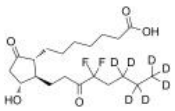
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lubiprostone-d7

(RU-0211-d7; SPI-0211-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-B0679S

Lubiprostone-d7 (RU-0211-d7) is the deuterium labeled Lubiprostone. Lubiprostone (RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.

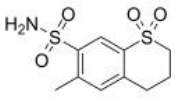


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meticrane

Cat. No.: HY-B0908

Meticrane is a diuretic. Meticrane inhibits the reabsorption of **sodium** and **chloride** ions in the distal convoluted tubule. Meticrane is used to treat essential hypertension.

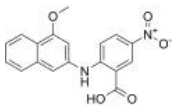


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

MONNA

Cat. No.: HY-100613

MONNA is a potent **transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A, Anoctamin-1)** blocker with an IC_{50} of 80 nM. MONNA induces vasorelaxation of rodent resistance arteries in presence or absence of chloride ions.

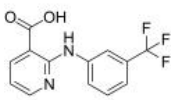


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niflumic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0493

Niflumic acid, a Ca2+-activated Cl- channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

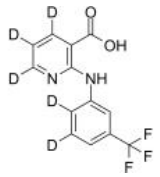


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Niflumic Acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0493S

Niflumic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Niflumic acid. Niflumic acid, a Ca^{2+}-activated Cl^- channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

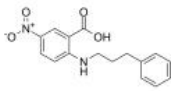


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

NPPB

Cat. No.: HY-101012

NPPB is a blocker of the **outwardly rectifying chloride channel** (**ORCC**).

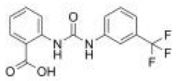


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS1652

Cat. No.: HY-100244

NS1652 is a reversible **anion conductance** inhibitor, blocks **chloride channel**, with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM in human and mouse red blood cells.

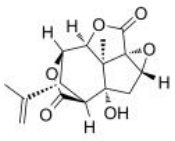


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Picrotoxinin

Cat. No.: HY-B1494

Picrotoxinin, a potent convulsant, is a **chloride channel** blocker. Picrotoxinin is a noncompetitive **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist, which negatively modulates the action of GABA on $GABA_A$ receptors.



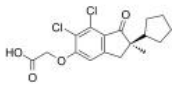
Purity: 97.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

R(+)-IAA-94

(R(+)-Methylindazone)

Cat. No.: HY-12693

R(+)-IAA-94 (R(+)-Methylindazone) is a potent indanyloxyacetic acid blocker of epithelial **chloride channels**. R(+)-IAA-94 inhibits Nef-sdAb19 (single-domain antibody) interaction and binds to negative factor (Nef).

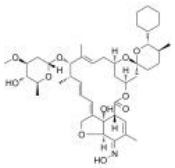


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Selamectin

Cat. No.: HY-107212

Selamectin, a semi-synthetic macrocyclic lactone, is a potent parasiticide and anthelminthic. Selamectin activates **glutamate-gated chloride channels** in neurons and pharyngeal muscles to prevent **heartworm**, **Lymphatic filariae**, and **nematode** infection.



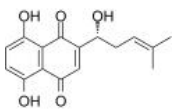
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



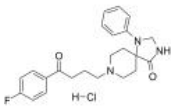
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Spiperone hydrochloride

(Spiroperidol hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1371A

Spiperone hydrochloride (Spiroperidol hydrochloride) is a selective **dopamine D_2 receptor** (K_i values of 0.06 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.08 nM, ~350 nM, ~3500 nM for D_2, D_3, D_4, D_1 and D_5 receptors, respectively) and **5-HT_{2A}/5-HT_{1A} receptor** (K_is of 1 nM/49 nM)...

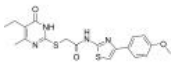


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

T16Ainh-A01

Cat. No.: HY-100612

T16Ainh-A01, an aminophenylthiazole, is a potent **transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A)** inhibitor, inhibiting TMEM16A-mediated chloride currents with an **IC_{50}** value of ~1 μM. TMEM16A (ANO1) functions as a calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC).



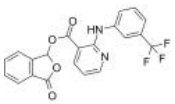
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Talniflumate

(BA 7602-06)

Cat. No.: HY-103370

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



Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CRAC Channel

Calcium release-activated channels; Ca2+ release-activated Ca2+ channels

The Ca^{2+} release-activated Ca^{2+} (CRAC) channel is a highly Ca^{2+}-selective store-operated channel expressed in T cells, mast cells, and various other tissues. CRAC channels regulate critical cellular processes such as gene expression, motility, and the secretion of inflammatory mediators. The identification of Orai1, a key subunit of the CRAC channel pore, and STIM1, the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) Ca^{2+} sensor, have provided the tools to illuminate the mechanisms of regulation and the pore properties of CRAC channels.

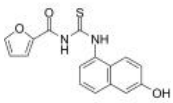
STIM1 proteins span through the membrane of the ER, are competent in sensing luminal Ca^{2+} concentration, and in turn, are responsible for relaying the signal of Ca^{2+} store-depletion to pore-forming Orai1 proteins in the plasma membrane. A direct interaction of STIM1 and Orai1 allows for the re-entry of Ca^{2+} from the extracellular space. CRAC channels are critical for lymphocyte function and immune responses. A driving force in the quest for CRAC channel drugs has been the immunocompromised phenotype displayed by humans and mice with null or loss-of-function mutations in STIM1 or Orai1, suggesting that CRAC channel inhibitors could be useful therapeutics for autoimmune or inflammatory conditions.

CRAC Channel Inhibitors

5J-4

Cat. No.: HY-110216

5J-4 is a potent **CRAC** inhibitor. 5J-4 decreases the numbers of infiltrated mononuclear cell into the CNS, and significantly decreases the population of infiltrated CD4+ population.

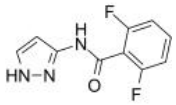


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CRAC intermediate 1

Cat. No.: HY-20587

CRAC intermediate 1 is a key intermediate in the chemical synthesis of a series of CRAC channel inhibitors, detailed information can be found in Patent WO 2010122089 A1, intermediate 9.

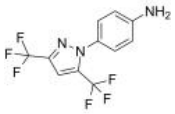


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CRAC intermediate 2

Cat. No.: HY-20588

CRAC intermediate 2 is a intermediate compound for CRAC inhibitor synthesis, extracted from patent WO 2013059666A1.

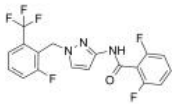


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-5498A

Cat. No.: HY-12521

GSK-5498A is a selective small molecule blocker of **CARC** (IC_{50}, 1 μM); inhibits mediator release from mast cells, and pro-inflammatory cytokine release from T-cells in a variety of species.

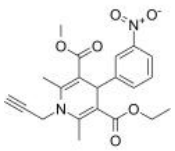


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

MRS1845

Cat. No.: HY-103310

MRS1845 is a selective store-operated calcium (**SOC**) channel inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM. MRS1845 is an **ORAI1** inhibitor.

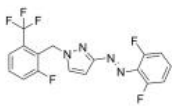


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

piCRAC-1

Cat. No.: HY-147005

piCRAC-1 is a potent, photoinducible **Ca^{2+} release-activated Ca^{2+} (CRAC) channel** inhibitor. piCRAC-1 alleviates thrombocytopenia and hemorrhage.

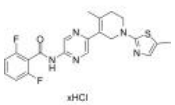


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RO2959 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113618A

RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **CRAC channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 402 nM. RO2959 hydrochloride is a potent blocker of **store operated calcium entry (SOCE)** mediated by **Orai1/Stim1 channels** with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

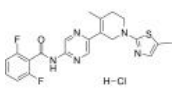


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

RO2959 monohydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113618B

RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent and selective **CRAC channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 402 nM. RO2959 monohydrochloride is a potent blocker of **store operated calcium entry (SOCE)** mediated by **Orai1/Stim1 channels** with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

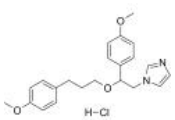


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

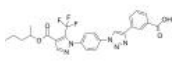


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SOCE inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112913

SOCE inhibitor 1 is a **store-operated calcium entry (SOCE)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.4 μM.

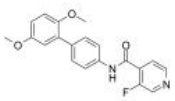


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Synta66

Cat. No.: HY-111325

Synta66 is an inhibitor of store-operated calcium entry channel **Orai**, which forms the pore of the **CRAC** channel, and used for the research of neurological disease.

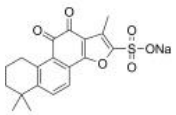


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1370

Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.



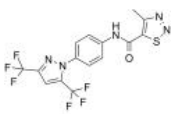
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

YM-58483

(BTP2)

Cat. No.: HY-100831

YM-58483 (BTP2) is the first selective and potent inhibitor of **CRAC channels** and subsequent Ca^{2+} signals. YM-584832 is a blocker of store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (**SOCE**).



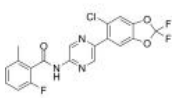
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zegocractin

(CM-4620)

Cat. No.: HY-101942

Zegocractin (CM-4620) is a **calcium-release activated calcium-channel (CRAC channel)** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 119 nM and 895 nM for **Orai1/STIM1** and **Orai2/STIM1 channels**, respectively.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CRM1

Chromosomal Maintenance 1; Exportin 1; XPO1

CRM1 (Chromosome region maintenance 1; Exportin 1; XPO1), a member of the karyopherin β family of transport receptors, is an important nuclear protein export receptor that recognizes hydrophobic, leucine-rich nuclear export signal (NES) and transports target proteins across a Ran-GTP gradient. CRM1 is involved in the active transport of a number of cargo proteins, including transcription factors, tumor suppressor proteins (TSPs), and cell-cycle regulators, such as p53, p21, p27, nucleophosmin 1 (NPM1), as well as RNA molecules.

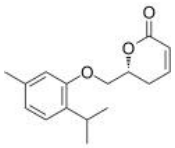
Abnormal CRM1 upregulation can have several cancer-promoting consequences. Upregulation of CRM1 would allow more growth regulatory proteins, such as c-myc or BCR-ABL, to be transported into the cytoplasm and activate downstream signaling leading to sustained cell proliferation. Similarly, tumor suppressor proteins (TSPs), such as Rb, p53, p21, or p27, are functionally inactivated upon export, hence removing the check on inappropriate cell growth. Similar disruptions would occur in the processes of apoptosis, DNA damage repair, chromosomal stabilization, and angiogenesis, just to name a few examples. Hence, inhibition of CRM1 activity became an attractive therapeutic target.

CRM1 Inhibitors

CRM1 degrader 1

Cat. No.: HY-146384

CRM1 degrader 1 (1l) is a low toxic chromosome region maintenance 1 (**CRM1**) degrader. CRM1 is the sole nuclear exporter of several tumor suppressor, a growth regulatory protein as an attractive cancer drug target.



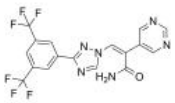
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eltanexor Z-isomer

(KPT-8602 (Z-isomer))

Cat. No.: HY-100423A

Eltanexor Z-isomer (KPT-8602 Z-isomer) is the less active isomer of KPT-8602. KPT-8602 is a potent **CRM1** inhibitor. IC50 In Vitro: Eltanexor Z-isomer exhibits different inhibitory effects on Z138, MM15, 3T3 cell lines, with IC_{50}s of 100 nM-50 μM, < 100 nM, > 30 μM, respectively.

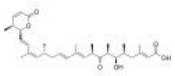


Purity: 95.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Leptomycin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6795

Leptomycin A, a Streptomyces metabolite, is an inhibitor of **CRM1 (exportin 1)** that blocks CRM1 interaction with nuclear export signals, preventing the nuclear export of a broad range of proteins. Leptomycin A suppresses HIV-1 replication. Less potent than Leptomycin B.



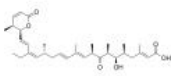
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leptomycin B

(CI 940; LMB)

Cat. No.: HY-16909

Leptomycin B (CI 940; LMB) is a potent inhibitor of the nuclear export of proteins. Leptomycin B inactivates **CRM1/exportin 1** by covalent modification at a cysteine residue. Leptomycin B is a potent antifungal antibiotic blocking the eukaryotic cell cycle.

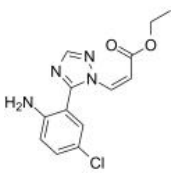


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PKF050-638

Cat. No.: HY-114597

PKF050-638 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **HIV-1 Rev** (IC_{50}=0.04 μM). PKF050-638 inhibits the CRM1-mediated Rev nuclear export by disrupting **CRM1-NES** interaction.



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

EAAT2

Excitatory amino acid transporter 2; Glutamate transporter 1; GLT-1

Excitatory amino acid transporter 2 (EAAT2) is the major glutamate transporter and functions to remove glutamate from synapses. An increase in EAAT2 protein expression and function may provide a means to prevent insufficient glutamate reuptake and consequently reduce neuronal damage.

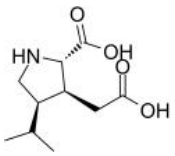
The glial glutamate transporter EAAT2 plays a major role in glutamate clearance. EAAT2 can be upregulated by transcriptional or translational activation.EAAT2 is a potential target for the prevention of excitotoxicity.

EAAT2 Inhibitors, Agonists & Activators

Dihydrokainic acid

Cat. No.: HY-100784

Dihydrokainic acid (DHK) is a glutamate transporter **GLT1 (EAAT2)** inhibitor. Dihydrokainic acid impairs novel object recognition (NOR) memory performance in mice. Dihydrokainic acid also shows epileptogenic effects.

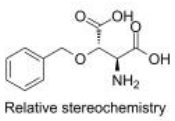


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-TBOA

Cat. No.: HY-107522

DL-TBOA is a potent non-transportable inhibitor of excitatory amino acid transporters with IC_{50}s of 70 μM, 6 μM and 6 μM for **excitatory amino acid transporter-1 (EAAT1)**, **EAAT2** and **EAAT3**, respectively.

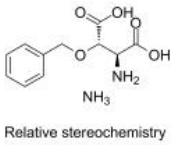


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

DL-TBOA ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-107522B

DL-TBOA ammonium is a potent non-transportable inhibitor of **excitatory amino acid transporters** with IC_{50}s of 70 μM, 6 μM and 6 μM for **excitatory amino acid transporter-1 (EAAT1)**, **EAAT2** and **EAAT3**, respectively.

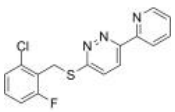


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EAAT2 activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-139692

EAAT2 activator 1 is the potent activator of **excitatory amino acid transporter 2** (**EAAT2**). EAAT2 is the major glutamate transporter and functions to remove glutamate from synapses. EAAT2 activator 1 increases EAAT2 protein levels dose-dependently.

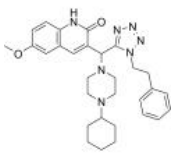


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GT 949

Cat. No.: HY-114381

GT 949 is a selective excitatory amino acid transporter-2 (**EAAT2**) positive allosteric modulator with an EC_{50} of 0.26 nM.



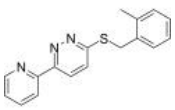
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LDN-212320

(LDN-0212320; OSU-0212320)

Cat. No.: HY-12741

LDN-212320 (LDN-0212320) is a **glutamate transporter (GLT-1)/excitatory amino acid transporter 2 (EAAT2)** activator (at translational level). LDN-212320 (LDN-0212320) prevents nociceptive pain by upregulating astroglial GLT-1 expression in the hippocampus and ACC.



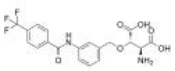
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TFB-TBOA

(CF3-Bza-TBOA)

Cat. No.: HY-107521

TFB-TBOA (CF3-Bza-TBOA) is a potent **glutamate transporter** blocker that potently suppresses the activity of glial transporters.

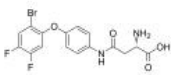


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

WAY-213613

Cat. No.: HY-107523

WAY-213613 is a potent, selective nonsubstrate reuptake inhibitor of **GLT-1/EAAT2** with IC_{50} of 85 nM EAAT2. It displays 59- and 44-fold selectivity over EAAT1 and EAAT3 (IC_{50}s are 5 and 3.8 μM, respectively).

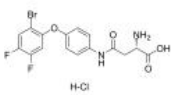


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

WAY-213613 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107523A

WAY-213613 hydrochloride is a potent, selective nonsubstrate reuptake inhibitor of **GLT-1/EAAT2** with IC_{50} of 85 nM EAAT2. It displays 59- and 44-fold selectivity over EAAT1 and EAAT3 (IC_{50}s are 5 and 3.8 μM, respectively).



Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GABA Receptor

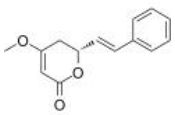
Gamma-aminobutyric acid Receptor; γ-Aminobutyric acid Receptor

GABA receptors are a class of receptors that respond to the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), the chief inhibitory neurotransmitter in the vertebrate central nervous system. There are two classes of GABA receptors: GABAA and GABAB. GABAA receptors are ligand-gated ion channels (also known as ionotropic receptors), whereas GABAB receptors are G protein-coupled receptors (also known asmetabotropic receptors). It has long been recognized that the fast response of neurons to GABA that is blocked by bicuculline and picrotoxin is due to direct activation of an anion channel. This channel was subsequently termed the GABAA receptor. Fast-responding GABA receptors are members of family of Cys-loop ligand-gated ion channels. A slow response to GABA is mediated by GABAB receptors, originally defined on the basis of pharmacological properties.

(+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na^+ and Ca^{2+} channels.



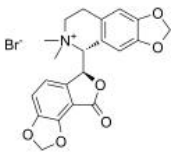
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Bicuculline methobromide

(I-Bicuculline methobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-100783

(-)-Bicuculline methobromide (I-Bicuculline methobromide) is a potent **$GABA_A$** receptor antagonist. (-)-Bicuculline methobromide blocks afterhyperpolarizations (AHPs) mediated by Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channels in various types of neurons.



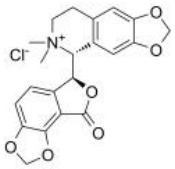
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

(-)-Bicuculline methochloride

(I-Bicuculline methochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100783A

(-)-Bicuculline methochloride (I-Bicuculline methochloride) is a potent **$GABA_A$** receptor antagonist. (-)-Bicuculline methochloride blocks afterhyperpolarizations (AHPs) mediated by Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channels in various types of neurons.

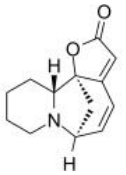


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Securinine

Cat. No.: HY-N2079

(-)-Securinine is plant-derived alkaloid and also a **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist.

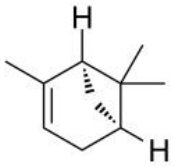


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-α-Pinene

Cat. No.: HY-N0549

(-)-α-Pinene is a monoterpene and shows sleep enhancing property through a direct binding to GABAA-benzodiazepine (BZD) receptors by acting as a partial modulator at the BZD binding site.

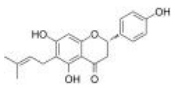


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

(2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-107198

(2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin is the most efficient compound in forebrain. (2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin acts as a **$GABA_A$** positive allosteric modulator at α+β- binding interface.

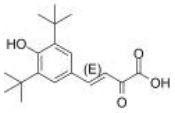


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(E)-GABAB receptor antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-129636

(E)-GABAB receptor antagonist 1 is a trans-GABAB receptor antagonist 1. GABAB receptor antagonist 1 (compound 14) is a selective and negative allosteric modulator of **GABAB (γ-Aminobutyric acid) receptors**.



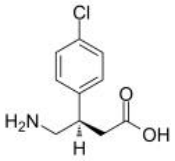
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Baclofen

(Arbaclofen; STX209)

Cat. No.: HY-17354

(R)-Baclofen (Arbaclofen) is a selective **GABAB receptor** agonist.



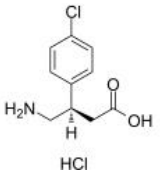
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(R)-Baclofen hydrochloride

(Arbaclofen hydrochloride; STX 209 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17354A

(R)-Baclofen hydrochloride (Arbaclofen hydrochloride) is a selective **GABAB receptor agonist.**.



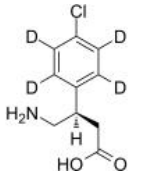
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Baclofen-d4

(Arbaclofen-d4; STX209-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17354S

(R)-Baclofen-d4 (Arbaclofen-d4)is the deuterium labeled (R)-Baclofen. (R)-Baclofen (Arbaclofen) is a selective **GABAB receptor** agonist.

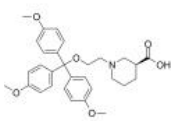


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-SNAP5114

Cat. No.: HY-103504

(S)-SNAP5114 is a selective **GABA transport** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 5 μM and 21 μM for hGAT-3 and rGAT-2, respectively. (S)-SNAP5114 is an anticonvulsant drug.

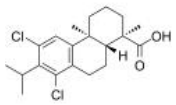


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133596

12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid, a chlorinated resin acid, is a potent **Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ (BK) channel** opener. 12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid blocks **GABA**-dependent chloride entry in mammalian brain and operates as a non-competitive **$GABA_A$** antagonist.

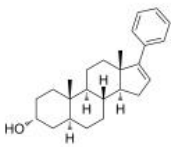


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

17-PA

Cat. No.: HY-103495

17-PA is a selective antagonist of neurosteroid potentiation and direct gating of $GABA^A$ receptors.



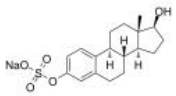
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

17β-Estradiol sulfate sodium

(17β-Estradiol 3-sulfate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-141672

17β-Estradiol sulfate (sodium), also known as β-Estradiol 3-sulfate sodium salt, is a neuroactive steroid.



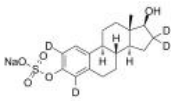
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

17β-Estradiol sulfate-d4 sodium

(17β-Estradiol 3-sulfate-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-141672S1

17β-Estradiol sulfate-d4 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled 17β-Estradiol sulfate 17β-Estradiol sulfate (sodium), also known as β-Estradiol 3-sulfate sodium salt, is a neuroactive steroid.



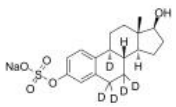
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

17β-Estradiol sulfate-d5 sodium

(17β-Estradiol 3-sulfate-d5 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-141672S

17β-Estradiol sulfate-d5 (17β-Estradiol 3-sulfate-d5) sodium is the deuterium labeled 17β-Estradiol sulfate sodium. 17β-Estradiol sulfate sodium, also known as β-Estradiol 3-sulfate sodium salt, is a neuroactive steroid.

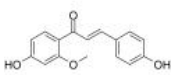


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-O-Methylisoliquiritigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1745

2'-O-Methylisoliquiritigenin, isolated from the Arachis species, up-regulates **5-HT, NE, DA** and **GABA** pathways, but does not put a very significant effect on ne NE pathway.

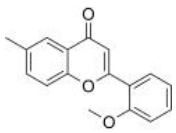


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'MeO6MF

Cat. No.: HY-131997

2'MeO6MF is a brain-penetrant positive allosteric modulator at **α2β1γ2L** and all **α1**-containing **$GABA_A$ receptors**. 2'MeO6MF also can directly activate **α2β2/3** and **α2β2/3γ2L $GABA_A$ receptors**. 2'MeO6MF has anxiolytic and psychomotor stabilizing properties.

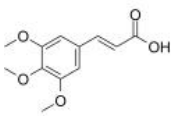


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012123

3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid is a phenylpropanoid isolated from the roots of Polygala tenuifolia WILLD, with anti-stress effect, prolonging the sleeping time in animals.



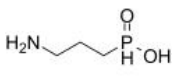
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Aminopropylphosphinic acid

(3-APPA; CGP 27492; CGA 147823)

Cat. No.: HY-115763

3-Aminopropylphosphinic acid (3-APPA) is a phosphonic analog of GABA. 3-Aminopropylphosphinic acid is a potent, selective **$GABA_B$** receptor agonist.

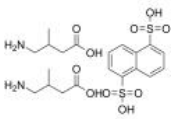


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Methyl-GABA

Cat. No.: HY-115685

3-Methyl-GABA is a potent **GABA** aminotransferase activator. 3-Methyl-GABA can fit the binding pocket of $GABA_A$ receptor (GABAaR). 3-Methyl-GABA can activate L-glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD). 3-Methyl-GABA has anticonvulsant activity.



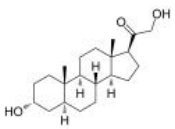
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one

(THDOC)

Cat. No.: HY-123489

3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one (THDOC), an endogenous neurosteroid, is a positive modulator of **$GABA_A$** receptors.
3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one potentiates neuronal response to low concentrations of GABA at α4β1δ $GABA_A$ receptors in vitro.



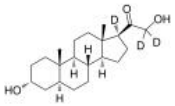
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one-d3

(THDOC-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-123489S

3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one-d3 (THDOC-d3) is the deuterium labeled 3α,21-Dihydroxy-5α-pregnan-20-one.



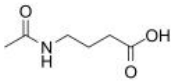
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid

(N-acetyl GABA)

Cat. No.: HY-101411

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid (N-acetyl GABA), the main metabolite of **GABA**, exhibits antioxidant and antibacterial activities.

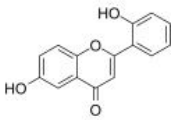


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

6,2'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6628

6,2'-Dihydroxyflavone is a novel antagonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor**.

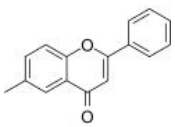


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

6-Methylflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6630

6-Methylflavone is an activator of $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_{2L}$ and $\alpha_1\beta_2$ **$GABA_A$** receptors.



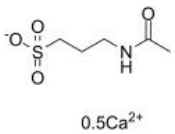
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acamprosate calcium

(Calcium N-acetylhomotaurinate)

Cat. No.: HY-17030

Acamprosate calcium(Campral EC) is a GABA receptor agonist and modulator of glutamatergic systems; reduces alcohol consumption in animal models of alcohol addiction.

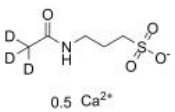


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Acamprosate D3 calcium

Cat. No.: HY-17030S

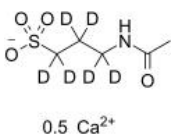
Acamprosate D3 calcium is the deuterium labeled Acamprosate calcium. Acamprosate calcium is a GABA receptor agonist and modulator of glutamatergic systems.



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

Acamprosate-d6 calcium

Cat. No.: HY-110233S



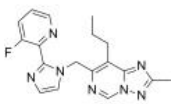
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Adipiplon

(NG2-73)

Cat. No.: HY-14758

Adipiplon (NG2-73) is a selective **$GABA_A$ receptor** positive allosteric modulator. Adipiplon is particularly useful in the treatment of a variety of central nervous system (CNS) disorders.

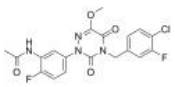


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ADX71441

Cat. No.: HY-118301

ADX71441 is a potent and selective positive allosteric modulator of the **$GABA_B$** receptor. ADX71441 is bioavailable after oral administration and is brain penetrant. ADX71441 has the potential for research of anxiety, pain and spasticity.



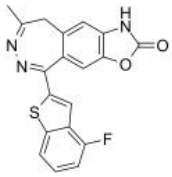
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Afizagabar

(S44819; Egis-13529)

Cat. No.: HY-120051

Afizagabar (S44819) is a first-in-class, competitive, and selective antagonist at the GABA-binding site of the **α5-GABAAR**, with an **IC_{50}** of 585 nM for α5β2γ2 and a **K_i** of 66 nM for α5β3γ2. Afizagabar enhances hippocampal synaptic plasticity and exhibits pro-cognitive efficacy.



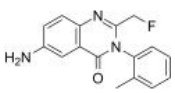
Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Afloqualone

(HQ-495)

Cat. No.: HY-B1833

Afloqualone (HQ-495) is a GABAergic agent and has agonist activity at the β subtype of the **GABAα receptor**. Afloqualone has antivertiginous effects thought to be attributable to the increased sensitivity of GABA receptors of the LVN neuron site.

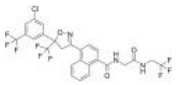


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Afoxolaner

Cat. No.: HY-16974

Afoxolaner is an orally active isoxazoline insecticide/acaricide against Ixodes scapularis in dogs.

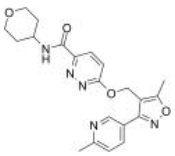


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alogabat

Cat. No.: HY-132806

Alogabat (example 8) is a **$GABA_A$ α5 receptor** positive allosteric modulators (PAMs) (extracted from patent WO2018104419A1).



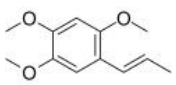
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Asarone

(α-Asarone; trans-Asarone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0700

alpha-Asarone (α-Asarone) is one of the main psychoactive compounds, and possesses an antidepressant-like activity in mice.



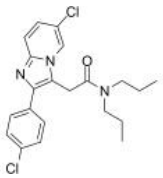
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Alpidem

(Ananxyl)

Cat. No.: HY-W013150

Alpidem selectively binds to **α1β2γ2** subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptor** with an **IC_{50}** of 17 nM and exerts anxiolytic effect.

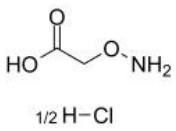


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aminooxyacetic acid hemihydrochloride (Carboxymethoxylamine hemihydrochloride; Aminooxyacetate hemihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-107994

Aminooxyacetic acid (Carboxymethoxylamine) hemihydrochloride is a **malate-aspartate shuttle** (**MAS**) inhibitor which also inhibits the GABA degradating enzyme **GABA-T**.

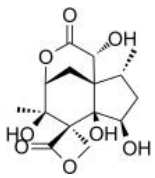


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Anisatin

Cat. No.: HY-N9506

Anisatin, a pure toxic substance isolated from the seeds of a Japanese plant (Illicium anisatum) acts as a picrotoxin-like, non-competitive **GABA** antagonist.



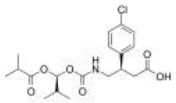
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arbaclofen placarbil

(XP 19986)

Cat. No.: HY-14735

Arbaclofen placarbil is a novel transported prodrug of the active R-isomer of baclofen. Baclofen is a racemic **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist.

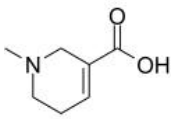


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arecaidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2368

Arecaidine, a pyridine alkaloid, is a potent **GABA uptake** inhibitor. Arecaidine is a substrate of H^+-coupled amino acid transporter 1 (PAT1, SLC36A1) and competitively inhibits **L-proline uptake**.

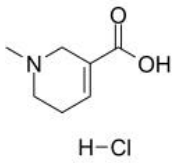


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arecaidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2368A

Arecaidine hydrochloride, a pyridine alkaloid, is a potent **GABA uptake** inhibitor. Arecaidine hydrochloride is a substrate of H^+-coupled amino acid transporter 1 (PAT1, SLC36A1) and competitively inhibits **L-proline uptake**.

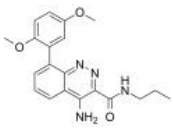


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-6280

Cat. No.: HY-19872

AZD-6280 is a selective **GABAA(α2/3) receptor** modulator, used for treatment of generalized anxiety disorder.

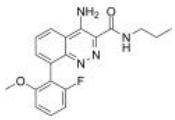


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

AZD7325

Cat. No.: HY-111052

AZD7325 is a potent and orally active partial selective PAM of **GABAAα2 and Aα3 receptor** (K_i=0.3 and 1.3 nM, respectively), and has less antagonistic efficacy at the Aα1 and Aα5 receptor subtypes.

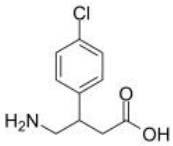


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Baclofen

Cat. No.: HY-B0007

Baclofen, a lipophilic derivative of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA), is an orally active, selective metabotropic **GABA-B receptor ($GABA_BR$)** agonist. Baclofen has high blood brain barrier penetrance. Baclofen has the potential for muscle spasticity research.

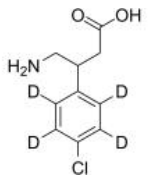


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Baclofen-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0007S

Baclofen-d4 is the deuterium labeled Baclofen. Baclofen, a lipophilic derivative of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA), is an orally active, selective metabotropic **GABA-B receptor ($GABA_BR$)** agonist. Baclofen has high blood brain barrier penetrance.

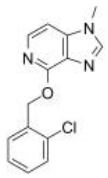


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Bamaluzole

Cat. No.: HY-100124

Bamaluzole is a **GABA receptor** agonist extracted from patent WO 2012064642 A1.



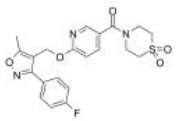
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Basmisanil

(RG1662; RO5186582)

Cat. No.: HY-16716

Basmisanil is a highly selective **GABAAα5** negative allosteric modulator.



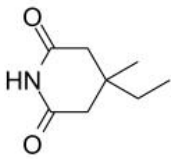
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bemegride

(3-Ethyl-3-methylglutarimide; Bemegrid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1326

Bemegride (3-Ethyl-3-methylglutarimide) is a central nervous system stimulant and antidote for barbiturate poisoning.



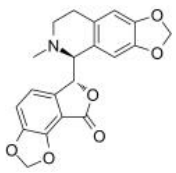
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bicuculline

((+)-Bicuculline; d-Bicuculline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0219

Bicuculline ((+)-Bicuculline; d-Bicuculline), as a convulsant alkaloid, is a competitive neurotransmitter **$GABA_A$** receptor antagonist (IC_{50}=2 μM). Bicuculline also blocks Ca^{2+}-activated potassium (SK) channels and subsequently blocks the slow afterhyperpolarization (slow AHP) .

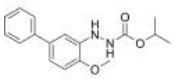


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bifenazate

Cat. No.: HY-119687

Bifenazate is a carbazate acaricide that control 100% of mites at a concentration of 25 ppm. Bifenazate is a positive allosteric modulator of **GABA receptor**.

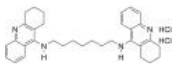


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120970

Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride is a dimeric **AChE** inhibitor derived from tacrine. Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride prevents glutamate-induced neuronal apoptosis by blocking NMDA receptors. Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride is a potent **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist.

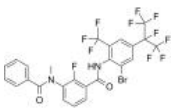


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Broflanilide

Cat. No.: HY-108689

Broflanilide is a potential insecticide and metabolized to Desmethyl-Broflanilide, which is a potent antagonist at the insect resistant-to-dieldrin (RDL) **GABA Receptor**, and inhibits S. litura RDL GABAR, with an **IC_{50}** value of 1.3 nM.



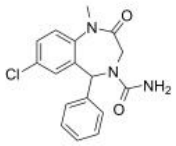
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Carburazepam

(RGH 3331; Uxepam)

Cat. No.: HY-U00241

Carburazepam is a drug which derives from benzodiazepine. Benzodiazepines (BZD, BZs) are a class of psychoactive drugs whose core chemical structure is the fusion of a benzene ring and a diazepine ring.



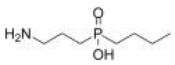
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CGP 36742

(SGS-742)

Cat. No.: HY-121599

CGP 36742 is a selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** antagonist that can penetrate the blood–brain barrier after peripheral administration, with an **IC_{50}** of 32μM. CGP 36742 is useful in treatment of depression.

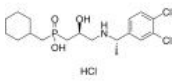


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CGP 54626 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101378

CGP 54626 (hydrochloride) is a selective antagonist of **$GABA_B$ receptor** with an **IC_{50}** value of 4 nM. CGP 54626 (hydrochloride) can be used to investigate the role of $GABA_B$ receptors in neurological signaling.

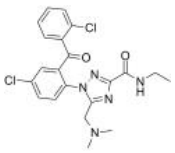


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP11952

Cat. No.: HY-U00192

CGP11952 is a triazolyl-Benzaphenon resembling the benzodiazepines in its pharmacological action. CGP11952 is an experimental **benzodiazepine** derivative.

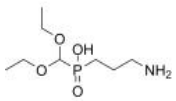


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP35348

Cat. No.: HY-103530

CGP 35348 is a selective, brain penetrant, centrally active **GABAB receptor** antagonist with an **EC_{50}** of 34 μM. CGP 35348 shows affinity for the GABAB receptor only.

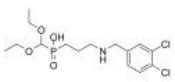


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP52432

Cat. No.: HY-103531

CGP52432 is a **$GABA_B$ receptor** antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 85 nM.

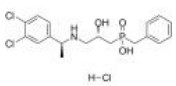


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CGP55845 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103516

CGP55845 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **GABAB receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 6 nM. CGP55845 hydrochloride can be used for neurological research.

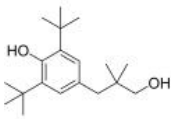


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP7930

Cat. No.: HY-103502

CGP7930 (3-(3',5'-Di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxy) phenyl-2, 2-dimethylpropanol) is a positive **metabotropic GABAB receptor** allosteric modulator. CGP7930 enhances the inhibitory effect of l-baclofen on the oscillatory activity of cultured cortical neurons.

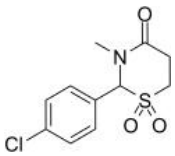


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlormezanone

Cat. No.: HY-B0353

Chlormezanone resembles **benzodiazepine**. The action of Chlormezanone is similar to benzodiazepine-type agents. Chlormezanone is used as an anxiolytic and a muscle relaxant.



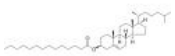
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cholesterol myristate

(Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2338

Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor**, **GABAA receptor**, and the inward-rectifier **potassium ion channel**.

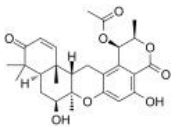


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Chrodrimanin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8472

Chrodrimanin B, a metabolite of a fungal, is a potent, non-open-channel-blocking antagonist on B. mori **GABAR RDL** with an IC_{50} of 1.13 nM.



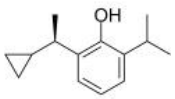
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cipepofol

(HSK3486)

Cat. No.: HY-116152

Cipepofol (HSK3486), a psychomotor stabilizing agent, is a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptor potentiator.

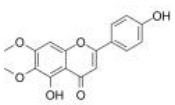


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cirsimaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N6648

Cirsimaritin binds weakly to the benzodiazepine site on $GABA_A$ receptors, with antidepressant, anxiolytic and antinociceptive activities.

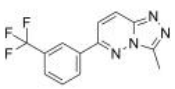


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CL 218872

Cat. No.: HY-103505

CL 218872 is a selective and orally active benzodiazepine of α1 subunit-containing **$GABA^A$receptor** with a K_i of 130 nM. CL 218872 exerts anxiolytic and anticonvulsant in vivo.

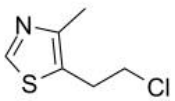


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clomethiazole

Cat. No.: HY-129105

Chlormethiazole is an potent and orally active $GABA_A$ agonist. Chlormethiazole inhibits cytochrome P450 isoforms: **CYP2A6** and **CYP2E1** in human liver microsomes. Chlormethiazole is an anticonvulsant agent and has the potential for treating convulsive status epilepticus.

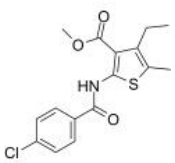


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

COR659

Cat. No.: HY-137204

COR659 is a potent and effective **$GABA_B$ positive allosteric modulator (PAM)**. COR659 suppresses alcohol and chocolate self-administration in rats.

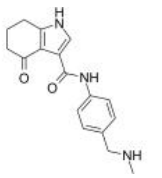


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CP-409092

Cat. No.: HY-101639

CP-409092 is a partial agonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor**, with anti-anxiety activity.

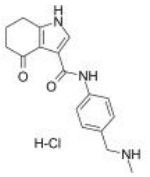


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-409092 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101639A

CP-409092 hydrochloride is a partial agonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor**, with anti-anxiety activity.

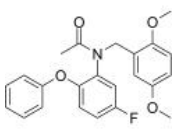


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DAA-1106

Cat. No.: HY-19945

DAA1106 is a potent and selective ligand for peripheral benzodiazepine receptor (PBR), as a potent and selective agonist at the peripheral benzodiazepine receptor.



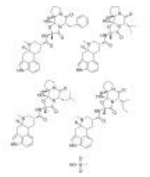
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dihydroergotoxine mesylate

(Ergoloid mesylates)

Cat. No.: HY-B0799

Dihydroergotoxine mesylate is a complex of closely related alkaloid salts; Binds with high affinity to the GABAA receptor Cl- channel, producing an allosteric interaction with the benzodiazepine site.



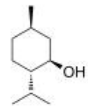
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Menthol

(Racementhol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1683

DL-Menthol is a relative configuration of (-)-Menthol. DL-Menthol relates to the activation of GABAA receptor.



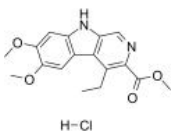
Relative stereochemistry

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

DMCM hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100369A

DMCM hydrochloride is a nonselective full inverse agonist of **benzodiazepine**. DMCM shows bnding afinity at human recombinant **GABAA αxβ3γ2 receptor** subtypes with K_is of 10 nM, 13 nM, 7.5 nM, 2.2 nM for α1, α2, α3, and α5 receptors, respectively.

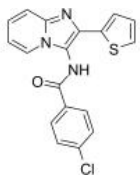


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DS2

Cat. No.: HY-103520

DS2 is a selective positive allosteric modulator of **δ-$GABA_A$ receptor**. DS2 selectively potentiates GABA responses mediated by α4β3δ receptor. DS2 does not enhance activity at α4β3γ2 and α1β3γ2 receptors. DS2 relieves pain and.



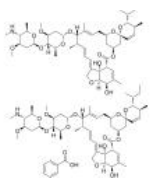
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

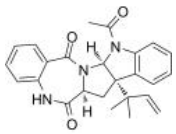


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

epi-Aszonalenin A

Cat. No.: HY-135154

epi-Aszonalenin A is a benzodiazepine fungal metabolite originally isolated from Aspergillus novofumigatus. epi-Aszonalenin A can be used as a psychoactive agent.

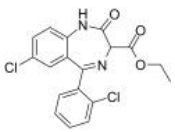


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl dirazepate

Cat. No.: HY-101596

Ethyl dirazepate is a drug which is a **benzodiazepine** derivative. It has anxiolytic and possibly other characteristic benzodiazepine properties.



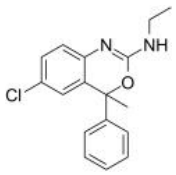
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etifoxine

(HOE 36-801)

Cat. No.: HY-16579A

Etifoxine, a non-benzodiazepine GABAergic compound, is a positive allosteric modulator of α1β2γ2 and α1β3γ2 subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptors**. Etifoxine reveals anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties in rodents.

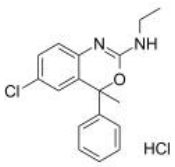


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etifoxine hydrochloride

(HOE 36-801 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-16579

Etifoxine hydrochloride, a non-benzodiazepine GABAergic compound, is a positive allosteric modulator of α1β2γ2 and α1β3γ2 subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptors**. Etifoxine hydrochloride reveals anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties in rodents.

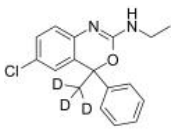


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etifoxine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-16579AS

Etifoxine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Etifoxine. Etifoxine, a non-benzodiazepine GABAergic compound, is a positive allosteric modulator of α1β2γ2 and α1β3γ2 subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptors**. Etifoxine reveals anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties in rodents.

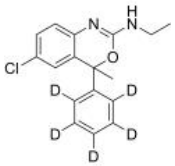


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Etifoxine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-16579AS2

Etifoxine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Etifoxine. Etifoxine, a non-benzodiazepine GABAergic compound, is a positive allosteric modulator of α1β2γ2 and α1β3γ2 subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptors**. Etifoxine reveals anxiolytic and anticonvulsant properties in rodents.

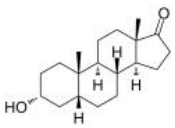


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etiocholanolone

(5β-Androsterone) Cat. No.: HY-113320

Etiocholanolone (5β-Androsterone) is the excreted **metabolite** of testosterone and has anticonvulsant activity. Etiocholanolone is a less potent neurosteroid positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of the **$GABA_A$** receptor than its enantiomer form.

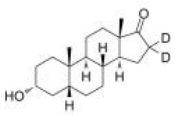


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Etiocholanolone-d2

(5β-Androsterone-d2) Cat. No.: HY-113320S1

Etiocholanolone-d2 is the deuterium labeled Etiocholanolone. Etiocholanolone (5β-Androsterone) is the excreted metabolite of testosterone and has anticonvulsant activity.

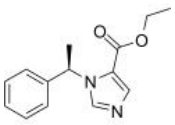


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etomidate

(R 16659) Cat. No.: HY-B0100

Etomidate (R 16659) is a potent **$GABA_A$** receptor agonist. Etomidate is a neurological drug and effective parenteral medication and has the potential for management of endogenous hypercortisolaemia.

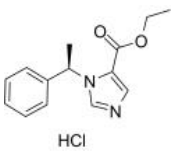


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Etomidate hydrochloride

(R16659 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0100A

Etomidate hydrochloride (R 16659 hydrochloride) is a potent **$GABA_A$** receptor agonist. Etomidate hydrochlorideis a neurological drug and effective parenteral medication and has the potential for management of endogenous hypercortisolaemia.

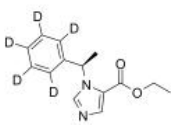


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Etomidate-d5

(R 16659-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0100S

Etomidate-d5 is deuterium labeled Etomidate. Etomidate (R 16659) is a potent GABAA receptor agonist. Etomidate is a neurological drug and effective parenteral medication and has the potential for management of endogenous hypercortisolaemia.

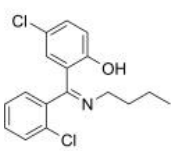


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fengabine

(SL 79229) Cat. No.: HY-123478

Fengabine is a GABAergic antidepressant drug. Fengabine can be used for the research of depression.

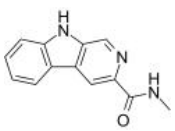


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FG 7142

(ZK 39106; LSU-65) Cat. No.: HY-100991

FG 7142 (ZK 39106; LSU-65), a non-selectively benzodiazepine inverse agonist, has high affinity for the α1 subunit-containing **GABAA receptor** (K_i=91 nM).



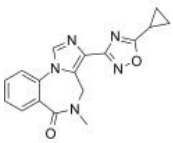
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

FG8119

(NNC13-8119)

Cat. No.: HY-U00233

FG8119 is a novel **benzodiazepine** agonist extracted from patent US 4745112 A.

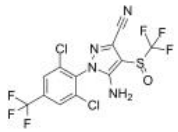


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fipronil

Cat. No.: HY-B0822

Fipronil is an insecticide that acts as a selective antagonist of **insect GABA receptors** (IC_{50}s = 30 nM and 1,600 nM for **cockroach** and **rat receptors**, respectively).

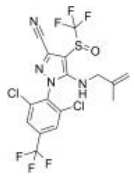


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Flufiprole

Cat. No.: HY-116702

Flufiprole is a nonsystemic phenylpyrazole insecticide targeting the **GABA receptor** used in the rice field. Flufiprole is excellent in controlling a wide range of pests.



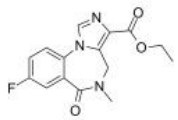
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flumazenil

(Ro 15-1788)

Cat. No.: HY-B0009

Flumazenil is a competitive **GABAA receptor** antagonist, used in the treatment of benzodiazepine overdoses.



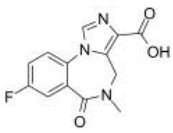
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flumazenil acid

(Ro 15-3890)

Cat. No.: HY-118844

Flumazenil acid is a metabolite of Flumazenil. Flumazenil is a GABAA receptor antagonist.

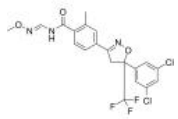


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fluxametamide

Cat. No.: HY-108690

Fluxametamide is an insecticide with wide spectrum, acts as an antagonist of **GABA- and glutamate-gated chloride channels**, with IC_{50} of 1.95 nM and 225 nM for M. domestica GABACls and GluCls.

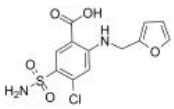


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Furosemide

Cat. No.: HY-B0135

Furosemide is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **$Na^+/K^+/2Cl^-$ (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

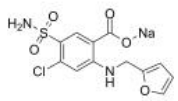


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Furosemide sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0135A

Furosemide sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **$Na^+/K^+/2Cl^-$ (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

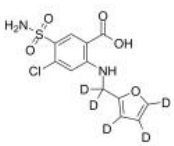


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Furosemide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0135S

Furosemide-d5 is the deuterium labeled Furosemide. Furosemide is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **$Na^+/K^+/2Cl^-$ (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

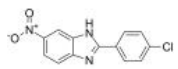


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

GABAA receptor agent 1

Cat. No.: HY-133486

GABAA receptor agent 1 is a high affinity ligand for **GABAA receptor**, with potent anticonvulsant activity.

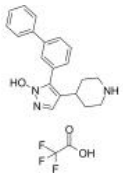


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GABAA receptor agent 2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-135482

GABAA receptor agent 2 TFA is a potent and high-affinity **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 24 nM (human α1β2γ2 $GABA_A$-expressing tsA201 cells) and a **K_i** of 28 nM (**rat $GABA_A$ receptors**).

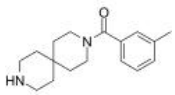


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor agent 4

Cat. No.: HY-145256

GABAA receptor agent 4 (compound 1e) is a potent **γ-GABAAR** antagonist with an **K_i** of 0.18 μM. GABAA receptor agent 4 efficiently rescues inhibition of T cell proliferation. GABAA receptor agent 4 has the immunomodulatory potential.

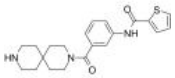


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor agent 5

Cat. No.: HY-145257

GABAA receptor agent 5 (compound 018) is a potent **γ-GABAAR** antagonist with an **K_i** of 0.020 μM. GABAA receptor agent 5 shows γ-GABAAR antagonist activity with low cellular membrane permeability.

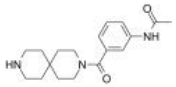


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-145258

GABAA receptor agent 6 (compound 2027) is a potent **γ-GABAAR** antagonist with an **K_i** of 0.56 μM. GABAA receptor agent 6 shows γ-GABAAR antagonist activity with low cellular membrane permeability.

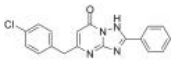


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor agent 7

Cat. No.: HY-146099

GABAA receptor agent 7 (compoud 5c) is a potent **GABAA receptor** positive modulator. GABAA receptor agent 7 shows anticonvulsant activity in vitro and in vivo with low neurotoxicity. GABAA receptor agent 7 has the potential for the research of epilepsy.

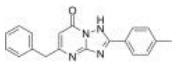


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor agent 8

Cat. No.: HY-146100

GABAA receptor agent 8 (compoud 5e) is a potent **GABAA receptor** positive modulator. GABAA receptor agent 8 shows anticonvulsant activity in vitro and in vivo with low neurotoxicity. GABAA receptor agent 8 has the potential for the research of epilepsy.

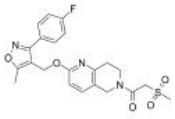


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAA receptor modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-147657

GABAA receptor modulator-2 (Compound 20) is selective, orally active **α5-$GABA_A$R** negative allosteric modulator (NAM) with a **K_i** of 4.1 nM. GABAA receptor modulator-2 shows high-metabolic stability and good CNS safety.

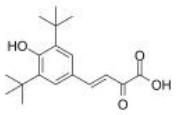


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GABAB receptor antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-129636A

GABAB receptor antagonist 1 (compound 14) is a selective and negative allosteric modulator of **GABAB (γ-Aminobutyric acid) receptors**. (E)-GABAB receptor antagonist 1 decreases GABA-induced IP3 (inositol trisphosphate) production with **IC_{50}** of 37.9 μM.



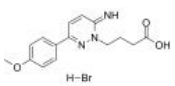
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gabazine

(SR95531)

Cat. No.: HY-103533

Gabazine is a selective and competitive antagonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor**, with an **IC_{50}** of ~0.2 μM for GABA receptor.



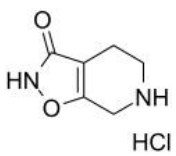
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gaboxadol hydrochloride

(Lu 02-030 hydrochloride; THIP hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10233

Gaboxadol hydrochloride (Lu 02-030 hydrochloride) is a potent agonist of the **$GABA_A$ receptor** and an antagonist of **$GABA_C$ receptors** (**IC_{50}**=25 μM).

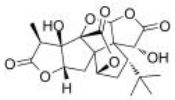


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginkgolide A

(BN-52020) Cat. No.: HY-B0355

Ginkgolide A (BN-52020) is an extract from in Ginkgo biloba and a g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.

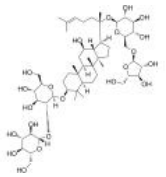


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

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**.

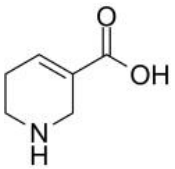


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Guvacine

Cat. No.: HY-N2482

Guvacine, an alkaloid found in the nut of Areca catechu, is a potent **GABA uptakp** inhibitor. Guvacine inhibits **rat GAT-1**, **rat GAT-2** and **rat GAT-3** with **IC$_{50}$** values of 39 μM, 58 μM and 378 μM, respectively.

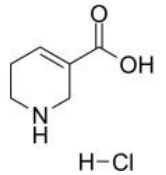


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Guvacine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100809

Guvacine hydrochloride is an alkaloid from the nut of Areca catechu, acts as an inhibitor of **GABA transporter**, and dispalys modest selectivity for cloned GABA transporters with **IC$_{50}$**s of 14 μM (human GAT-1), 39 μM (rat GAT-1), 58 μM (rat GAT-2), 119 μM (human GAT-3), 378 μM (rat...

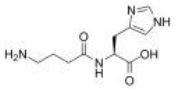


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Homocarnosine

(L-Homocarnosine; γ-Aminobutyryl-L-histidine) Cat. No.: HY-114883

Homocarnosine is a dipeptide of γ-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**) and histidine unique to brain. Homocarnosine is an inhibitory neuromodulator synthesized in the neuron from GABA and exhibiting anticonvulsant effects.

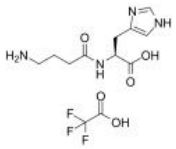


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homocarnosine TFA

(L-Homocarnosine TFA; γ-Aminobutyryl-L-histidine TFA) Cat. No.: HY-114883A

Homocarnosine TFA is a dipeptide of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and histidine unique to brain. Homocarnosine TFA is an inhibitory neuromodulator synthesized in the neuron from GABA and exhibiting anticonvulsant effects.

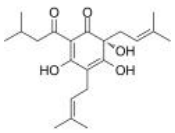


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

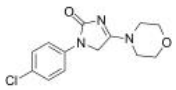


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Imepitoin

(AWD 131-138) Cat. No.: HY-14953

Imepitoin (AWD 131-138) is a new low-affinity partial benzodiazepine receptor agonist with potent anticonvulsant and anxiolytic properties in rodent models.

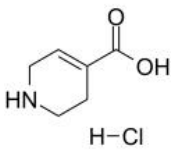


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoguvacine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100810

Isoguvacine hydrochloride is a **GABA** receptor agonist.

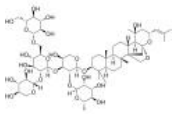


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Jujuboside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0659

Jujuboside A is a glycoside extracted from Semen Ziziphi Spinosae, a Chinese herbal medicine used to treat insomnia and anxiety.

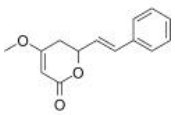


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-N2096

Kavain is a class of kavalactone isolated from Piper methysticum, which has anxiolytic properties in animals and humans. Kavain positively modulated **γ-Aminobutyric acid type A (GABAA)** receptor.

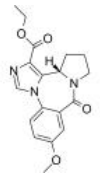


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-655708

Cat. No.: HY-14426

L-655708 is a potent α5 subunit-selective **GABAA** receptor inverse agonist (K_i=0.45 nM).

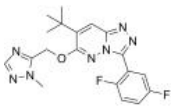


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

L-838417

Cat. No.: HY-W009009

L-838417 is a selective partial agonist at the **α2, α3 and α5 subtypes** of the $GABA_A$ receptor and an antagonist at the α1, with binding K_i values of 0.79 nM, 0.67 nM, 1.67 nM, 267 nM, 2.25 nM and 2183 nM for α1β3γ2, α2β3γ2, α3β3γ2, α4β3γ2, α5β3γ2 and α6β3γ2.



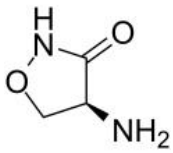
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Cycloserine

((S)-Cycloserine; (S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1122

L-Cycloserine ((S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone) irreversibly inhibits GABA pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent aminitransferase in E.



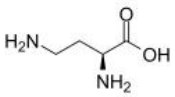
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-DABA

(L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101414

L-DABA (L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid) is a week **GABA** transaminase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of larger than 500 μM; exhibits antitumor activity in vivo and in vitro.

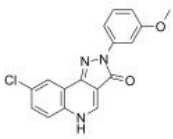


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

LAU159

Cat. No.: HY-112426

LAU159 is a functionally selective positive modulator of α1β3 **GABA(A)** receptor with an EC_{50} of 2.2 μM.



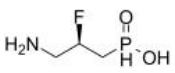
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lesogaberan

(AZD-3355)

Cat. No.: HY-10061

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors.



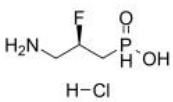
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Lesogaberan hydrochloride

(AZD-3355 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10061B

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) hydrochloride is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptor.



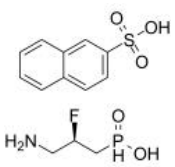
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lesogaberan napadisylate

(AZD-3355 napadisylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10061A

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) napadisylate is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors.



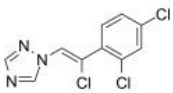
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Loreclezole

(R 72063)

Cat. No.: HY-105272

Loreclezole, an antiepileptic compound, is a selective **$GABA_A$ receptor** modulator and acts as a positive allosteric modulator of β2 or β3-subunit containing receptors.



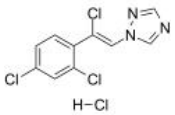
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Loreclezole hydrochloride

(R 72063 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105272A

Loreclezole hydrochloride, an antiepileptic compound, is a selective **$GABA_A$ receptor** modulator and acts as a positive allosteric modulator of β2 or β3-subunit containing receptors.

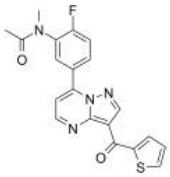


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lorediplon

Cat. No.: HY-19371

Lorediplon is a novel non-benzodiazepine drug acting as a GABAA receptor modulator, differentially active at the alpha1-subunit, associated with promoting sleep.

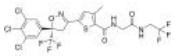


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lotilaner

Cat. No.: HY-116564

Lotilaner is a **parasiticide**, acts as a potent non-competitive antagonist of insects **GABACl receptors**, with an **IC_{50}** of 23.84 nM for Drosophila melanogaster GABA receptor. No effect on a dog GABAA receptor.

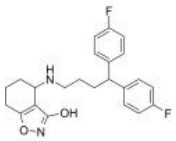


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LU-32-176B

Cat. No.: HY-118207

LU-32-176B, a GABA transporter 1**(GAT1)** selective inhibitor, is found to exert a synergistic anticonvulsant action with GAT2 transport inhibitor EF1502. LU-32-176B inhibits **neurons**, **astrocytes** and **mGAT1** with the **IC_{50}** values of 2μM, 1μM, 4μM, respectively.



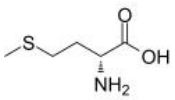
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methionine

(MRX-1024; D-Methionine)

Cat. No.: HY-13694

Methionine (MRX-1024; D-Methionine) is an effective chemoprotective agent which can also inhibit the neuronal activity through **$GABA_A$** receptor activation.



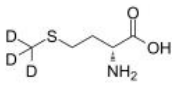
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Methionine-d3

(MRX-1024-d3; D-Methionine-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-13694S

Methionine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Methionine. Methionine (MRX-1024; D-Methionine) is an effective chemoprotective agent which can also inhibit the neuronal activity through GABAA receptor activation.



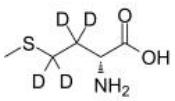
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methionine-d4

(MRX-1024-d4; D-Methionine-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13694S1

Methionine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Methionine. Methionine (MRX-1024; D-Methionine) is an effective chemoprotective agent which can also inhibit the neuronal activity through GABAA receptor activation.

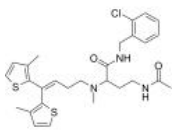


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

mGAT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146282

mGAT-IN-1 (compound 28) is a potent and non-selective **GAT** inhibitor. mGAT-IN-1 has a high inhibitory potency toward **mGAT3**, with an **IC_{50}** of 2.5 μM and **pIC_{50}** of 5.61.

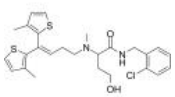


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

mGAT3/4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146280

mGAT3/4-IN-1 (compound 19b) is a potent **mGAT3/mGAT4** inhibitor, with **pIC_{50}** values of 5.31 and 5.24, respectively. mGAT3/4-IN-1 exhibits a significant tactile allodynia reduction in diabetic neuropathic mice.

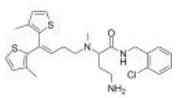


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

mGAT3/4-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146281

mGAT3/4-IN-2 (compound 27b) is a potent **mGAT3/mGAT4** inhibitor, with **pIC_{50}** values of 5.44 and 5.25, respectively.

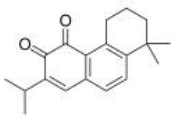


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Miltirone

Cat. No.: HY-N1951

Miltirone is a natural compound present in the root of Salvia miltiorrhiza. Miltirone is a central **benzodiazepine receptor** partial agonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM.



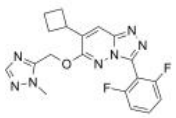
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

MK-0343

(MRK-409)

Cat. No.: HY-101869

MK0343 (MRK-409) is an orally bioavailable **$GABA_A$** receptor subtype-selective partial agonist. MK0343 is a non-sedating anxiolytic.

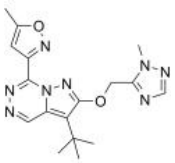


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

MRK-016

Cat. No.: HY-100370

MRK-016 is a selective, orally bioavailable inverse agonist of **$GABA_A$ α5 receptor**, with an EC_{50} of 3 nM for $GABA_A$ α5, and K_is of 0.83, 0.85, 0.77and 1.4nM for human$GABA_A$α1β3γ2, $GABA_A$α2β3γ2, $GABA_A$α3β3γ2, and $GABA_A$α5β3γ2, respectively; MRK-016 also readily penetrates...



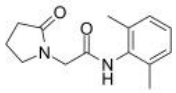
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nefiracetam

(DM9384; DZL-221)

Cat. No.: HY-B0340

Nefiracetam is a GABAergic, cholinergic, and monoaminergic neuronal systems enhancer for Ro 5-4864-induced convulsions.



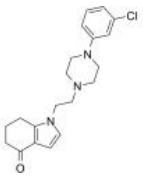
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

NEO 376

(SPI-376)

Cat. No.: HY-101583

NEO 376 is a selective modulator of **5-HT1 receptor**, **GABA receptor** and **dopamine receptor**, with anti-psychotic actively.

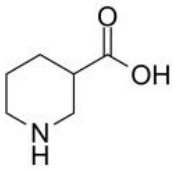


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Nipecotic acid ((±)-β-Homoproline; Hexahydronicotinic acid; 3-Carboxypiperidine)

Cat. No.: HY-69359

Nipecotic acid ((±)-β-Homoproline) is a potent inhibitor of neuronal and glial-aminobutyric acid (**GABA**) uptake in vitro. Nipecotic acid can also directly activate **$GABA_A$-like chloride channels**, with an EC_{50} of approximately 300μM.



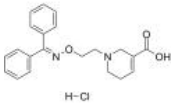
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NNC-711 hydrochloride

(NO-711 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103506

NNC-711 (hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **GAT-1 (GABA transporter 1)** with an IC_{50} of 40 nM for hGAT-1. NNC-711 has anticonvulsant and analgesic effect in vivo and exhibits cognition-enhancing activity.

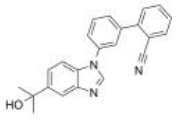


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NS11394

Cat. No.: HY-11048

NS11394 is an orally active and unique subtype-selective **$GABA_A$** positive allosteric receptor (PAM), with a K_i of ~0.5 nM. NS11394 shows a selectivity profile in the order of $GABA_A$-5 > α3 > α2 > α1-containing receptors.



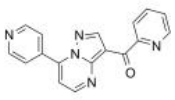
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ocinaplon

(DOV 273547)

Cat. No.: HY-W001692

Ocinaplon (DOV 273547) is a partial **GABAA** receptor positive allosteric modulator with relatively high efficacy at the α1 subunit.

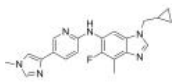


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ONO-8590580

Cat. No.: HY-112788

ONO-8590580 is a **$GABA_A$ α5** negative allosteric modulator.

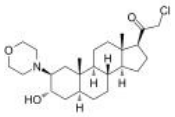


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Org20599

Cat. No.: HY-103498

Org20599 is a positive allosteric modulator and at higher concentrations direct agonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor** with an **EC_{50}** of 1.1 μM.



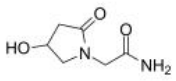
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxiracetam

(ISF2522)

Cat. No.: HY-B1715

Oxiracetam is a cyclic derivative of **γ-aminobutyric acid** (**GABA**) which has been commonly used as nootropic drug to treat cognitive impairments.

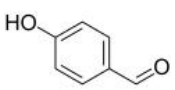


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0313

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a one of the major components in Dendrocalamus asper bamboo shoots, with antagonistic effect on **$GABA_A$ receptor** of the $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2S$ subtype at high concentrations.

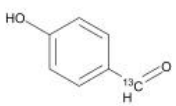


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde-13C

Cat. No.: HY-Y0313S1

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde-13C is the 13C-labeled p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde. p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a one of the major components in Dendrocalamus asper bamboo shoots, with antagonistic effect on **$GABA_A$ receptor** of the $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2S$ subtype at high concentrations.

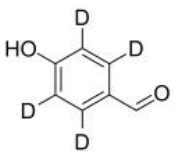


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde-d4

Cat. No.: HY-Y0313S

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde-d4 is the deuterium labeled p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde. p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a one of the major components in Dendrocalamus asper bamboo shoots, with antagonistic effect on **$GABA_A$ receptor** of the $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2S$ subtype at high concentrations.

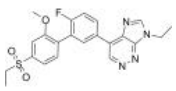


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

PF-06372865

Cat. No.: HY-120874

PF-06372865 is an orally active, α2/α3/α5 subtype-selective **$GABA_A$** positive allosteric modulator (PAM).

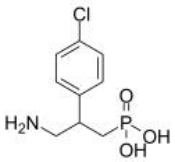


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phaclofen

Cat. No.: HY-100798

Phaclofen is a selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** antagonist. Phaclofen is a peripheral and central **baclofen** antagonist.



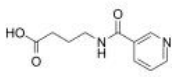
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picamilon

(Nicotinoyl-GABA; Nicotinoyl-γ-aminobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-107482

Picamilon is a derivative of γ-aminobutyric acid that has nootropic effect.

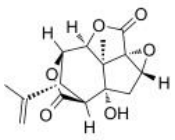


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picrotoxinin

Cat. No.: HY-B1494

Picrotoxinin, a potent convulsant, is a **chloride channel** blocker. Picrotoxinin is a noncompetitive **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist, which negatively modulates the action of GABA on $GABA_A$ receptors.



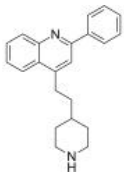
Purity: 97.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Pipequaline

(PK-8165)

Cat. No.: HY-100140

Pipequaline (PK 8165) is a partial **benzodiazepine receptor** agonist with anxiolytic activity.

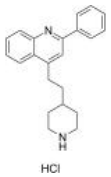


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pipequaline hydrochloride

(PK-8165 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-100140A

Pipequaline hydrochloride (PK-8165 hydrochloride) is a partial **benzodiazepine receptor** agonist with anxiolytic activity.

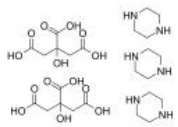


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperazine citrate

(1,4-Diazacyclohexane citrate) Cat. No.: HY-17599

Piperazine (1,4-Diazacyclohexane) citrate is a gamma-aminobutyric acid **(GABA)** agonist. Piperazine citrate is a vital building block and is an essential core in numerous marketed drugs with diverse pharmacological activities.

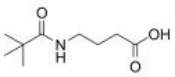


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Pivagabine

(CXB-722) Cat. No.: HY-108295

Pivagabine (CXB 722) is a hydrophobic 4-aminobutyric acid derivative with neuromodulatory activity. Pivagabine penetrates the blood-brain barrier in rats.

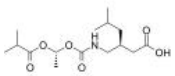


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pregabalin arenacarbil

Cat. No.: HY-109156

Pregabalin arenacarbil is a prodrug of Pregabalin.Pregabalin is an analog of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) for the research of post herpetic neuralgia, peripheral diabetic neuropathy,fibromyalgia and epilepsy.

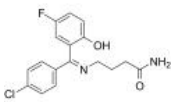


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Progabide

(SL 76002) Cat. No.: HY-A0173

Progabide is a gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor (**GABA**) agonist.

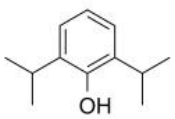


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propofol

(2,6-Diisopropylphenol) Cat. No.: HY-B0649

Propofol potently and directly activates **$GABA_A$** receptor and inhibits glutamate receptor mediated excitatory synaptic transmission. Propofol has antinociceptive properties and is used for sedation and hypnotic.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Propofol-d17

Cat. No.: HY-B0649S

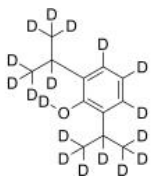
Propofol-d17 (2,6-Diisopropylphenol-d17) is the deuterium labeled Propofol. Propofol potently and directly activates **$GABA_A$** receptor and inhibits glutamate receptor mediated excitatory synaptic transmission. Propofol has antinociceptive properties.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Propofol-d18

Cat. No.: HY-B0649S1

Propofol-d18 is the deuterium labeled Propofol. Propofol potently and directly activates **$GABA_A$** receptor and inhibits glutamate receptor mediated excitatory synaptic transmission.

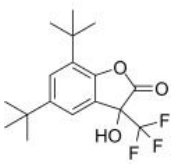


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

rac-BHFF

Cat. No.: HY-103519

rac-BHFF is a potent and orally active allosteric enhancer of **$GABA_B$ receptor**.

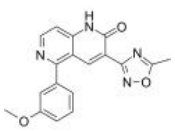


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Radequinil

(AC-3933) Cat. No.: HY-106025

Radequinil (AC-3933) is a benzodiazepine receptor (BzR) partial inverse agonist. AC-3933 binds to **GABA(-)** and **GABA(+) ligand** with K_is of 5.15 and 6.11 nM, respectively.

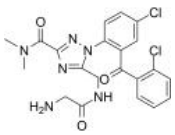


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rilmazafone

Cat. No.: HY-106547

Rilmazafone is a benzodiazepine ω ligand and an orally active sleep inducer.



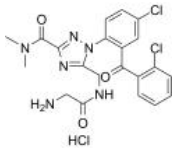
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rilmazafone hydrochloride

(450191S)

Cat. No.: HY-U00228

Rilmazafone hydrochloride (450191S) is a benzodiazepine ω ligand.



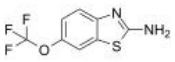
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Riluzole

(PK 26124)

Cat. No.: HY-B0211

Riluzole is an anticonvulsant drug and belongs to the family of use-dependent **Na^+ channel** blocker which can also inhibit **GABA** uptake with an **IC_{50}** of 43 μM.



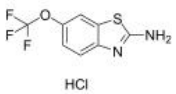
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Riluzole hydrochloride

(PK 26124 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0211A

Riluzole hydrochloride is an anticonvulsant drug and belongs to the family of use-dependent **Na^+ channel** blocker which can also inhibit **GABA** uptake with an **IC_{50}** of 43 μM.

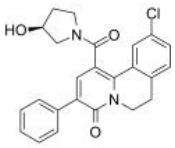


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ro 41-3290

Cat. No.: HY-U00215

Ro 41-3290 is the desethylated derivative of Ro 41-3696, which is a nonbenzodiazepine partial agonist at the **benzodiazepine receptor**.

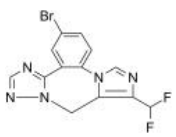


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RO 4938581

Cat. No.: HY-107489

RO 4938581 is a potent and selective **$GABA_A$ α5** inverse agonist, with a **K_i** of 4.6 nM for **$GABA_A$ α5β3γ2a**, and shows a lower affinity at α1β3γ2a, α2β3γ2a, α3β3γ2a (**K_i**, 174, 185, 80 nM, respectively); RO 4938581 is used in the research of cognitive dysfunction.

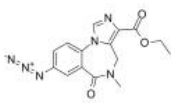


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ro15-4513

Cat. No.: HY-103476

Ro15-4513, imidazobenzodiazepinone derivative, is a partial inverse agonist of **benzodiazepine receptor (BZR)**. Ro15-4513 is a potent **ethanol** antagonist. Ro15-4513 has anti-anxiety effect.

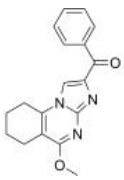


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ru-32514

Cat. No.: HY-19065

Ru-32514 is an agonist of benzodiazepine receptor.

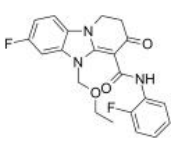


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RWJ-51204

Cat. No.: HY-19308

RWJ-51204 is a partial agonist of **GABA(A) receptor**, with **K_i** of 0.2-2 nM to the benzodiazepine site on GABA(A) receptors.



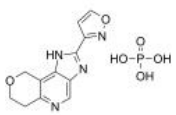
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-8510 phosphate

(SB-737552 phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-103225

S-8510 (phosphate) is an inverse **Benzodiazepine (BDZ) receptor** agonist, with **K_i**s of 34.6 nM, 36.2 nM for –GABA and +GABA respectively.

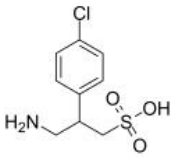


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saclofen

Cat. No.: HY-100813

Saclofen is a competitive antagonist of the **$GABA_B$ receptor** with an **IC_{50}** of 7.8 μM. Saclofen can be used to determine the functional roles for the $GABA_B$ receptor as a mediator of slow inhibitory postsynaptic potentials in the brain.



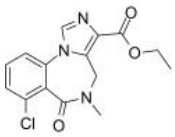
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sarmazenil

(Ro 15-3505)

Cat. No.: HY-100248

Sarmazenil is a **benzodiazepine receptor** antagonist.

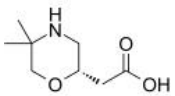


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCH 50911

Cat. No.: HY-12783A

SCH 50911, (+)-(S)-5,5-dimethylmorpholinyl-2-acetic acid, a selective, orally-active and competitive γ-Aminobutyric acid B **GABA(B)** receptor antagonist, binds to GABA(B) receptor with **IC_{50}** of 1.1 μM.

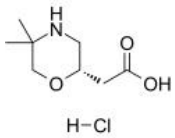


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCH 50911 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12783

SCH 50911 hydrochloride, (+)-(S)-5,5-dimethylmorpholinyl-2-acetic acid, a selective, orally-active and competitive γ-Aminobutyric acid B **GABA(B)** receptor antagonist, binds to GABA(B) receptor with **IC_{50}** of 1.1 μM.

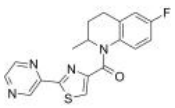


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SJM-3

Cat. No.: HY-131941

SJM-3 is a positive allosteric modulator of different isoforms of the **GABAA** receptor. SJM-3 binds at the high-affinity benzodiazepine binding site at the α+/γ- subunit interface.



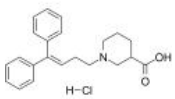
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SKF89976A hydrochloride

(d,l-SKF89976A hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100228A

SKF89976A hydrochloride is a selective **GABA transporter** (**GAT-1**) inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.28 μM, 137.34 μM and 202.8 μM for GAT-1, GAT-2 and GAT-3 in CHO cells, respectively.

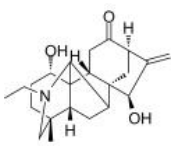


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Songorine

Cat. No.: HY-N2080

Songorine is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from the genus Aconitum. Songorine is a **GABAA receptor** antagonist in rat brain and has anti cancer, antiarrhythmic and anti-inflammatory activities. Songorine has the potential for the treatment of Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC).

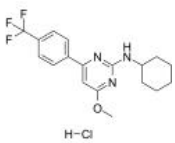


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

SSD114 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103668A

SSD114 hydrochloride is a novel **$GABA_B$ receptor** positive allosteric modulator.

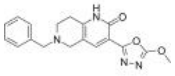


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SX-3228

Cat. No.: HY-100291

SX-3228 is a selective **benzodiazepine1** (**BZ1**) receptor agonist with an **IC_{50}** of 17 nM.



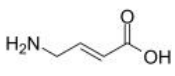
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TACA

(trans-4-Aminocrotonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100800

TACA (trans-4-Aminocrotonic acid) is a potent agonist of **$GABA_A$** and **$GABA_C$ receptors** (K_D= 0.6 μM). TACA also is GABA uptake inhibitor and substrate for GABA-T. TACA produces late biphasic responses in the MPG neurons.

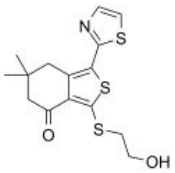


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TB-21007

Cat. No.: HY-103510

TB-21007 is an inverse agonist of $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$ subunit-containing **$GABA_A$ receptor** with a **K_i** of 1.6 nM. TB-21007 enhanced spatial memory in rats.

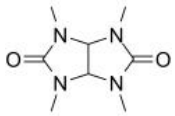


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Temgicoluril

(Tetramethylglycoluril; Mebicar) Cat. No.: HY-139584

Tetramethylglycerol (Tetramethylglycoluril) is a small molecule that acts on **GABA Receptor**, with anti-anxiety activity.

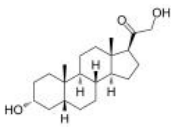


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone

(Tetrahydro-11-deoxycorticosterone) Cat. No.: HY-113346

Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone, an neurosteroid, is a potent positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of **$GABA_A$ receptor**. Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone has potent neuroinhibitory properties.

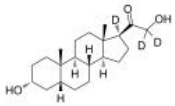


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone-d3

(Tetrahydro-11-deoxycorticosterone-d3) Cat. No.: HY-113346S

Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone. Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone, an neurosteroid, is a potent positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of GABAA receptor. Tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone has potent neuroinhibitory properties.

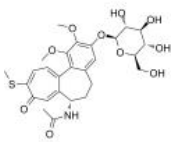


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiocolchicoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0301

Thiocolchicoside is a competitive **γ-aminobutyric acid type A (GAB_AA) receptor** antagonist and **glycine receptor** agonist in the central nervous system. Thiocolchicoside is a semisynthetic sulfur derivative of colchicoside.

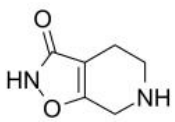


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

THIP

(Gaboxadol) Cat. No.: HY-10232

THIP (Gaboxadol) is a selective δ-aminobutyric acid type A receptor (**δ-GABAAR**) agonist, functionally selective GABAAR ligand, exhibits agonism at α4β1δ, α4β3δ and weak antagonism at αβγ and α4β2δ GABAARs.

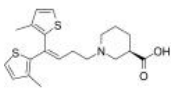


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Tiagabine

(NO050328; NO328; TGB) Cat. No.: HY-B0696

Tiagabine (NO050328) is a potent and selective **GABA reuptake** inhibitor, used as an anticonvulsant agent, with **IC_{50}**s of 67, 446 and 182 nM for [^{3}H]GABA uptake in Synaptosomes, Neurons and Glia, respectively.

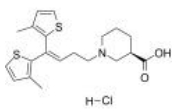


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tiagabine hydrochloride (NO050328 hydrochloride; NO328 hydrochloride; TGB hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0696A

Tiagabine hydrochloride is a potent and selective **GABA reuptake** inhibitor, used as an anticonvulsant agent, with **IC_{50}**s of 67, 446 and 182 nM for [^{3}H]GABA uptake in Synaptosomes, Neurons and Glia, respectively.

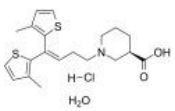


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tiagabine hydrochloride hydrate (NO050328 hydrochloride hydrate; NO328 hydrochloride hydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B0696B

Tiagabine hydrochloride hydrate is a potent and selective **GABA uptake** inhibitor, used as an anticonvulsant agent, with **IC_{50}**s of 67, 446 and 182 nM for [^{3}H]GABA uptake in Synaptosomes, Neurons and Glia, respectively.

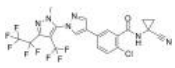


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tigolaner

Cat. No.: HY-109077

Tigolaner is a **GABA** antagonist that regulates chloride channel. Tigolaner is an antiparasitic agent.

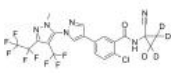


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tigolaner-d4

Cat. No.: HY-109077S

Tigolaner-d4 is deuterium labeled Tigolaner. Tigolaner is a GABA antagonist that regulates chloride channel. Tigolaner is an antiparasitic agent.



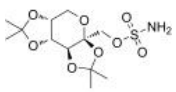
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topiramate

(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)

Cat. No.: HY-B0122

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.



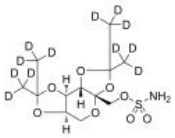
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Topiramate D12

(McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)

Cat. No.: HY-110234

Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.

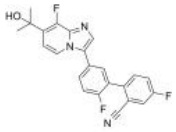


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TP003

Cat. No.: HY-103512

TP003 is a non-selective benzodiazepine site agonist with EC_{50}s of 20.3, 10.6, 3.24, 5.64 nM for **α1β2γ2**, **α2β3γ2**, **α3β3γ2**, **α5β2γ2**, respectively. TP003 induces anxiolysis via $\alpha2GABA_A$ receptors.

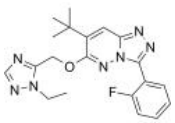


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPA 023

Cat. No.: HY-101640

TPA 023 is a **GABAA α2/α3** subtype-selective agonist, with K_i of 0.19-0.41 nM.

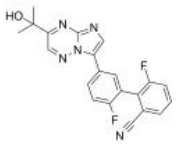


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TPA-023B

Cat. No.: HY-19505

TPA-023B is a high-affinity and orally active $GABA_A$ receptor **α2/α3** subtype (K_is of 0.73 nM/2 nM) partial agonist and a **α1** subtype (K_i of 1.8 nM) antagonist. TPA-023B has non-sedating anxiolytic-like properties.

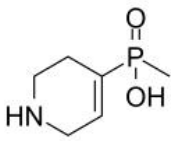


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPMPA

Cat. No.: HY-101359

TPMPA, a hybrid of isoguvacine and 3-APMPA, is the first selective antagonist for a $GABA_C$ receptor (K_B = 2.1 μM), but not to interact with $GABA_A$ (K_B = 320 μM) or $GABA_B$ receptors (EC_{50} = 500 μM).



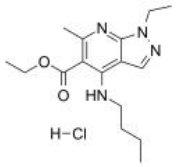
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tracazolate hydrochloride

(ICI 136753 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1803A

Tracazolate (ICI 136753) hydrochloride is a potent $GABA_A$ receptor modulator. Tracazolate hydrochloride has selectivity for β3 and potentiates α1β1γ2s (EC_{50}=13.2 μM), α1β3γ2 (EC_{50}=1.5 μM).



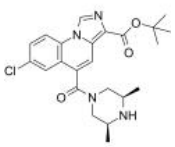
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

U-101017

(PNU 101017)

Cat. No.: HY-19250

U-101017 is a partial agonist of **benzodiazepine receptor** and **GABAA receptor**, with anxiolytic effects.

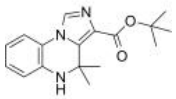


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

U93631

Cat. No.: HY-100686

U93631 is a GABAA receptor ligand of novel chemical structure with IC50 of 100 nM,and has been shown to induce a rapid, time-dependent decay of GABA-induced whole-cell Cl-currents in recombinant GABAA receptors.

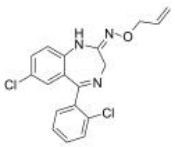


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Uldazepam

(U31920) Cat. No.: HY-100264

Uldazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative and has the potential for anxiety syndrome treatment.

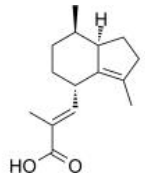


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valerenic acid

((-)-Valerenic Acid) Cat. No.: HY-103524

Valerenic acid ((-)-Valerenic Acid), a sesquiterpenoid, is an orally active positive allosteric modulator of **$GABA_A$** receptors. Valerenic acid is also a partial agonist of the **$5\text{-}HT_{5a}$ receptor**.

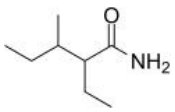


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valnoctamide

(Valmethamide) Cat. No.: HY-121877

Valnoctamide (Valmethamide), a derivative of valproate, suppresses benzodiazepine-refractory status epilepticus. Valnoctamide (Valmethamide) acts directly on **$GABA_A$** receptors.

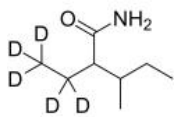


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Valnoctamide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-121877S

Valnoctamide-d5 (Valmethamide-d5) is the deuterium labeled Valnoctamide. Valnoctamide (Valmethamide), a derivative of valproate, suppresses benzodiazepine-refractory status epilepticus. Valnoctamide (Valmethamide) acts directly on **$GABA_A$** receptors.

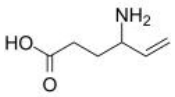


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Vigabatrin

(γ-Vinyl-GABA) Cat. No.: HY-15399

Vigabatrin (γ-Vinyl-GABA), an inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA vinyl-derivative, is an orally active and irreversible **GABA transaminase** inhibitor.

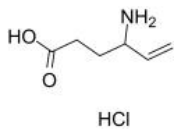


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vigabatrin hydrochloride

(γ-Vinyl-GABA hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0033

Vigabatrin hydrochloride (γ-Vinyl-GABA hydrochloride), a inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA vinyl-derivative, is an orally active and irreversible **GABA transaminase** inhibitor.

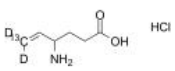


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vigabatrin-13C,d2 hydrochloride

(γ-Vinyl-GABA-13C,d2 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0033S

Vigabatrin-13C,d2 (hydrochloride) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Vigabatrin hydrochloride (γ-Vinyl-GABA hydrochloride), a inhibitory neurotransmitter GABA vinyl-derivative, is an orally active and irreversible GABA transaminase inhibitor.

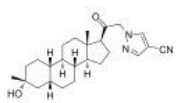


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zuranolone

Cat. No.: HY-103040

Zuranolone is an orally active and potent neuroactive steroid positive allosteric modulator of **$GABA_A$ receptor**, with **EC_{50}**s of 296 and 163 nM for **$\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$** and **$\alpha_4\beta_3\delta$ $GABA_A$ receptors**, respectively.

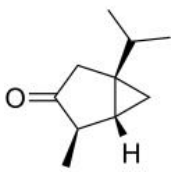


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

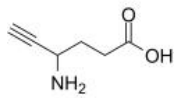


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Acetylenic GABA

(4-Aminohex-5-ynoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-131693

γ-Acetylenic GABA (4-Aminohex-5-ynoic acid) is an irreversible inhibitor of **GABA-transaminase**. γ-Acetylenic GABA can increase the concentration of GABA in rat brain.

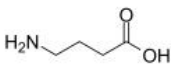


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid

(4-Aminobutyric acid) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0067

γ-Aminobutyric acid (4-Aminobutyric acid) is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the adult mammalian brain, binding to the ionotropic GABA receptors (**$GABA_A$ receptors**) and metabotropic receptors (**$GABA_B$ receptors**).

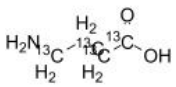


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid-13C4

(4-Aminobutyric acid-13C4) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0067S3

γ-Aminobutyric acid-13C4 (4-Aminobutyric acid-13C4) is the 13C-labeled γ-Aminobutyric acid.

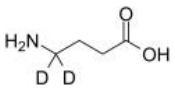


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid-4,4-d2

(4-Aminobutyric acid-4,4-d2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0067S2

γ-Aminobutyric acid-4,4-d2 (4-Aminobutyric acid-4,4-d2) is the deuterium labeled γ-Aminobutyric acid.

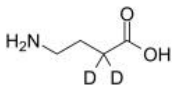


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid-d2

(4-Aminobutyric acid-d2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0067S1

γ-Aminobutyric acid-d2 (4-Aminobutyric acid-d2) is the deuterium labeled γ-Aminobutyric acid.

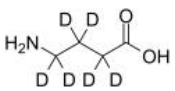


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid-d6

(4-Aminobutyric acid-d6) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0067S

γ-Aminobutyric acid-d6 (4-Aminobutyric acid-d6) is the deuterium labeled γ-Aminobutyric acid.



Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GLUT

Glucose transporter

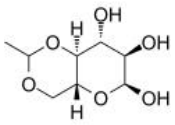
GLUTs (Glucose transporters) are proteins comprising 12 membrane-spanning regions. GLUTs transport glucose across the plasma membrane by means of a facilitated diffusion mechanism.

GLUT1 (SLC2A1), a uniporter protein, facilitates the transport of glucose across the plasma membranes of mammalian cells. GLUT2 (SLC2A2) is a transmembrane carrier protein that enables protein facilitated glucose movement across cell membranes. GLUT3 (SLC2A3), mainly present in the brain, has high affinity for glucose. GLUT3 facilitates the transport of glucose across the plasma membranes of mammalian cells. GLUT4 (SLC2A4) is found in the heart, skeletal muscle, adipose tissue, and brain. GLUT4 is an insulin-responsive glucose transporter.

GLUT Inhibitors & Activators

4,6-O-Ethylidene-α-D-glucose
(Ethylidene-glucose) Cat. No.: HY-N7433

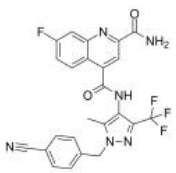
4,6-O-ethylidene-α-D-glucose (Ethylidene-glucose), a glucose derivative, is a competitive exofacial binding-site inhibitor on **glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1)** with a K_i of 12 mM for wild-type 2-deoxy-D-glucose transport.



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

BAY-876
Cat. No.: HY-100017

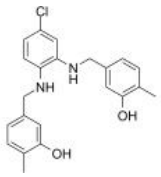
BAY-876 is an orally active and selective **glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM. BAY-876 is >130-fold more selective for GLUT1 than GLUT2, GLUT3, and GLUT4. BAY-876 is also a potent blocker of glycolytic metabolism and ovarian cancer growth.



Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DRB18
Cat. No.: HY-145963

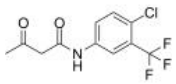
DRB18 is a potent pan-class **GLUT** inhibitor. DRB18 alters energy-related metabolism in A549 cells by changing the abundance of metabolites in glucose-related pathways. DRB18 can eventually lead to G1/S phase arrest and increase oxidative stress and necrotic cell death.



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

Fasentin
Cat. No.: HY-101849

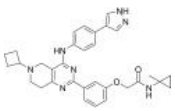
Fasentin, a potent glucose uptake inhibitor, inhibits **GLUT-1/GLUT-4** transporters. Fasentin preferentially inhibits GLUT4 (IC_{50}=68 μM) over GLUT1. Fasentin is a death receptor stimuli (FAS) sensitizer and sensitizes cells to FAS-induced cell death.



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

GLUT inhibitor-1
Cat. No.: HY-139605

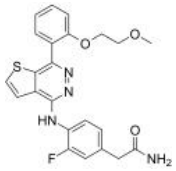
GLUT inhibitor-1 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of glucose transporters, targeting both **GLUT1** and **GLUT3**, with IC_{50}s of 242 nM and 179 nM, respectively. GLUT inhibitor-1 has the potential for the reaesrch of cancers and autoimmune diseases.



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

GLUT4 activator 1
Cat. No.: HY-128574

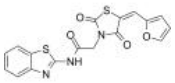
GLUT4 activator 1 (Compound 26b) is a potent glucose transporter type 4 (**GLUT4**) translocation activator with an EC_{50} of 0.14 μM.



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

GLUT4-IN-2
Cat. No.: HY-146980

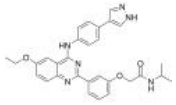
GLUT4-IN-2 is a potent and selective **GLUT4** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11.4 μM and 6.8 μM for GLUT1 and GLUT4, respectively. GLUT4-IN-2 induces cell **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G0/G1phase. GLUT4-IN-2 shows potent antitumor activity.



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

KL-11743
Cat. No.: HY-145597

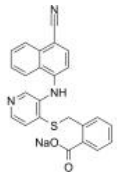
KL-11743 is a potent, orally active, and glucose-competitive inhibitor of the **class I glucose transporters**, with IC_{50}s of 115, 137, 90, and 68 nM for **GLUT1**, **GLUT2**, **GLUT3**, and **GLUT4**, respectively. KL-11743 specifically blocks glucose metabolism.



Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KPH2f
Cat. No.: HY-144305

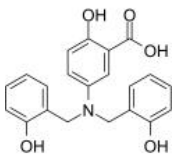
KPH2f is a safe, orally active, and effective dual **URAT1/GLUT9** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.24 μM and 9.37 μM for URAT1 and GLUT9, respectively. KPH2f shows little effects on OAT1 and ABCG2 (IC_{50}=32.14 and 26.74 μM).



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

Lavendustin B
Cat. No.: HY-108935

Lavendustin B is an inhibitor of **HIV-1 integrase interaction with LEDGF/p75** with an IC_{50} of 94.07 μM. Lavendustin B is an ATP-competitive **GLUT1** inhibitor with a K_i of 15 μM. Lavendustin B is also a weak inhibitor of **tyrosine kinases**.



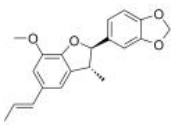
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licarin B

((-)-Licarin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0479

Licarin B, a nitric oxide production inhibitor extracted from the component of the seeds of Myristica fragrans, improves insulin sensitivity via **PPARγ** and activation of GLUT4 in the IRS-1/PI3K/AKT pathway.



Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MOTS-c(human) acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P2048A

MOTS-c(human) acetate is a mitochondrial-derived peptide. MOTS-c(human) acetate induces the accumulation of AMP analog **AICAR**, increases activation of **AMPK** and expression of its downstream **GLUT4**.

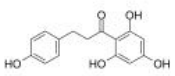
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phloretin

(NSC 407292; RJC 02792)

Cat. No.: HY-N0142

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a flavonoid extracted from Prunus mandshurica, has anti-inflammatory activities. Phloridzin is a specific, competitive and orally active inhibitor of **sodium/glucose cotransporters** in the intestine (SGLT1) and kidney (SGLT2).

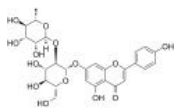


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Rhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0755

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

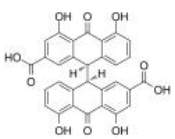


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sennidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6936

Sennidin A, isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation. Sennidin A stimulates the glucose incorporation.

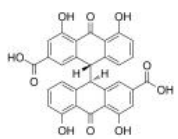


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sennidin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6935

Sennidin B, a stereoisomer isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, has lower activity than Sennidin A. Sennidin A inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation.

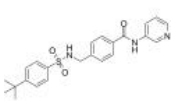


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

STF-31

Cat. No.: HY-18728

STF-31 is a selective inhibitor of **glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1)**, with an IC_{50} of 1μM.

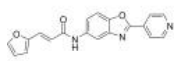


Purity: 96.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SW157765

Cat. No.: HY-139047

SW157765 is a selective non-canonical glucose transporter **GLUT8 (SLC2A8)** inhibitor. KRAS/KEAP1 double mutant NSCLC cells are selectively sensitive to the SW157765, due to the convergent consequences of dual KRAS and NRF2 modulation of metabolic and xenobiotic gene regulatory programs.

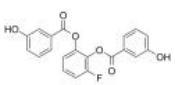


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WZB117

Cat. No.: HY-19331

WZB117 is a **glucose transporter 1** (**Glut1**) inhibitor, which downregulates glycolysis, induces cell-cycle arrest, and inhibits cancer cell growth in vitro and in vivo.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GlyT

Glycine transporters

Glycine transporters (GlyTs) are members of the Na^+/Cl^--dependent transporter family, whose activities and subcellular distributions are regulated by phosphorylation and interactions with other proteins. GlyTs comprise glycine transporter type 1 (SLC6A9; GlyT1) and glycine transporter type 2 (SLC6A5; Glyt2). Both GlyTs exist in multiple splice variants. GlyTs that regulate levels of brain glycine, an inhibitory neurotransmitter with co-agonist activity for NMDA receptors (NMDARs), have been considered to be important targets for the treatment of brain disorders with suppressed NMDAR function such as schizophrenia.

GlyT1 and GlyT2 are expressed on both astrocytes and neurons, but their expression pattern in brain tissue is foremost related to neurotransmission. GlyT2 is markedly expressed in brainstem, spinal cord and cerebellum, where it is responsible for glycine uptake into glycinergic and GABAergic terminals. GlyT1 is abundant in neocortex, thalamus and hippocampus, where it is expressed in astrocytes, and involved in glutamatergic neurotransmission. GlyT1 and GlyT2, which are located in glial cells and neurons, respectively play important roles by clearing synaptically released glycine or supplying glycine to glycinergic neurons to regulate glycinergic neurotransmission. Thus, inhibition of GlyTs could be used to modify pain signal transmission in the spinal cord.

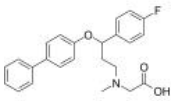
GlyT Inhibitors & Antagonists

(Rac)-ALX 5407

((Rac)-NFPS)

Cat. No.: HY-107526

NFPS is a selective, non-competitive **glycine transporter-1 (GlyT1)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.8 nM and 9.8 nM for hGlyT1 and rGlyT1, respectively. NFPS exerts neuroprotection via glyR alpha1 subunit in the rat model of transient focal cerebral ischaemia and reperfusion.

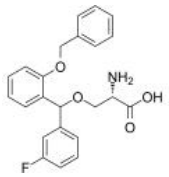


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ALX-1393

Cat. No.: HY-111029

ALX-1393, a selective **GlyT2** inhibitor, has an antinociceptive effect on thermal, mechanical, and chemical stimulations in a rat acute pain model.

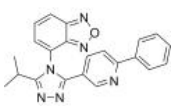


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ASP2535

Cat. No.: HY-110176

ASP2535 is a potent, orally bioavailable, selective, brain permeable and centrally-active **glycine transporter-1 (GlyT1)** inhibitor. ASP2535 can improve cognitive impairment in animal models of schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.



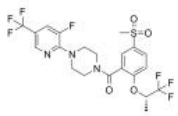
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bitopertin

(RG1678; RO4917838)

Cat. No.: HY-10809

Bitopertin is a potent, noncompetitive **glycine reuptake** inhibitor, inhibits glycine uptake at human **GlyT1** with a concentration exhibiting **IC50** of 25 nM.



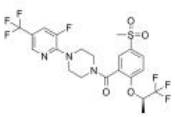
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bitopertin (R enantiomer)

(RG1678 (R enantiomer); RO4917838 (R enantiomer))

Cat. No.: HY-10809A

Bitopertin R enantiomer (RG1678 R enantiomer; RO4917838 R enantiomer) is the R-enantiomer of Bitopertin. Bitopertin is a potent, noncompetitive **glycine reuptake** inhibitor, inhibits glycine uptake at human **GlyT1** with a concentration exhibiting **IC50** of 25 nM.

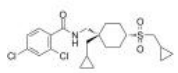


Purity: 95.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

DCCCyB

Cat. No.: HY-14568

DCCCyB is an orally bioavailable, potent, and selective inhibitor of **GlyT1**. DCCCyB demonstrates excellent in vivo occupancy of GlyT1 transporters in rhesus monkey.

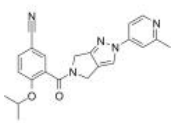


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GlyT1 Inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112432

GlyT1 Inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective **GlyT1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 38 nM for **rGlyT1**. Antipsychotic activity.



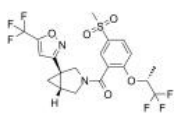
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iclepertin

(BI-425809)

Cat. No.: HY-138935

Iclepertin (BI-425809) is a potent, selective and orally active **glycine transporter 1 (GlyT1)** inhibitor. Iclepertin is inactive against GlyT2. Iclepertin can be used for Alzheimer disease and schizophrenia research.

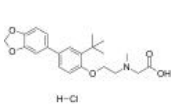


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2365109 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100416A

LY2365109 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **GlyT1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 15.8 nM for glycine uptake in cells over-expressing hGlyT1a.

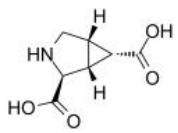


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MPDC

Cat. No.: HY-101334

MPDC is a potent and competitive inhibitor of the Na+-dependent high-affinity **glutamate transporter** in forebrain synaptosomes.



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

N-Arachidonylglycine

(NA-Gly) Cat. No.: HY-103332

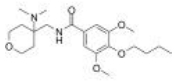
N-Arachidonylglycine (NA-Gly), a carboxylic analog of the endocannabinoid anandamide (AEA), is a **GPR18** agonist (EC_{50} = 44.5 nM). Unlike AEA, N-Arachidonylglycine has no activity at either CB1 or CB2 receptors. N-Arachidonylglycine inhibits **GLYT2** (IC_{50} = 5.1 μM).

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

Opiranserin

(VVZ-149) Cat. No.: HY-109067

Opiranserin (VVZ-149), a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of **glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2)** and **serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A)**, with IC_{50}s of 0.86 and 1.3 μM, respectively. Opiranserin shows antagonistic activity on rP2X3 (IC_{50}=0.87 μM).

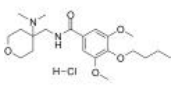


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Opiranserin hydrochloride

(VVZ-149 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-109067A

Opiranserin (VVZ-149) hydrochloride, a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of **glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2)** and **serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A)**, with IC_{50}s of 0.86 and 1.3 μM, respectively.

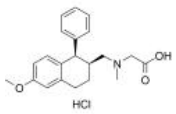


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Org 25935

Cat. No.: HY-122666

Org 25935 is a potent and selective **glycine transporter 1 protein (GlyT1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 100 nM. Org 25935 can decrease ethanol (EtOH) intake and EtOH preference in rats, whereas water intake is unaffected.

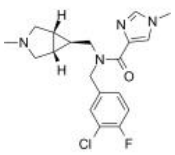


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-03463275

Cat. No.: HY-10716A

PF-03463275 is a centrally penetrant, orally available, selective, and competitive **GlyT1** (glycine transporter-1) reversible inhibitor, with a K_i of 11.6 nM. PF-03463275 has the potential for Schizophrenia research.

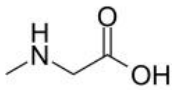


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sarcosine

(N-Methylglycine; Sarcosin) Cat. No.: HY-101037

Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine), an endogenous amino acid, is a competitive **glycine transporter type I (GlyT1)** inhibitor and **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** co-agonist.

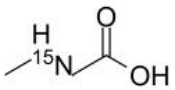


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sarcosine-15N

(N-Methylglycine-15N; Sarcosin-15N) Cat. No.: HY-101037S

Sarcosine-15N (N-Methylglycine-15N) is the 15N-labeled Sarcosine. Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine), an endogenous amino acid, is a competitive **glycine transporter type I (GlyT1)** inhibitor and **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** co-agonist.

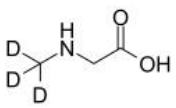


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sarcosine-d3

(N-Methylglycine-d3; Sarcosin-d3) Cat. No.: HY-101037S1

Sarcosine-d3 (N-Methylglycine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sarcosine. Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine), an endogenous amino acid, is a competitive glycine transporter type I (GlyT1) inhibitor and N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor co-agonist.



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

Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-130466

Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is an endogenous long-chain acylcarnitine. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is a less potent inhibitor of **GlyT2**. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride inhibits glycine responses by 16.8% at concentrations up 3 μM.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stearoyl-L-carnitine-d3 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-130466S

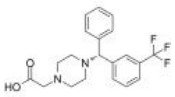
Stearoyl-L-carnitine-d3 chloride is the deuterium labeled Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is an endogenous long-chain acylcarnitine. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is a less potent inhibitor of **GlyT2**.

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

Tilapertin

(AMG747) **Cat. No.:** HY-19887

Tilapertin is an oral inhibitor of glycine transporter type-1 (**GlyT1**).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HCN Channel

Hyperpolarization activated cyclic nucleotide gated channels

Hyperpolarization- and Cyclic Nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels are a family of six transmembrane domain, single pore-loop, hyperpolarization activated, non-selective cation channels. The HCN family consists of four members (HCN1-4). HCN channels represent the molecular correlates of I(h), a hyperpolarization-activated current best known for its role in controlling heart rate and in the regulation of neuronal resting membrane potential and excitability.

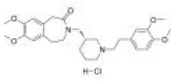
HCN channels are unique among vertebrate voltage-gated ion channels, in that they have a reverse voltage-dependence that leads to activation upon hyperpolarization. HCN channels are encoded by four genes (HCN1-4) and are widely expressed throughout the heart and the central nervous system.

HCN Channel Inhibitors & Antagonists

Cilobradine hydrochloride

(DK-AH 269) Cat. No.: HY-18940A

Cilobradine is an HCN Channel blocker; an open channel blocker of neuronal Ih and related cardiac If channels. Target: HCN Channel blocker Cilobradine is a HCN channel blocker that is about 3 times more potent than ZD7288.

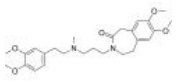


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg

Zatebradine

(UL-FS-49 free base; UL-FS-49CL free base) Cat. No.: HY-13422A

Zatebradine (UL-FS-49 (free base); UL-FS-49CL (free base)) is a potent inhibitor of **hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels** with an IC_{50} value of 1.96 μM.

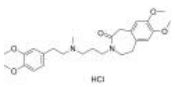


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Zatebradine hydrochloride

(UL-FS-49; UL-FS-49CL) Cat. No.: HY-13422

Zatebradine (UL-FS-49 (free base)) is a potent inhibitor of **hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channels** with an IC_{50} values 1.96 μM.

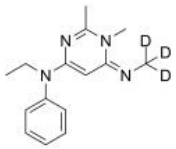


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ZD 7288-d3

(ICI D7288-d3) Cat. No.: HY-101346S

ZD 7288-d3 (ICI D7288-d3) is the deuterium labeled ZD7288. ZD7288 (ICI D7288) is a selective hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (**HCN**) channel blocker.

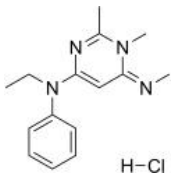


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZD7288

(ICI D7288) Cat. No.: HY-101346

ZD7288 (ICI D7288) is a selective hyperpolarization-activated cyclic nucleotide-gated (**HCN**) channel blocker.



Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

iGluR

Ionotropic glutamate receptors

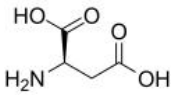
iGluR (ionotropic glutamate receptor) is a ligand-gated ion channel that is activated by the neurotransmitter glutamate. iGluR are integral membrane proteins compose of four large subunits that form a central ion channel pore. Sequence similarity among all known glutamate receptor subunits, including the AMPA, kainate, NMDA, and δ receptors.

AMPA receptors are the main charge carriers during basal transmission, permitting influx of sodium ions to depolarise the postsynaptic membrane. NMDA receptors are blocked by magnesium ions and therefore only permit ion flux following prior depolarisation. This enables them to act as coincidence detectors for synaptic plasticity. Calcium influx through NMDA receptors leads to persistent modifications in the strength of synaptic transmission.

(-)-Aspartic acid

((R)-Aspartic acid; D-(-)-Aspartic acid) Cat. No.: HY-42068

(-)-Aspartic acid is an endogenous **NMDA** receptor agonist.

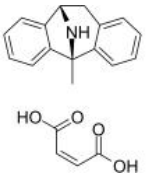


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(-)-Dizocilpine maleate

((-)-MK-801 maleate) Cat. No.: HY-15084A

(-)-Dizocilpine maleate ((-)-MK-801 maleate) is a less active (-)-enantiomer of Dizocilpine. (-)-Dizocilpine maleate is a selective and non-competitive **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 211.7 nM.

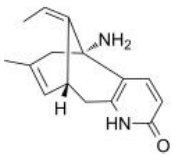


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Huperzine A

(Huperzine A) Cat. No.: HY-17387

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

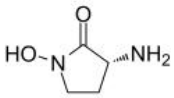


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

(R)-(+)-HA-966

((+)-HA-966) Cat. No.: HY-100822

(R)-(+)-HA-966 ((+)-HA-966) is a partial agonist/antagonist of **glycine site of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)** receptor complex. (R)-(+)-HA-966 selectively blocks the activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system by amphetamine.

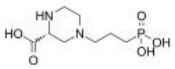


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-CPP

Cat. No.: HY-100814

(R)-CPP is a highly potent **NMDA** receptor antagonist.

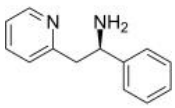


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Lanicemine

((R)-AZD6765) Cat. No.: HY-108235C

(R)-Lanicemine ((R)-AZD6765) is the less active R-enantiomer of Lanicemine. Lanicemine (AZD6765) is a low-trapping **NMDA channel** blocker (K_i of 0.56-2.1μM for NMDA receptor; IC_{50}s of 4-7μM and 6.4 μM in CHO and Xenopus oocyte cells, respectively). Antidepressant effects.

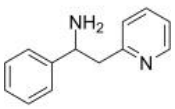


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-Lanicemine

((Rac)-AZD6765) Cat. No.: HY-108235B

(Rac)-Lanicemine ((Rac)-AZD6765) is the racemate of Lanicemine. Lanicemine (AZD6765) is a low-trapping **NMDA channel** blocker (K_i of 0.56-2.1μM for NMDA receptor; IC_{50}s of 4-7μM and 6.4 μM in CHO and Xenopus oocyte cells, respectively). Antidepressant effects.

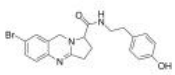


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(Rac)-NMDAR antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111500

(Rac)-NMDAR antagonist 1 is the racemate of NMDAR antagonist 1. NMDAR antagonist 1 is a potent and orally bioavailable NR2B-selective **NMDAR** antagonist.

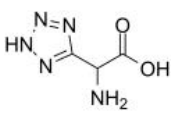


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(RS)-(Tetrazol-5-yl)glycine

(D,L-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine; LY 285265) Cat. No.: HY-100839

(RS)-(Tetrazol-5-yl)glycine (D,L-(tetrazol-5-yl)glycine) is a highly potent and selective **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)** receptor agonist.

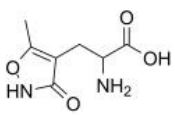


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

(RS)-AMPA

((±)-AMPA) Cat. No.: HY-100815B

(RS)-AMPA ((±)-AMPA) is a glutamate analogue and a potent and selective excitatory neurotransmitter **L-glutamic acid** agonist. (RS)-AMPA does not interfere with binding sites for kainic acid or NMDA receptors.



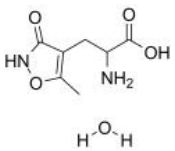
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(RS)-AMPA monohydrate

((±)-AMPA monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-100815D

(RS)-AMPA ((±)-AMPA) monohydrate is a glutamate analogue and a potent and selective excitatory neurotransmitter **L-glutamic acid** agonist. (RS)-AMPA monohydrate does not interfere with binding sites for kainic acid or NMDA receptors.



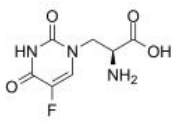
Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(S)-(-)-5-Fluorowillardiine

((5S)-Fluorowillardiine; (S)-5-Fluorowillardiine)

Cat. No.: HY-16713

(S)-(-)-5-Fluorowillardiine is a potent and specific AMPAR agonist.



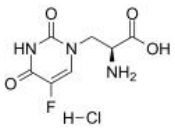
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-(-)-5-Fluorowillardiine hydrochloride

((5S)-Fluorowillardiine hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-16713A

(S)-(-)-5-Fluorowillardiine hydrochloride is a potent and specific AMPAR agonist.



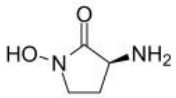
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(S)-(-)-HA 966

((-)-HA 966)

Cat. No.: HY-100822A

(S)-(-)-HA 966 ((-)-HA 966), a γ-Hydroxybutyrate-like agent, is weakly active as an **NMDA**-receptor antagonist.



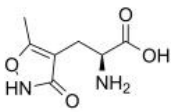
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

(S)-AMPA

(L-AMPA)

Cat. No.: HY-100815A

(S)-AMPA (L-AMPA), an active S-enantiomer of AMPA, is a potent and selective **AMPA receptor** agonist.



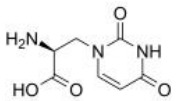
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Willardiine

((-)-Willardiine)

Cat. No.: HY-12499

(S)-Willardiine is a potent agonist of AMPA/kainate receptors with EC50 of 44.8 uM.

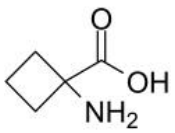


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

1-Aminocyclobutanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30006

1-Aminocyclobutanecarboxylic acid is a **NMDA receptor** partial agonist acting at the glycine site, NR1.



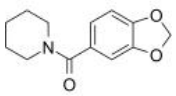
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

1-BCP

(Piperonylic acid piperidide)

Cat. No.: HY-101363

1-BCP (Piperonylic acid piperidide) is a centrally active drug that modulates **AMPA receptor** gated currents. 1-BCP is a memory-enhancing agent.



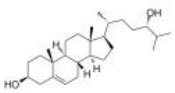
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol

(24S-OHC; 24S-HC; Cerebrosterol)

Cat. No.: HY-16940

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol (24S-OHC), the major brain cholesterol metabolite, plays an important role to maintain homeostasis of cholesterol in the brain.

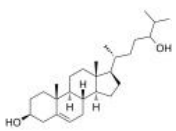


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

24-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N2370

24-Hydroxycholesterol is a natural sterol, which serves as a positive allosteric modulator of **N-Methyl-d-Aspartate (NMDA) receptorsR**, and a potent activator of the transcription factors **LXR**.

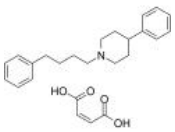


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

4-PPBP maleate

Cat. No.: HY-101043

4-PPBP maleate is a potent **σ 1 receptor** ligand and agonist. 4-PPBP maleate is a non-competitive, selective **NR1a/2B NMDA receptors** (expressed in Xenopus oocytes) antagonist. 4-PPBP maleate provides neuroprotection.



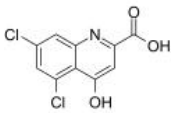
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7-Dichlorokynurenic acid

(5,7-DCKA)

Cat. No.: HY-100834

5,7-Dichlorokynurenic acid (5,7-DCKA) is a selective and competitive antagonist of the glycine site on **NMDA receptor** with a K_B of 65 nM. 5,7-Dichlorokynurenic acid, a derivative of kynurenic acid, reduced NMDA-induced neuron injury in rat cortical cell cultures.



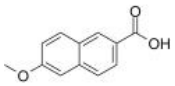
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Methoxy-2-naphthoic acid

(Naproxen impurity O)

Cat. No.: HY-B2121

6-Methoxy-2-naphthoic acid is an **NMDA receptor** modulator extracted from patent WO 2012019106 A2.



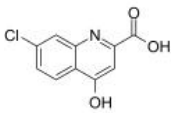
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

7-Chlorokynurenic acid

(7-CKA)

Cat. No.: HY-100811

7-Chlorokynurenic acid (7-CKA) is a potent and selective antagonist of the **glycine B coagonist site of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** (IC_{50}=0.56 μM).



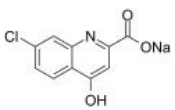
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Chlorokynurenic acid sodium salt

(7-CKA sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-100811A

7-Chlorokynurenic acid sodium salt (7-CKA sodium salt) is a potent and selective antagonist of the **glycine B coagonist site of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** (IC_{50}=0.56 μM).

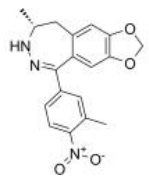


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMPA receptor antagonist-2

Cat. No.: HY-136905

AMPA receptor antagonist-2 (example 23) is an **AMPA receptor** antagonist.

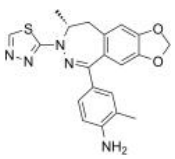


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMPA receptor antagonist-3

Cat. No.: HY-145959

AMPA receptor antagonist-3 is an **AMPA receptor** antagonist extracted from patent US20070027143A1. AMPA receptor antagonist-3 can be used for the research of central nervous system disorders.

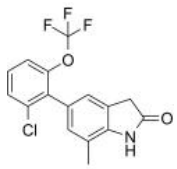


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMPA receptor modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-112699

AMPA receptor modulator-1 is a potent, orally active and selective **AMPAR regulatory protein TARP γ-8** negative modulator with a pIC_{50} of 9.7, more selective over GluA1/γ-2 (pIC_{50}=5).

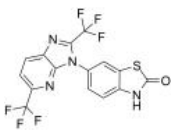


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMPA receptor modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-136275

AMPA receptor modulator-2 (Example 134) is a **AMPA receptor** modulator, with a **pIC_{50}** of 10.1 for TARPγ2 dependent AMPA receptor. pIC_{50} = -lgIC_{50}.

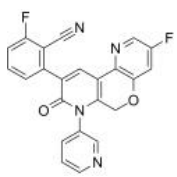


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMPA-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145761

AMPA-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **AMPA** receptor. AMPA receptors are receptors that are widely expressed in the brain, and play a central role in the regulation of fast excitatory synaptic transmission and synaptic plasticity.

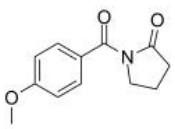


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aniracetam

(Ro 13-5057) Cat. No.: HY-10932

Aniracetam(Ro 13-5057) is a nootropics and neuroprotective drug, which is selectively modulates the AMPA receptor and nAChR. Target: AMPA; nAChR Aniracetam is an ampakine and nootropic of the racetam chemical class purported to be considerably more potent than piracetam.

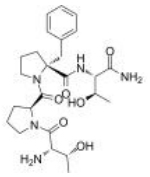


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Apimostinel

(NRX-1074; AGN-241660) Cat. No.: HY-102053

Apimostinel (NRX-1074; AGN-241660) is an orally active **NMDA receptor** partial agonist.

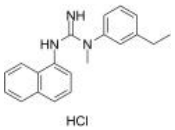


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Aptiganel hydrochloride

(CNS 1102) Cat. No.: HY-110097

Aptiganel hydrochloride (Cerestat) is a non-competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with neuroprotective effect.

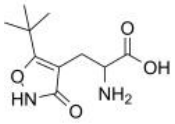


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATPA

Cat. No.: HY-101261

ATPA is a selective glutamate receptor **GluR5** activator with EC_{50}s of 0.66, 9.5, 1.4, 23, 32, 18, and 14 μM for GluR5wt, GluR5(S741M), GluR5(S721T), GluR5(S721T, S741M), GluR5(S741A), GluR5(S741L), and GluR5(S741V), respectively.

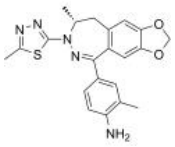


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

BDZ-g

Cat. No.: HY-129030

BDZ-g is a potent, selective antagonist of **AMPA** receptor. BDZ-g has the potential for the research of various neurological disorders involving excessive activity of AMPA receptors.

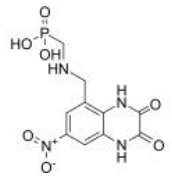


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Becampanel

(AMP 397) Cat. No.: HY-15073

Becampanel (AMP397) is the first competitive **AMPA** antagonist and an antiepileptic agent.

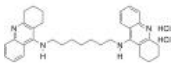


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120970

Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride is a dimeric **AChE** inhibitor derived from tacrine. Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride prevents glutamate-induced neuronal apoptosis by blocking NMDA receptors. Bis(7)-tacrine dihydrochloride is a potent **$GABA_A$receptor** antagonist.

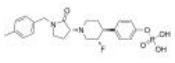


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-986163

Cat. No.: HY-107774

BMS-986163 is a negative allosteric modulator of **GluN2B**. The prodrug BMS-986163 rapidly converts to its active parent molecule BMS-986169 (K_i=4 nM, IC_{50}=24 nM).

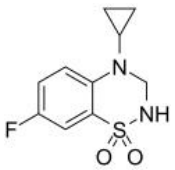


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BPAM344

Cat. No.: HY-129086

BPAM344 is a **kainate receptor (KAR)** subunits **GluK1b**, **GluK2a**, and **GluK3a** positive allosteric modulator (PAM).

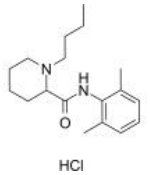


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bupivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0405A

Bupivacaine hydrochloride is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM. Bupivacaine hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic pain.

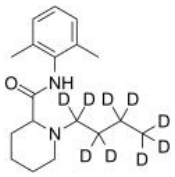


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bupivacaine-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0405S

Bupivacaine-d9 is a deuterium labeled Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM.

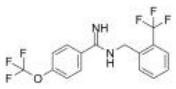


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BZAD-01

Cat. No.: HY-121100

BZAD-01 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NMDA NR2B subunit**, with a K_i of 72 nM. BZAD-01 can improve postural asymmetry as well as Apomorphine-induced rotation.



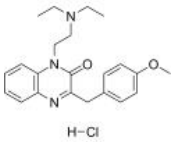
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caroverine hydrochloride

(Tinnex hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106467B

Caroverine (Tinnex) hydrochloride is a potent, competitive and reversible antagonist of **NMDA** and **AMPA glutamate receptor**. Caroverine hydrochloride is also an antioxidant and **calcium-blocking** agent that exhibits vasorelaxant action.

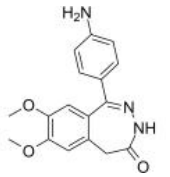


Purity: 96.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CFM-2

Cat. No.: HY-12503

CFM-2 is a potent and selective non-competitive **AMPAR** antagonist. CFM-2 possesses anticonvulsant activity in various models of seizures.

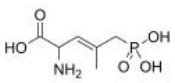


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

CGP 37849

Cat. No.: HY-107702

CGP 37849 is a potent, competitive and orally active **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)** receptor antagonist. CGP 37849 is an anticonvulsant in rodents and has antidepressant and anxiolytic-like effects.

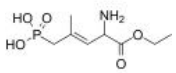


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

CGP 39551

Cat. No.: HY-107703

CGP 39551 is a potent, orally active, competitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (**NMDA**) receptor antagonist with potent anticonvulsant activity. CGP 39551 shows measurable inhibitory activity at both L-[^{3}H]-glutamate (K_i=8.4 μM).

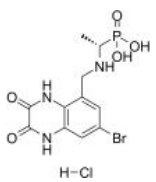


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP 78608 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107701

CGP 78608 hydrochloride is a highly potent and selective antagonist at the glycine-binding site of the **NMDA receptor**, with an IC_{50} of 6 nM.

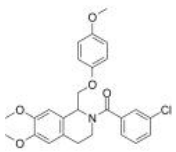


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CIQ

Cat. No.: HY-18699

CIQ is a subunit-selective potentiator of NMDA receptors containing the NR2C or NR2D subunit.

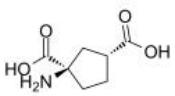


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

cis-ACPD

Cat. No.: HY-19434A

cis-ACPD is a potent agonist of **NMDA receptor**, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM. cis-ACPD is also a selective agonist of **group II mGluR**, with EC_{50}s of 13 μM and 50 μM for **mGluR2** and **mGluR4**, respectively.

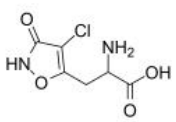


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cl-HIBO

Cat. No.: HY-103229

Cl-HIBO is a highly subtype-selective **GluR1/2** agonist (EC_{50}=4.7 and 1.7 μM, respectively). Cl-HIBO is a potent **AMPA receptor** agonist (IC_{50}=0.22 μM). Cl-HIBO has desensitizing properties.

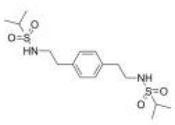


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CMPDA

Cat. No.: HY-12508

CMPDA is a positive allosteric modulator of AMPA receptors with EC50s of 45.4 ± 4.2 nM/63.4 ± 5.6 nM for GluA2i/GluA2o receptor.



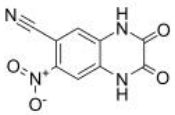
Purity: 97.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CNQX

(FG9065)

Cat. No.: HY-15066

CNQX (FG9065) is a potent and competitive **AMPA/kainate receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.3 μM and 1.5 μM, respectively. CNQX is a competitive **non-NMDA receptor** antagonist. CNQX blocks the expression of fear-potentiated startle in rats.



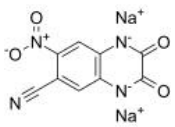
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CNQX disodium

(FG9065 disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15066A

CNQX disodium (FG9065 disodium) is a potent and competitive **AMPA/kainate receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.3 μM and 1.5 μM, respectively. CNQX disodium is a competitive **non-NMDA receptor** antagonist. CNQX disodium blocks the expression of fear-potentiated startle in rats.



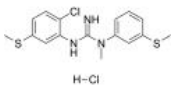
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CNS-5161 hydrochloride

(CNS 5161A)

Cat. No.: HY-101809

CNS-5161 hydrochloride is a novel **NMDA** ion-channel antagonist that interacts with the **NMDA** receptor/ion channel site to produce a noncompetitive blockade of the actions of glutamate.



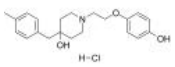
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Co 101244 hydrochloride

(PD 174494 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-107706

Co 101244 (PD 174494) hydrochloride is a NR2B-containing **NMDA receptor** antagonist.



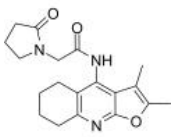
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coluracetam

(MKC-231)

Cat. No.: HY-17553

Coluracetam(MKC-231) is a new choline uptake enhancer.



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

Conantokin G

Cat. No.: HY-P1293

Conantokin G, a 17-amino-acid peptide, is a potent, selective and competitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors**. Conantokin G inhibits NMDA-evoked currents in murine cortical neurons with an IC_{50} of 480 nM. Conantokin G has neuroprotective properties.

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

Conantokin G TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1293A

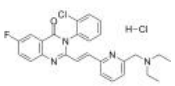
Conantokin G TFA, a 17-amino-acid peptide, is a potent, selective and competitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors**. Conantokin G TFA inhibits NMDA-evoked currents in murine cortical neurons with an IC_{50} of 480 nM. Conantokin G TFA has neuroprotective properties.

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

CP-465022 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18663B

CP-465022 hydrochloride is a potent, and selective noncompetitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist with anticonvulsant activity. CP-465022 is against Kainate-induced response with an IC_{50} of 25 nM in rat cortical neurons.

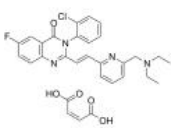


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CP-465022 maleate

Cat. No.: HY-18663A

CP-465022 Maleate is a potent, and selective noncompetitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist with anticonvulsant activity. CP-465022 is against Kainate-induced response with an IC_{50} of 25 nM in rat cortical neurons.

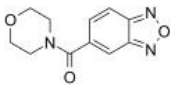


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CX 717

Cat. No.: HY-139897

CX 717 is a positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptor**. Antidepressant-like effect. CX 717 can be used for the research of adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).



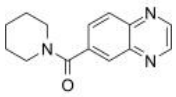
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CX516

(BDP 12)

Cat. No.: HY-10933

CX516 (BDP 12) is an ampakine and acts as an **AMPA** receptor positive allosteric modulator for the research of Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and mild cognitive impairment (MCI).



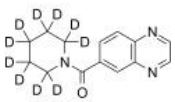
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

CX516-d10

(BDP 12-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-10933S

CX516-d10 (BDP 12-d10) is the deuterium labeled CX516. CX516 (BDP 12) is an ampakine and acts as an **AMPA** receptor positive allosteric modulator for the research of Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and mild cognitive impairment (MCI).

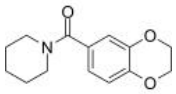


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

CX546

Cat. No.: HY-12505

CX546 is a first-generation and selective benzamide-type positive **AMPAR** modulator. CX546 is a prototypical ampakine agent and has antipsychotic effects.

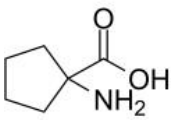


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cycloleucine

Cat. No.: HY-30008

Cycloleucine is a specific inhibitor of S-adenosyl-methionine mediated methylation. Cycloleucine is antagonist of **NMDA** receptor associated glycine receptor, with a K_i of 600 μM.

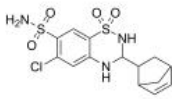


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

Cyclothiazide

Cat. No.: HY-101165

Cyclothiazide, a positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptors**, is used frequently to block the desensitization of both native and heterologously expressed AMPA receptors.



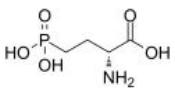
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-AP4

(D-APB; D-2-Amino-4-phosphonobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100781

D-AP4 (D-APB; D-2-Amino-4-phosphonobutyric acid), a phosphono analogue of glutamate, is an **NMDA** broad spectrum excitatory amino acid receptor antagonist. D-AP4 also is an agonist for a quisqualate-sensitized AP6 site in hippocampus.



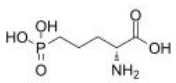
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-AP5

(D-APV; D-2-Amino-5-phosphonovaleric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100714A

D-AP5 (D-APV) is a selective and competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with a K_d of 1.4 μM. D-AP5 (D-APV) inhibits the glutamate binding site of NMDA receptors.

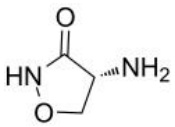


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Cycloserine

Cat. No.: HY-B0030

D-Cycloserine is an **antibitotic** which targets sequential bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan biosynthesis enzymes. D-Cycloserine is a partial **NMDA** agonist that can improve cognitive functions. D-Cycloserine can be used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis research.



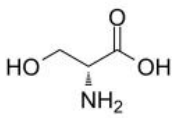
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Serine

((R)-Serine)

Cat. No.: HY-100808

D-Serine ((R)-Serine), an endogenous amino acid involved in glia-synapse interactions that has unique neurotransmitter characteristics, is a potent co-agonist at the **NMDA glutamate receptor**.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Decanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015309

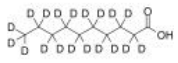
Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of **AMPA receptor**. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Decanoic acid-d19

Cat. No.: HY-W015309S1

Decanoic acid-d19 is the deuterium labeled Decanoic acid. Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of **AMPA receptor**. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.

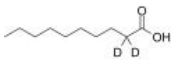


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Decanoic acid-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W015309S2

Decanoic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled Decanoic acid. Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of **AMPA receptor**. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.



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

Decanoic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-W015309S

Decanoic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Decanoic acid. Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of **AMPA receptor**. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.

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

Decanoic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-W015309S3

Decanoic acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Decanoic acid. Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of AMPA receptor. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.

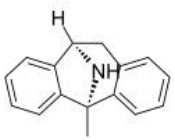
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dizocilpine

(MK-801)

Cat. No.: HY-15084B

Dizocilpine (MK-801), a potent anticonvulsant, is a selective and non-competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist, with a K_d of 37.2 nM in rat brain membranes. Dizocilpine acts by binding to a site located within the NMDA associated ion channel and thus prevents Ca^{2+} flux.



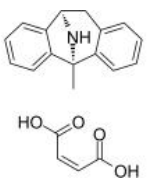
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dizocilpine maleate

(MK-801 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-15084

Dizocilpine maleate (MK-801 maleate) is a potent, selective and non-competitive **NMDA** receptor antagonist with K_d of 37.2 nM in rat brain membranes.



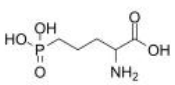
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

DL-AP5

(2-APV)

Cat. No.: HY-100714

DL-AP5 is a **NMDA** (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptor antagonist. DL-AP5 shows significantly antinociceptive activity. DL-AP5 specifically blocks on channels in the rabbit retina.



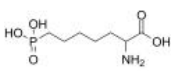
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-AP7

(2-APH; 2-Amino-7-phosphonoheptanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100782

DL-AP7 is a competitive **NMDA** antagonist and an anticonvulsant. DL-AP7 blocks the NMDA-induced convulsions and impairs learning performance in a passive avoidance task in mice.



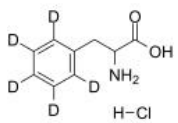
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 hydrochloride

(2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S6

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 (2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled DL-Phenylalanine hydrochloride. L-Phenylalanine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



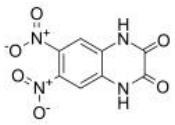
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DNQX

(FG 9041)

Cat. No.: HY-15067

DNQX (FG 9041), a quinoxaline derivative, is a selective, potent competitive **non-NMDA glutamate receptor** antagonist (IC_{50}s = 0.5, 2 and 40 μM for AMPA, kainate and NMDA receptors, respectively).



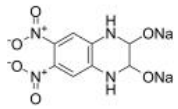
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

DNQX disodium salt

(FG 9041 disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-103233

DNQX (FG 9041) disodium salt, a quinoxaline derivative, is a selective, potent competitive **non-NMDA glutamate receptor** antagonist (IC_{50}s = 0.5, 2 and 40 μM for AMPA, kainate and NMDA receptors, respectively).



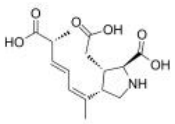
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Domoic acid

((-)-Domoic acid; L-Domoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2310

Domoic acid ((-)-Domoic acid; L-Domoic acid) is an excitatory neurotransmitter isolated from a form of marine vegetation, Nitzschia pungens. Domoic acid produces neurotoxic effect through activating **kainate receptor**.

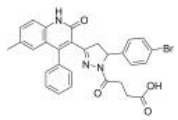


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

DQP-1105

Cat. No.: HY-107711

DQP-1105 is a potent noncompetitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist. DQP-1105 inhibits GluN2C- and GluN2D-containing receptors (IC_{50}=7.0 and 2.7 μM, respectively). The IC_{50} values are at least 50-fold lower than those for recombinant GluN2A-, GluN2B-, GluA1-, or GluK2-containing receptors.



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

Dynorphin A (1-10)

Cat. No.: HY-P1594

Dynorphin A (1-10) an endogenous opioid neuropeptide, binds to extracellular loop 2 of the **κ-opioid receptor**. Dynorphin A (1-10) also blocks **NMDA**-activated current with an IC_{50} of 42.0 μM.

YGGFLRRIRP

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

Dynorphin A (1-10) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1594A

Dynorphin A (1-10) (TFA), an endogenous opioid neuropeptide, binds to extracellular loop 2 of the **κ-opioid receptor**. Dynorphin A (1-10) (TFA) also blocks **NMDA**-activated current with an IC_{50} of 42.0 μM.

YGGFLRRIRP (TFA salt)

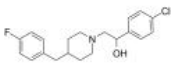
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eliprodil

(SL-820715)

Cat. No.: HY-12881

Eliprodil(SL-820715) is a non-competitive NR2B-NMDA receptor antagonist(IC50=1 uM), less potent for NR2A- and NR2C-containing receptors(IC50> 100 uM).



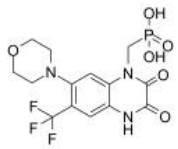
Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fanapanel

(ZK200775; MPQX)

Cat. No.: HY-15069

Fanapanel (ZK200775) is a highly selective AMPA/kainate antagonist with little activity against NMDA; have Ki values of 3.2 nM, 100 nM, and 8.5 μM against quisqualate, kainate, and NMDA, respectively.



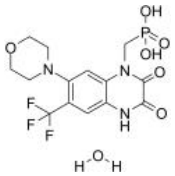
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Fanapanel hydrate

(ZK200775 hydrate; MPQX hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15069A

Fanapanel hydrate (ZK200775 hydrate) is a highly selective AMPA/kainate antagonist with little activity against NMDA; have Ki values of 3.2 nM, 100 nM, and 8.5 μM against quisqualate, kainate, and NMDA, respectively.



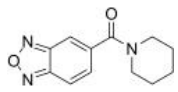
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Farampator

(CX-691; Org24448)

Cat. No.: HY-10937

Farampator (CX-691;Org24448) is an **AMPA** receptor positive modulator.

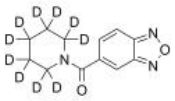


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Farampator-d10

Cat. No.: HY-10937S

Farampator-d10 (CX-691-d10) is the deuterium labeled Farampator. Farampator (CX-691) is an **AMPA** receptor positive modulator.



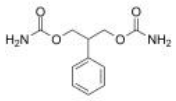
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Felbamate

(W-554; ADD-03055)

Cat. No.: HY-B0184

Felbamate (W-554) is a potent nonsedative anticonvulsant whose clinical effect may be related to the inhibition of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA).



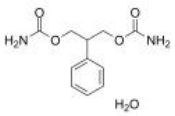
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Felbamate hydrate

(W-554 hydrate; ADD-03055 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0184A

Felbamate hydrate (W-554 hydrate) is a potent nonsedative anticonvulsant whose clinical effect may be related to the inhibition of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) .

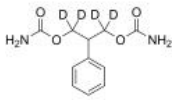


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Felbamate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0184S

Felbamate-d4 (W-554-d4) is the deuterium labeled Felbamate. Felbamate (W-554) is a potent anticonvulsant whose clinical effect may be related to the inhibition of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA).

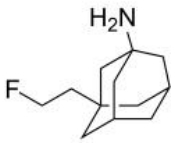


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fluoroethylnormemantine

Cat. No.: HY-139048

Fluoroethylnormemantine, a derivative of Memantine, is an antagonist of the **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor**. [^{18}F]-Fluoroethylnormemantine can be used as a positron emission tomography (PET) tracer.

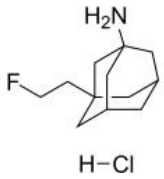


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluoroethylnormemantine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-139048A

Fluoroethylnormemantine hydrochloride, a derivative of Memantine, is an antagonist of the **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor**. [^{18}F]-Fluoroethylnormemantine hydrochloride can be used as a positron emission tomography (PET) tracer.



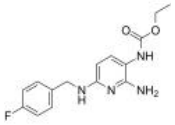
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flupirtine

(D 9998)

Cat. No.: HY-17001A

Flupirtine(D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.

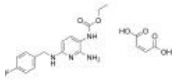


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Flupirtine Maleate

Cat. No.: HY-17001

Flupirtine Maleate is a brain penetrant, and orally bioavailable, non-opioid and centrally acting analgesic agent. Flupirtine Maleate is an indirect N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (**NMDAR**) antagonist. Neuroprotective properties.



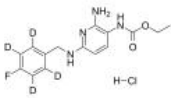
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flupirtine-d4 hydrochloride

(D 9998-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-110230

Flupirtine-d4 (D 9998-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Flupirtine. Flupirtine(D 9998) hydrochloride is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.



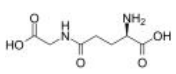
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

gamma-DGG

(γDGG; γ-D-Glutamylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-100785

gamma-DGG is a competitive **AMPA receptor** blocker.

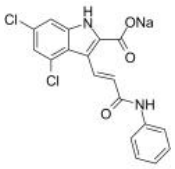


Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gavestinel sodium salt

(GV 150526)

Cat. No.: HY-107700

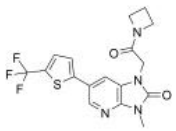


Gavestinel (GV 150526) is a potent, selective, orally active and non-competitive antagonist of **NMDA receptor**. Gavestinel binds to the glycine site of the NMDA receptor, with a pK_i of 8.5. Gavestinel can be used for the research of acute ischemic stroke.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GluN2B receptor modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145370

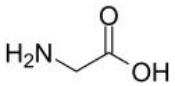


GluN2B receptor modulator-1 is a selective **GluN2B** negative allosteric modulator with an IC_{50} value of 31 nM.

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

Glycine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966

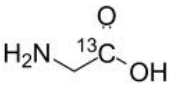


Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-1-13C

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S4

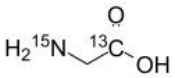


Glycine-1-13C is the 13C-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-1-13C,15N

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S5

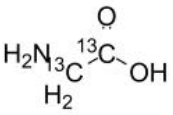


Glycine-1-13C,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-13C2

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S3

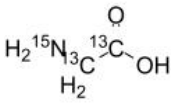


Glycine-13C2 is the 13C-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-13C2,15N

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S6

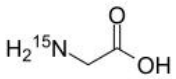


Glycine-13C2,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-15N

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S

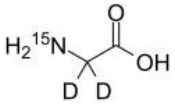


Glycine-15N is the 15N-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-15N,d2

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S9

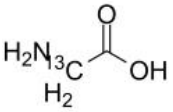


Glycine-15N,d2 is the deuterium and 15N-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-2-13C

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S2



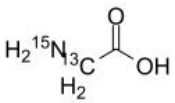
Glycine-13C is the 13C-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

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

Glycine-2-13C,15N

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S7

Glycine-2-13C,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

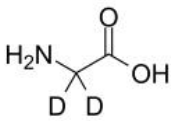


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycine-d2

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S1

Glycine-d2 is the deuterium labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

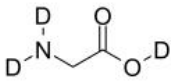


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glycine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S10

Glycine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA) receptors.

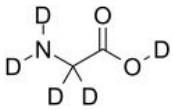


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966S8

Glycine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Glycine. Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.

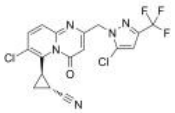


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNE 5729

Cat. No.: HY-107409

GNE 5729 is a brain permeable positive allosteric modulator of **NMDAR**, with an EC_{50} of 37 nM for GluN2A, 4.7 and 9.5 μM for GluN2C and GluN2D, respectively.

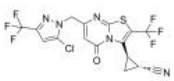


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNE-0723

Cat. No.: HY-108337

GNE-0723 is a brain permeable positive allosteric modulator of **NMDAR**, with an EC_{50} of 21 nM for GluN2A, 7.4 and 6.2 μM for GluN2C and GluN2D, respectively.

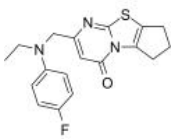


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GNE-8324

Cat. No.: HY-107498

GNE-8324 is a selective **GluN2A** positive allosteric modulator. GNE-8324 selectively enhances **NMDA receptor (NMDAR)**-mediated synaptic responses in inhibitory but not excitatory neurons.

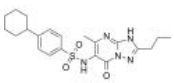


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GNE-9278

Cat. No.: HY-129527

GNE-9278 is a highly selective positive allosteric modulator of **NMDAR** that acts at the GluN1 transmembrane domain (TMD). GNE-9278 acts on activated **NMDARs** to increase peak current and agonist affinity.

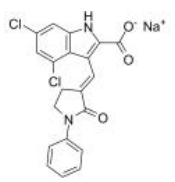


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GV-196771A

Cat. No.: HY-19243

GV-196771A is the sodium salt form of GV196771, is an **NMDA receptor** antagonist.

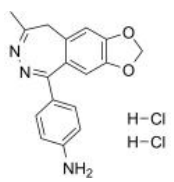


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GYKI 52466 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103234A

GYKI 52466 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective, orally active and non-competitive **kainate- and AMPA-activated currents** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 7.5 μM and 11 μM, respectively.



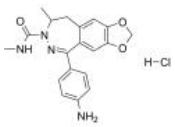
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GYKI 53655 hydrochloride

(LY300168 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103228

GYKI 53655 (LY300168) hydrochloride is an α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid (**AMPA**) antagonist.

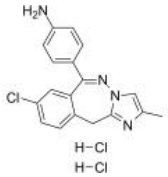


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GYKI-47261 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19435A

GYKI-47261 dihydrochloride is a competitive, orally active, and selective **AMPA receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM. GYKI-47261 has broad spectrum anticonvulsive activity and neuroprotective effects.

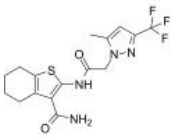


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HBT1

Cat. No.: HY-122742

HBT1 is a potent α-Amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid (AMPA) receptor (**AMPA-R**) potentiator. HBT1 bonds with S518 in the ligand-binding domain (LBD) of AMPA-R in a glutamate-dependent manner.



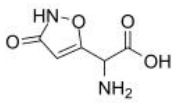
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibotenic acid

((RS)-Ibotenic acid; DL-Ibotenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2311

Ibotenic acid has agonist activity at both the N-methyl-D-aspartate (**NMDA**) and trans-ACPD or metabolotropic quisqualate (Q_m) receptor sites.

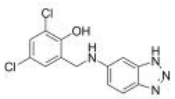


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

IC87201

Cat. No.: HY-100457

IC87201, an inhibitor of PSD95-nNOS protein-protein interactions, suppresses **NMDAR**-dependent NO and cGMP formation.

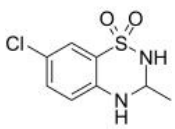


Purity: 97.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

IDRA 21

Cat. No.: HY-101528

IDRA 21 is a positive and orally active modulator of the **AMPA** receptor. IDRA 21 facilitates excitatory neurotransmission via GluR1/2 receptors. IDRA 21 has the potential for the research of cognitive/memory disorders, including those associated with aging.

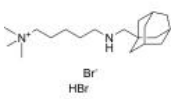


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IEM-1460

Cat. No.: HY-103230

IEM-1460 blocks both **AMPA** and NMDA glutamate receptor with anticonvulsant effect in vivo.

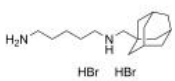


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IEM-1754

Cat. No.: HY-100547

IEM-1754, a dicationic adamantane derivative, is a potent blocker of open channels of native ionotropic glutamate receptors including quisqualate-sensitive receptors in insect muscles, **NMDAR** in cultured rat cortical neurons, and **AMPAR** in freshly isolated hippocampal...

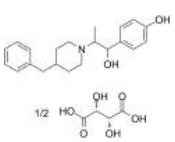


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ifenprodil tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-12882A

Ifenprodil tartrate is a typical noncompetitive **NMDA** receptor antagonist. Ifenprodil tartrate exerts high affinity at NR1A/NR2B receptors (IC_{50}=0.34 μM) over 400-fold than at NR1A/NR2A receptors (IC_{50}=146 μM).

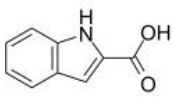


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indole-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0096

Indole-2-carboxylic acid is a strong inhibitor of **lipid peroxidation**. Indole-2-carboxylic acid (I2CA) specifically and competitively inhibits the potentiation by glycine of **NMDA**-gated current.

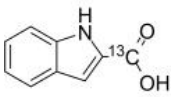


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Indole-2-carboxylic acid-13C

Cat. No.: HY-I0096S

Indole-2-carboxylic acid-13C is the 13C-labeled Indole-2-carboxylic acid. Indole-2-carboxylic acid is a strong inhibitor of lipid peroxidation. Indole-2-carboxylic acid (I2CA) specifically and competitively inhibits the potentiation by glycine of NMDA-gated current.

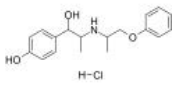


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoxsuprine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1270

Isoxsuprine hydrochloride is a **beta-adrenergic receptor** agonist with K_is of 13.65 μM and 3.48 μM for myometrial and placcntal beta-adrenergic receptor, respectively. Isoxsuprine hydrochloride is also a **NMDA receptor** antagonist.

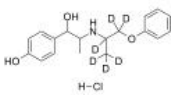


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Isoxsuprine-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1270S

Isoxsuprine-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Isoxsuprine hydrochloride. Isoxsuprine hydrochloride is a **beta-adrenergic receptor** agonist with K_is of 13.65 μM and 3.48 μM for myometrial and placcntal beta-adrenergic receptor, respectively.

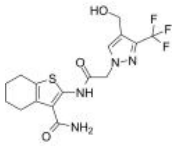


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JAMI1001A

Cat. No.: HY-124906

JAMI1001A is a positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptor**. JAMI1001A efficaciously modulates AMPA receptor deactivation and desensitization of both flip and flop receptor isoforms.

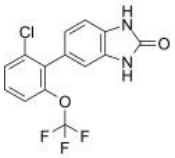


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-55511118

Cat. No.: HY-118424

JNJ-55511118 is a highly potent, reversible, and selective **AMPA receptor** inhibitor selective for TARP-γ8. JNJ-55511118 fully displaces the radioligand (20 nM) with the K_i of 26 nM in competition binding experiments.

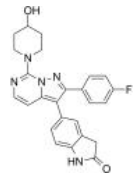


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-61432059

Cat. No.: HY-111751

JNJ-61432059 is an oral active and selective negative modulator of **AMPAR** associated with trans-membrane AMPAR regulatory protein (TARP) γ-8, with a **pIC_{50}** of 9.7 for GluA1/γ-8.



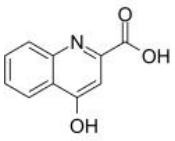
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**.

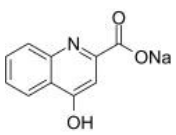


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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**.



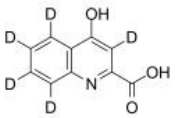
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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.

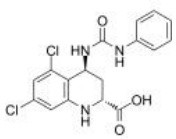


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-689560

Cat. No.: HY-101178

L-689560 is a potent **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)** receptor antagonist at the GluN1 glycine binding site. L-689560 is widely used as a radiolabeled ligand in binding studies and used for study the roles of NMDA receptors in normal neurological processes as well as in diseases.

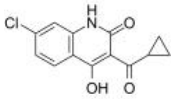


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-701252

Cat. No.: HY-101101

L-701252 is a potent antagonist of glycine site NMDA receptor with an IC_{50} of 420 nM. L-701252 provides a small degree of neuroprotection in global cerebral ischaemia.

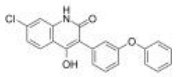


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-701324

Cat. No.: HY-18698

L-701324 is an orally active and long acting anticonvulsant with high affinity and selectivity for the glycine site on the NMDA receptor.

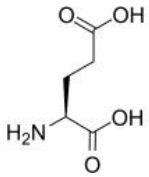


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

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.

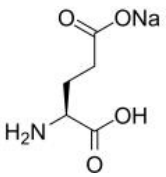


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

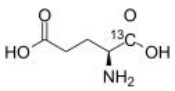


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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).

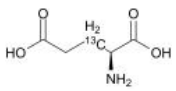


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

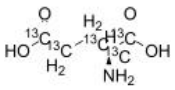


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

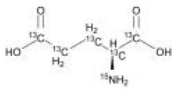


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

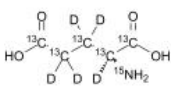


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

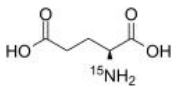


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

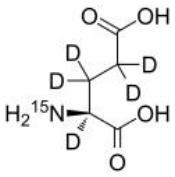


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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).

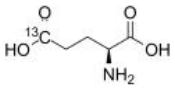


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

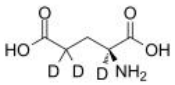


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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).

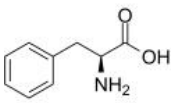
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215

L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a **α2δ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca^+ channels** antagonist with a K_i of 980 nM.



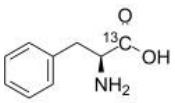
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

L-Phenylalanine-13C

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S2

L-Phenylalanine-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



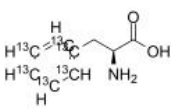
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C6

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S8

L-Phenylalanine-13C6 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



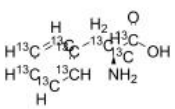
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S10

L-Phenylalanine-13C9 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



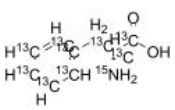
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S11

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.



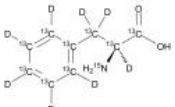
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N,d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N,d8)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S9

L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N,d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N,d8) is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Phenylalanine.

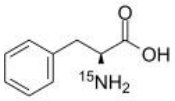


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-15N

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S5

L-Phenylalanine-15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N) is the 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

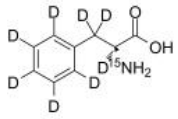


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S14

L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8) is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

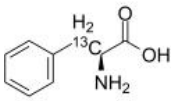


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-3-13C

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S7

L-Phenylalanine-3-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

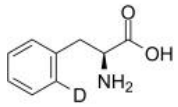


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d1

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S13

L-Phenylalanine-d1 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

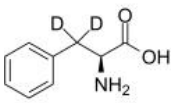


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d2

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S3

L-Phenylalanine-d2 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

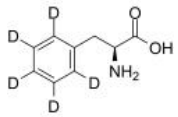


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S12

L-Phenylalanine-d5 is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

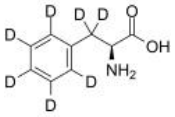


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d7

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S

L-Phenylalanine-d7 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

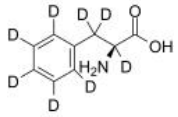


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d8

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8) Cat. No.: HY-N0215S1

L-Phenylalanine-d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

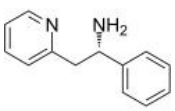


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lanicemine

(AZD6765) Cat. No.: HY-108235

Lanicemine (AZD6765) is a low-trapping **NMDA channel** blocker (K_i of 0.56-2.1μM for NMDA receptor; IC_{50}s of 4-7μM and 6.4 μM in CHO and Xenopus oocyte cells, respectively). Antidepressant effects.

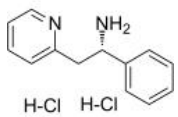


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lanicemine dihydrochloride

(AZD6765 dihydrochloride; ARL 15896AR) Cat. No.: HY-108235A

Lanicemine (AZD6765) dihydrochloride is a low-trapping **NMDA channel** blocker (K_i of 0.56-2.1μM for NMDA receptor; IC_{50}s of 4-7μM and 6.4 μM in CHO and Xenopus oocyte cells, respectively). Antidepressant effects.



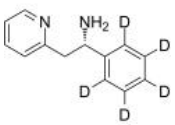
Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lanicemine-d5

(AZD6765-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-108235S

Lanicemine-d5 (AZD6765-d5) is the deuterium labeled Lanicemine. Lanicemine (AZD6765) is a low-trapping **NMDA channel** blocker (K_i of 0.56-2.1μM for NMDA receptor; IC_{50}s of 4-7μM and 6.4 μM in CHO and Xenopus oocyte cells, respectively). Antidepressant effects.



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

Leptin (116-130)

Cat. No.: HY-P3340

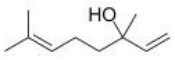
Leptin (116-130) is a bioactive leptin fragment. Leptin (116-130) promotes AMPA receptor trafficking to synapses and facilitate activity-dependent hippocampal synaptic plasticity.

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

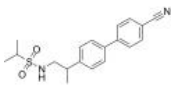


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

LY-404187

Cat. No.: HY-13456

LY-404187 is a potent, selective and centrally active positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptors**, with the EC_{50}s of 5.65, 0.15, 1.44, 1.66 and 0.21 μM for **GluR1i**, **GluR2i**, **GluR2o**, **GluR3i** and **GluR4i**, respectively.

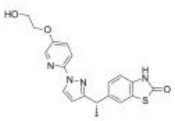


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

LY3130481

Cat. No.: HY-108707

LY3130481 is an **AMPA receptor** antagonist that is dependent upon transmembrane AMPA receptor regulatory protein (TARP) γ-8, selective inhibits AMPA/TARP γ-8 with an IC_{50} of 65 nM.

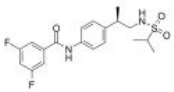


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY450108

Cat. No.: HY-10935

LY450108 is a potent **AMPA** receptor potentiator. LY450108 has the potential for depression and Parkinson's disease research.

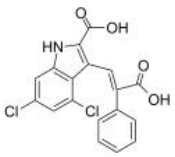


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MDL 105519

Cat. No.: HY-15085

MDL 105519 is a potent and selective antagonist of glycine binding to the **NMDA** receptor.

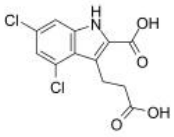


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MDL-29951

Cat. No.: HY-16312

MDL-29951 is a novel glycine antagonist of **NMDA receptor** activation, with K_i of 0.14 μM for [^{3}H]glycine binding in vitro and in vivo.

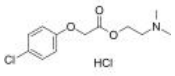


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Meclofenoxate hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17555

Meclofenoxate hydrochloride, an ester of dimethylethanolamine (DMAE) and 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (pCPA), has been shown to improve memory, have a mentally stimulating effect, and improve general cognition.

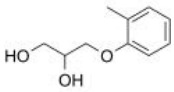


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mephenesin

Cat. No.: HY-B1283

Mephenesin is an NMDA receptor antagonist, is a centrally acting muscle relaxant.



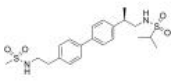
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Mibampator

(LY451395)

Cat. No.: HY-10934

Mibampator (LY451395) is a potent and highly selective potentiator of the AMPA receptors.

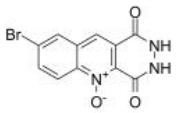


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MRZ 2-514

Cat. No.: HY-101620

MRZ 2-514 is an antagonist of the strychnine-insensitive modulatory site of the **NMDA receptor** (glycineB), with K_i of 33 μM.

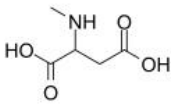


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Methyl-DL-aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017500

N-Methyl-DL-aspartic acid is a glutamate analogue and a **NMDA receptor** agonist and can be used for neurological diseases research.

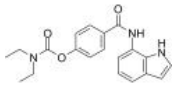


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

NAB-14

Cat. No.: HY-124569

NAB-14 is a potent, selective, orally active and non-competitive **GluN2C/2D** antagonists with an IC_{50} of 580 nM for GluN1/GluN2D. NAB-14 shows >800-fold selective for recombinant GluN2C and GluN2D over GluN2A and GluN2B. NAB-14 can cross the blood-brain-barrier.



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

Naspm

(1-Naphthylacetyl spermine)

Cat. No.: HY-12506

Naspm (1-Naphthyl acetyl spermine), a synthetic analogue of Joro spider toxin, is a calcium permeable AMPA (**CP-AMPA**) receptors antagonist.

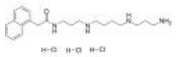
Purity: 95.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Naspm trihydrochloride

(1-Naphthylacetyl spermine trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12506A

Naspm trihydrochloride (1-Naphthylacetyl spermine trihydrochloride), a synthetic analogue of Joro spider toxin, is a calcium permeable AMPA (**CP-AMPA**) receptors antagonist.



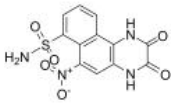
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NBQX

(FG9202)

Cat. No.: HY-15068

NBQX (FG9202) is a highly selective and competitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist. NBQX has neuroprotective and anticonvulsant activity.



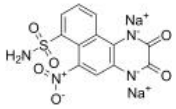
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NBQX disodium

(FG9202 disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15068A

NBQX disodium (FG9202 disodium) is a highly selective and competitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist. NBQX disodium has neuroprotective and anticonvulsant activity.



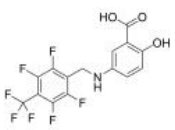
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nelonemdaz

(Salfaprodil free base; Neu2000)

Cat. No.: HY-106408

Nelonemdaz (Salfaprodil free base) is an NR2B-selective and uncompetitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)**. Nelonemdaz is also a free radical scavenger. Nelonemdaz has excellent neuroprotection against NMDA- and free radical-induced cell death.



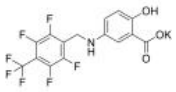
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nelonemdaz potassium

(Salfaprodil; Neu2000 potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-106408A

Nelonemdaz (Salfaprodil) potassium is an NR2B-selective and uncompetitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA)**. Nelonemdaz potassium is also a free radical scavenger. Nelonemdaz potassium has excellent neuroprotection against NMDA- and free radical-induced cell death.



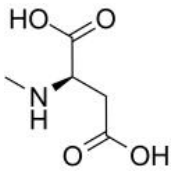
Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NMDA

(N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-17551

NMDA is a specific agonist for **NMDA receptor** mimicking the action of glutamate, the neurotransmitter which normally acts at that receptor.

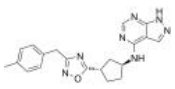


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

NMDA receptor antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-136459

NMDA receptor antagonist 2 is a potent and orally active **NR2B subtype-selective NMDA** antagonist with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 1.0 nM and 0.88 nM, respectively. NMDA receptor antagonist 2 is used for the study of neuropathic pain and Parkinson's disease.

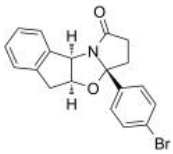


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor antagonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-146101

NMDA receptor antagonist 5 (Compound 10e) is a potent, brain permeable and non-toxic **NMDA receptor** antagonist. NMDA receptor antagonist 5 can be used for neurological disorder research.

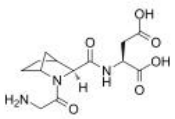


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor antagonist-3

Cat. No.: HY-139708

NMDA receptor antagonist-3, a **NMDA** receptor antagonist, stands out with a remarkable percentage of recovery (40.0%, at 100 μM) and safe toxicological profile in SH-SY5Y and human adipose mesenchymal stem cells.

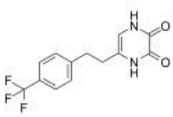


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-143390

NMDA receptor modulator 2 (Compound 1) is a potent **NMDA receptor** modulator. NMDA receptor modulator 2 can be used for neurological disorder research.

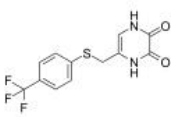


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor modulator 3

Cat. No.: HY-143391

NMDA receptor modulator 3 (Compound 99) is a potent **NMDA receptor** modulator. NMDA receptor modulator 3 can be used for neurological disorder research.

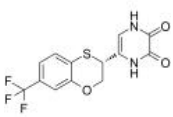


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor modulator 4

Cat. No.: HY-143393

NMDA receptor modulator 4 (Compound 169) is a potent **NMDA receptor** modulator. NMDA receptor modulator 4 can be used for neurological disorder research.

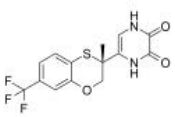


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor modulator 5

Cat. No.: HY-143396

NMDA receptor modulator 5 (Compound 195) is a potent **NMDA receptor** modulator. NMDA receptor modulator 5 can be used for neurological disorder research.

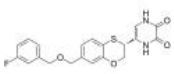


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA receptor modulator 6

Cat. No.: HY-143397

NMDA receptor modulator 6 (Compound 183) is a potent **NMDA receptor** modulator. NMDA receptor modulator 6 can be used for neurological disorder research.

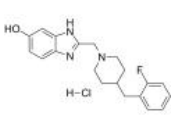


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDA-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12962

NMDA-IN-1 is a potent and NR2B-selective NMDA antagonist with Ki of 0.85 nM; NR2B Ca2+ influx IC50 is 9.7 nM; no activities on NR2A, NR2C, NR2D, hERG-channel and α1-adrenergic receptor.

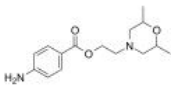


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NMDA-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-145897

NMDA-IN-2 (compound 6b), a Procaine derivative, is a **NMDA receptor 2B subtype** inhibitor.

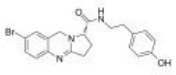


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDAR antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111500A

NMDAR antagonist 1 is a potent and orally bioavailable NR2B-selective **NMDAR** antagonist.

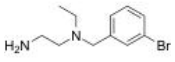


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base

Cat. No.: HY-139192A

NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base (compound 8) is a potent **NMDAR/TRPM4** interaction interface inhibitor. NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base shows neuroprotective activity.

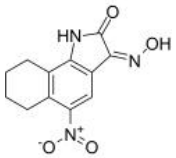


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NS-102

Cat. No.: HY-114427

NS-102 is a selective **kainate (GluK2) receptor** antagonist. NS-102 is a potent **GluR6/7** receptor antagonist.

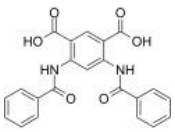


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS3763

Cat. No.: HY-107603

NS3763 is a selective and noncompetitive **GLU_{K5} receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 1.6 μM. NS3763 does not show significant antagonistic properties on GLU_{K6}, AMPA or NMDA receptors.



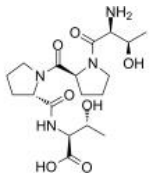
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NT 13

(TPPT)

Cat. No.: HY-P7060

NT 13 (TPPT) is a tetrapeptide having the amino acid sequence L-threonyl-L-prolyl-L-prolyl-L-threonine amide. NT 13 is a partial N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (**NMDAR**) agonist used in the study of depression, anxiety, and other related diseases.



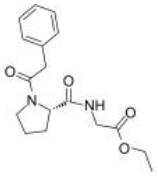
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Omberacetam

(GVS-111; SGS-111)

Cat. No.: HY-17456

Omberacetam (GVS-111) is a medication promoted and prescribed in Russia and neighbouring countries as a nootropic.

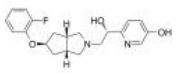


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Onfasprodil

Cat. No.: HY-145585

Onfasprodil is negative allosteric modulator of **NR2B**. Onfasprodil in combination with GABA receptor regulator has the potential for the research of Alzheimer's disease (extracted from patent CN111481543A).

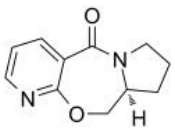


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Org-26576

Cat. No.: HY-101216

Org-26576 is a **AMPA** receptor positive allosteric modulator.

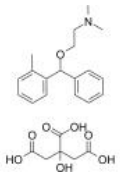


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Orphenadrine citrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0369A

Orphenadrine citrate is a NMDA receptor antagonist with Ki of 6.0 +/- 0.7 μM, HERG potassium channel blocker.

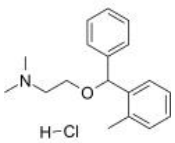


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Orphenadrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1126

Orphenadrine hydrochloride is an uncompetitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist with Ki of 6.0 ±0.7 μM. IC50 value: 6.0 ±0.7 μM (Ki) Target: NMDA Receptor Orphenadrine has been used as an antiparkinsonian, antispastic and analgesic drug.

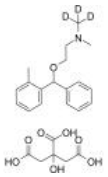


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orphenadrine-d3 citrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0369AS

Orphenadrine-d3 citrate is the deuterium labeled Orphenadrine citrate. Orphenadrine citrate is a NMDA receptor antagonist with K_i of 6.0 +/- 0.7 μM, HERG potassium channel blocker.



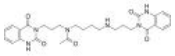
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Otaplimastat

(SP-8203)

Cat. No.: HY-109097

Otaplimastat (SP-8203), a **matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor, blocks **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor**-mediated excitotoxicity in a competitive manner. Otaplimastat also exhibits anti-oxidant activity.



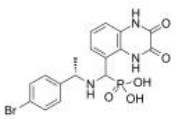
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PEAQX

(NVP-AAM077)

Cat. No.: HY-12294

PEAQX(NVP-AAM 077) is a potent and orally active NMDA antagonist with a 15-fold preference for human NMDA receptors with the 1A/2A(IC50=270 nM), rather than 1A/2B(29,600 nM).



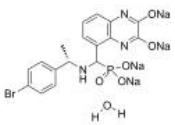
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

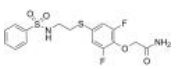


Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PEPA

Cat. No.: HY-12509

PEPA is an allosteric modulator of AMPA receptors; binds to the GluA2o and GluA3o LBDs and can be utilized as an indicator of AMPA receptor heterogeneity.



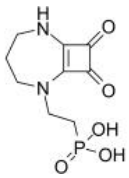
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Perzinfotel

(EAA-090)

Cat. No.: HY-19168

Perzinfotel (EAA-090) is a potent, selective, and competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with neuroprotective effects. Perzinfotel (EAA-090) shows high affinity (IC_{50}=30 nM) for the glutamate site.



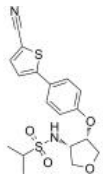
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pesampator

(PF-04958242)

Cat. No.: HY-112781

Pesampator (PF-04958242) is a potent and highly selective positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptor** (an AMPA potentiator) with an EC_{50} of 310 nM and a K_i of 170 nM.

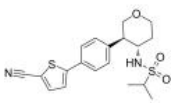


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PF-4778574

Cat. No.: HY-14451

PF-4778574 is a positive allosteric modulation of **AMPA** receptor with EC_{50} of 45 to 919 nM in differenct cells.



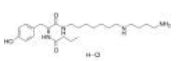
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Philanthotoxin 74 dihydrochloride

(PhTx 74 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-104020A

Philanthotoxin 74 dihydrochloride (PhTx 74) is an **AMPAR** antagonist; inhibits **GluR3** and **GluR1** with IC_{50}s of 263 and 296 nM, respectively.



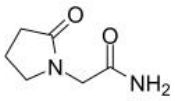
Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Piracetam

(UCB-6215)

Cat. No.: HY-B0585

Piracetam (UCB-6215) is a cyclic derivative of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), used in treatment of a wide range of cognitive disorders.



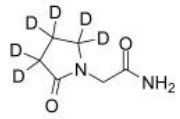
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Piracetam-d6

(UCB-6215-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0585S1

Piracetam-d6 is deuterium labeled Piracetam. Piracetam (UCB-6215) is a cyclic derivative of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), used in treatment of a wide range of cognitive disorders.

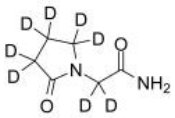


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piracetam-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0585S

Piracetam-d8 (UCB-6215-d8) is the deuterium labeled Piracetam. Piracetam (UCB-6215) is a cyclic derivative of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), used in treatment of a wide range of cognitive disorders.

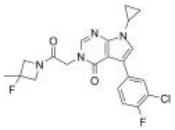


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Plazinemdor

Cat. No.: HY-139580

Plazinemdor is a **N-methyl-D-aspartate(NMDA) receptor** positive allosteric modulator. Plazinemdor can be uses in the research of psychiatric, neurological, and neurodevelopmental disorders, as well as diseases of the nervous system.

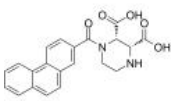


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPDA

Cat. No.: HY-107713

PPDA is a subtype-selective **NMDA** receptor antagonist that preferentially binds to NR2C/NR2D containing receptors.

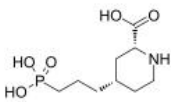


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPPA

Cat. No.: HY-107699

PPPA is a competitive **NMDA** receptor antagonist that displays moderate selectivity for NR2A-containing receptors.



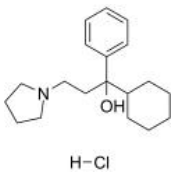
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Procyclidine hydrochloride

((±)-Procyclidine hydrochlorid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1487

Procyclidine hydrochloride is a potent anti-cholinergic agent, and is also known to have **NMDA** antagonist properties.

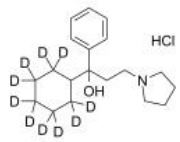


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Procyclidine-d11 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1487S

Procyclidine-d11 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Procyclidine hydrochloride. Procyclidine hydrochloride is a potent anti-cholinergic agent, and is also known to have **NMDA** antagonist properties.

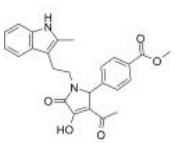


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PYD-106

Cat. No.: HY-117734

PYD-106 is a stereoselective pyrrolidinone (PYD) positive allosteric modulator for GluN2C-containing NMDA receptors.

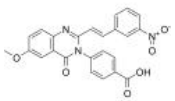


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

QNZ46

Cat. No.: HY-15703

QNZ46 is a NR2C/NR2D-selective NMDA receptor non-competitive antagonist (IC50 values are 3, 6, 229, and >300, >300 μM for NR2D, NR2C, NR2A, NR2B, and GluR1, respectively).

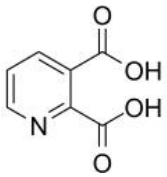


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quinolinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-100807

Quinolinic acid is an endogenous N-methyl-D-aspartate (**NMDA**) **receptor** agonist synthesized from L-tryptophan via the kynurenine pathway and thereby has the potential of mediating N-methyl-D-aspartate neuronal damage and dysfunction.

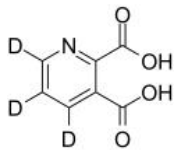


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quinolinic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-100807S

Quinolinic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Quinolinic acid.



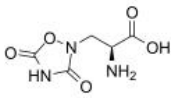
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quisqualic acid

(L-Quisqualic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-12597

Quisqualic acid (L-Quisqualic acid), a natural analog of glutamate, is a potent and pan two subsets (**iGluR** and **mGluR**) of excitatory amino acid (EAA) agonist with an EC_{50} of 45 nM and a K_i of 10 nM for mGluR1R. Quisqualic acid is isolated from the fruits of Quisqualis chinensis.



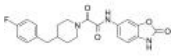
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Radiprodil

(RGH-896)

Cat. No.: HY-14777

Radiprodil (RGH-896) is an orally active and selective **NMDA NR2B** antagonist. A potential therapeutic agent in treatment of neuropathic pain and possibly other chronic pain conditions.



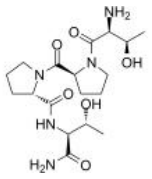
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rapastinel

(GLYX-13)

Cat. No.: HY-16728

Rapastinel (GLYX-13) is an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) modulator that has characteristics of a glycine site partial agonist.



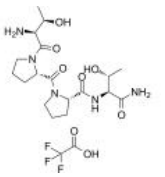
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rapastinel Trifluoroacetate

(GLYX-13 Trifluoroacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-16728B

Rapastinel Trifluoroacetate (GLYX-13 Trifluoroacetate) is an **NMDA receptor** modulator with glycine-site partial agonist properties. Rapastinel Trifluoroacetate has the potential for major depressive disorder treatment.



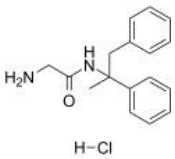
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Remacemide hydrochloride

(FPL 12924AA)

Cat. No.: HY-107695

Remacemide hydrochloride (FPL 12924AA), a moderate inhibitor of the Na^+ channel, is a weak uncompetitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 68 μM and 76 μM for MK-801 binding and NMDA currents, respectively. Remacemide hydrochloride is an anticonvulsant agent.



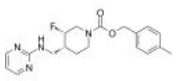
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rislenemdaz

(MK-0657; CERC-301)

Cat. No.: HY-106441A

Rislenemdaz (CERC-301) is an orally bioavailable and selective **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit 2B** (GluN2B) antagonist with K_i and IC_{50} of 8.1 nM and 3.6 nM, respectively.

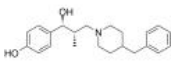


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ro 25-6981

Cat. No.: HY-13993

Ro 25-6981 is a potent and selective activity-dependent blocker of NMDA receptors containing the NR2B subunit. IC50 values are 0.009 and 52 μM for cloned receptor subunit combinations NR1C/NR2B and NR1C/NR2A respectively.

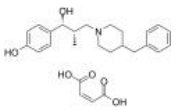


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ro 25-6981 Maleate

Cat. No.: HY-13993A

Ro 25-6981 Maleate is a potent and selective activity-dependent blocker of NMDA receptors containing the NR2B subunit. IC50 values are 0.009 and 52 μM for cloned receptor subunit combinations NR1C/NR2B and NR1C/NR2A respectively.

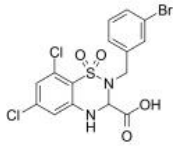


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RPR104632

Cat. No.: HY-101600

RPR104632 is a specific antagonist of **NMDA receptor**, with potent neuroprotective properties.

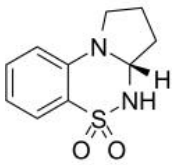


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S 18986

Cat. No.: HY-10936

S 18986 is a selective, orally active, brain penetrant positive allosteric modulator of **AMPA-type** receptors. S 18986 shows cognitive enhancing properties in rodents.

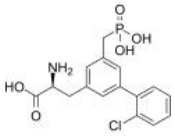


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SDZ 220-581

Cat. No.: HY-13059

SDZ 220-581 is an orally active, potent, competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with **pK_i** value of 7.7.

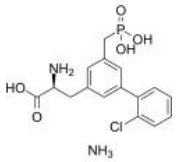


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SDZ 220-581 Ammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-13059A

SDZ 220-581 Ammonium salt is an orally active, potent, competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with **pK_i** value of 7.7.

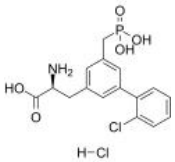


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

SDZ 220-581 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13059B

SDZ 220-581 hydrochloride is an orally active, potent, competitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with **pK_i** value of 7.7.



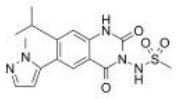
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Selurampanel

(BGG 492)

Cat. No.: HY-105860

Selurampanel (BGG 492) is an orally active and competitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 190 nM. Selurampanel has reasonable blood-brain barrier penetration. Selurampanel can be used for epilepsy research.



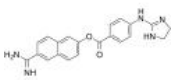
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sepimostat

(FUT-187 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-136299

Sepimostat (FUT-187 free base) exhibits neuroprotective activity via **NR2B N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor** antagonism at the Ifenprodil-binding site of the NR2B subunit. Sepimostat inhibits the Ifenprodil binding with a K_i value of 27.7μM.



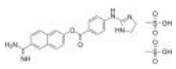
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sepimostat dimethanesulfonate

(FUT-187)

Cat. No.: HY-136299A

Sepimostat dimethanesulfonate (FUT-187) exhibits neuroprotective activity via **NR2B N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor** antagonism at the Ifenprodil-binding site of the NR2B subunit. Sepimostat dimethanesulfonate inhibits the Ifenprodil binding with a K_i value of 27.7μM.



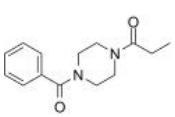
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sunifiram

(DM-235)

Cat. No.: HY-17550

Sunifiram (DM-235) is a piperazine derived ampakine-like drug which has nootropic effects in animal studies with significantly higher potency than piracetam.

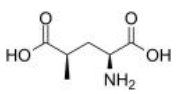


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SYM 2081

Cat. No.: HY-101310

SYM 2081 is a high-affinity ligand and potent, selective agonist of **kainate receptors**, inhibits [^{3}H]-kainate binding with an **IC_{50}** of 35 nM, almost 3000- and 200-fold selectivity for kainate receptors over AMPA and NMDA receptors respectively.

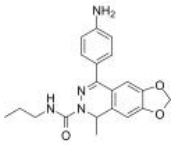


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SYM2206

Cat. No.: HY-18689

SYM2206 is a potent and non-competitive **AMPA receptor** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM. SYM2206 blocks $Na_v1.6$-mediated persistent currents.

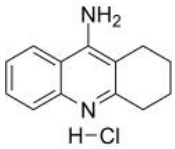


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tacrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1488

Tacrine hydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of both **AChE** and **BChE**, with IC_{50}s of 31 nM and 25.6 nM, respectively. Tacrine hydrochloride is also a **NMDAR** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 26 μM. Tacrine hydrochloride can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

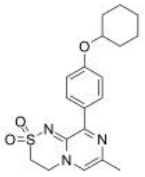


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

TAK-653

Cat. No.: HY-115864

TAK-653, an **AMPA** receptor potentiator with minimal agonistic activity, produces an antidepressant-like effect with a favorable safety profile in rats.



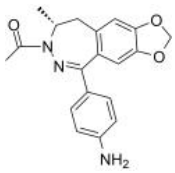
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

TAT-GluA2 3Y

Cat. No.: HY-P2259

TAT-GluA2 3Y, an interference peptide, blocks long-term depression (LTD) at glutamatergic synapses by disrupting the endocytosis of **AMPAR**. TAT-GluA2 3Y can alleviate Pentobarbital-induced spatial memory deficits and synaptic depression.

YGRKKRRQRRRYKEGYNVYG

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

Tat-NR2B9c

(Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1)

Cat. No.: HY-P0117

Tat-NR2B9c (Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1) is a **postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95)** inhibitor, with EC_{50} values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIESDV

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tat-NR2B9c TFA

(Tat-NR2Bct TFA; NA-1 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0117A

Tat-NR2B9c TFA (Tat-NR2Bct TFA) is a postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95) inhibitor, with EC_{50} values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIESDV (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tat-NR2Baa

Cat. No.: HY-P2307

Tat-NR2BAA is the **control peptide** of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.

YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIEADA

Purity: 96.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tat-NR2Baa TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2307A

Tat-NR2BAA TFA is the control peptide of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA TFA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.

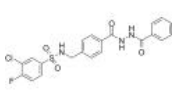
YGRKKRRQRRRKLSSIEADA (TFA salt)

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

TCN 201

Cat. No.: HY-13457

TCN 201 is a potent, selective and non-competitive antagonist of **GluN1/GluN2A NMDA receptor**, with a pIC_{50} of 6.8. TCN 201 is selective for GluN1/GluN2A NMDA receptor over GluN1/GluN2B NMDA receptor (pIC_{50}<4.3).

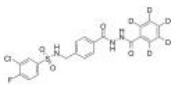


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TCN 201-d5

Cat. No.: HY-13457S

TCN 201-d5 is the deuterium labeled TCN 201. TCN 201 is a potent, selective and non-competitive antagonist of **GluN1/GluN2A NMDA receptor**, with a **pIC_{50}** of 6.8. TCN 201 is selective for GluN1/GluN2A NMDA receptor over GluN1/GluN2B NMDA receptor (**pIC_{50}**<4.3).

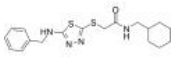


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TCN 213

Cat. No.: HY-107712

TCN 213 is a selective, surmountable, glycine-dependentlly **GluN1/GluN2A NMDAR** antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of 0.55, 3.5, 40 μM in the presence of 75, 750, 7500 nM glycine, respectively.



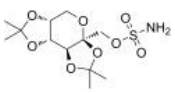
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Topiramate

(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)

Cat. No.: HY-B0122

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.



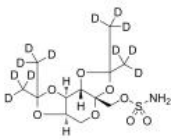
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Topiramate D12

(McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)

Cat. No.: HY-110234

Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.

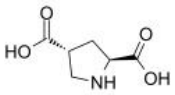


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

trans-4-Carboxy-L-proline

Cat. No.: HY-100836

Trans-4-Carboxy-L-prolineis a selective glutamate transporter inhibitor.



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

Transcrocetin

(trans-Crocetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2072

Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin), extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity. Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin) is capable of crossing the blood-brain barrier and reach the central nervous system (CNS).

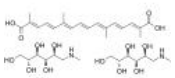
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Transcrocetin meglumine salt

(trans-Crocetin meglumine salt)

Cat. No.: HY-42937

Transcrocetin meglumine salt, extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity.



Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Transcrocetinate disodium

(Disodium trans-crocetinate)

Cat. No.: HY-16502

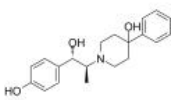
Transcrocetinate disodium, extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Traxoprodil

Cat. No.: HY-W018061

Traxoprodil (CP101,606) is a potent and selective **NMDA** antagonist and protect hippocampal neurons with an **IC_{50}** of 10 nM.



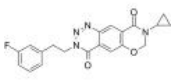
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tulrampator

(CX-1632)

Cat. No.: HY-109046

Tulrampator (CX-1632) is an orally bioavailable positive **AMPAR** (allosteric modulator of **AMPA receptor**). Antidepressant.

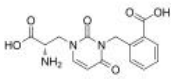


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UBP 302

Cat. No.: HY-107604

UBP 302 is a potent and selective **GLUK5-subunit containing kainate receptor** antagonist (apparent K_d=402 nM), and displays very little affinity on GluK2 (GluR6) kainate receptors. Anxiolytic effects.

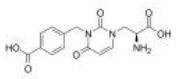


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

UBP-282

Cat. No.: HY-19432

UBP-282 is a potent, selective and competitive **AMPA** and **kainate receptor** antagonist. UBP-282 inhibits the **fast component of the dorsal root-evoked ventral root potential (fDR-VRP)** with an IC_{50} value of 10.3 μM.

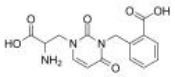


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UBP296

Cat. No.: HY-107605

UBP296 is a potent and selective antagonist of GLU_{K5}-containing **kainate receptor** in the spinal cord. UBP296 reversibly blocks ATPA-induced depressions of synaptic transmission, and affects AMPA receptor-mediated synaptic transmission directly in rat hippocampal slices.

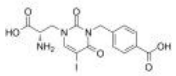


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UBP301

Cat. No.: HY-107606

UBP301 is a potent and selective antagonist of **kainate receptor** with IC_{50} and K_D of 164 μM and 5.94 μM, respectively. UBP301 has 30-fold selectivity of **kainate receptor** over AMPA receptor. UBP301 is the derivative of willardiine.

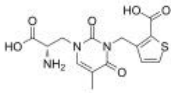


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UBP310

Cat. No.: HY-107602

UBP310 is a selective **GluR5** antagonist, with a K_d of 130 nM.

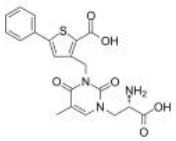


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

UBP316 (ACET)

Cat. No.: HY-107601

UBP316 (ACET) is a highly potent and selective kainate receptor **GluK1 (GluR5)** antagonist, with a K_b value of 1.4 nM.

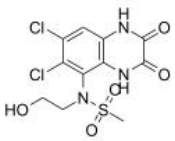


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UK-240455

Cat. No.: HY-19391

UK-240455 is a potent and selective N-methyl D-aspartate (**NMDA**) glycine site antagonist.

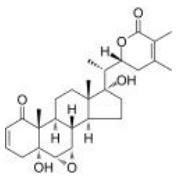


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Withanone

Cat. No.: HY-129692

Withanone is an active constituent from Withania somnifera roots with multifunctional neuroprotective effect in alleviating cognitive dysfunction.

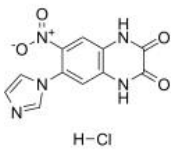


Purity: 93.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

YM90K

Cat. No.: HY-15071

YM90K is a potent and selective **AMPA receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 84 nM. YM90K is less potent in inhibiting kainate (K_i of 2.2 μM) and NMDA (K_i of 37 μM) receptors. YM90K has neuroprotective actions.

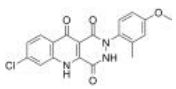


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZD-9379

Cat. No.: HY-106968

ZD-9379 is a potent, orally active, and brain penetrant full antagonist at the **glycine site** of the **NMDA receptor**. ZD-9379 has neuroprotective effect.



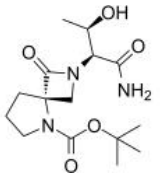
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zelquistinel

(AGN-241751; GATE-251)

Cat. No.: HY-109164

Zelquistinel (AGN-241751) is a **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** partial agonist used for the research of depression, anxiety and other related psychiatric disorders.

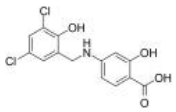


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZL006

Cat. No.: HY-100456

ZL006 is a potent inhibitor of nNOS/PSD-95 interaction, and inhibits **NMDA receptor**-mediated NO synthesis.



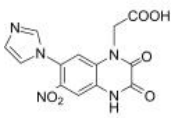
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zonampanel

(YM 872)

Cat. No.: HY-15072

Zonampanel (YM 872) is a selective antagonist of the glutamate receptor subtype, α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid **(AMPA) receptor**.



Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Monoamine Transporter

Monoamine transporters (MATs) belong to the solute carrier 6 (SLC6) family of human transporters, which, in turn, is a subfamily of the broader neurotransmitter:sodium symporters (NSSs) that comprise transporters from prokaryotic to human. MATs comprise three main members-the dopamine (DA) transporter (DAT), serotonin transporter (SERT) and norepinephrine transporter (NET). MATs regulate neurotransmission via the reuptake of dopamine, serotonin and norepinephrine from extra-neuronal regions and thus maintain neurotransmitter homeostasis.

MATs are transmembrane proteins located in plasma membranes of monoaminergic neurons. These proteins use ion (Na^+, Cl^-) gradients as energy sources to move monoamines into or out of neurons. In the membrane of intracellular synaptic vesicles is the vesicular monoamine transporters 1 and 2 (VMAT1 and VMAT2), which use a proton gradient as the energy source to sequester cytosolic monoamines into the vesicles and then release the monoamines into synaptic cleft by exocytosis. Dysregulation of MATs has been linked to depression, anxiety disorder, attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, substance-use disorders, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and autism-spectrum disorder. Thus, MATs serve as pharmacological targets for several neuropsychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders.

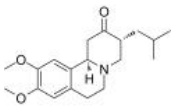
Monoamine Transporter Inhibitors

(+)-Tetrabenazine

((+)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-Tetrabenazine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0590B

(+)-Tetrabenazine ((+)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-TBZ; (3R,11bR)-Tetrabenazine) is a reversible inhibitor of vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT-2), inhibits transport by VMAT2 with 10-fold greater potency than transport by VMAT1.

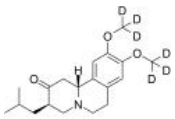


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(+)-Tetrabenazine D6

Cat. No.: HY-B0590S1

(+)-Tetrabenazine D6 is the deuterium labeled (+)-Tetrabenazine. (+)-Tetrabenazine is a reversible inhibitor of **vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT-2)**.



Absolute stereochemistry

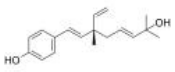
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

13-Hydroxyisobakuchiol

(Delta3,2-Hydroxylbakuchiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7506

Hydroxyisobakuchiol (Delta3,2-Hydroxylbakuchiol), an analog of Bakuchiol (HY-N0235) isolated from Psoralea corylifolia (L.), is a potent **monoamine transporter** inhibitor.

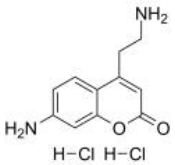


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

FFN200 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131006

FFN200 dihydrochloride, a fluorescent substrate of **VMAT2**, selectively trace monoamine exocytosis in both neuronal cell culture and brain tissue. The fluorescence excitation and emission maxima of FFN200 are determined to be 352 and 451 nm, respectively.

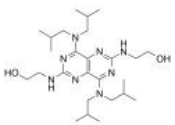


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

hENT4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-110165

hENT4-IN-1 is a potent and selective human **ENT4** (equilibrative nucleoside transporter 4) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 74.4 nM.



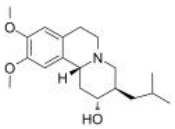
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NBI-98782

((+)-DTBZ; (+)-α-Dihydrotetrabenazine; (+)-α-DHTBZ)

Cat. No.: HY-15793

NBI-98782(alpha-dihydrotetrabenazine) is a vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2) inhibtior with an Ki value of 0.97 nM.

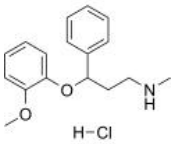


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nisoxetine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1704A

Nisoxetine hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of **noradrenaline transporter (NET)**, with a K_d of 0.76 nM. Nisoxetine hydrochloride is an antidepressant and local anesthetic, it can block voltage-gated **sodium channels**.



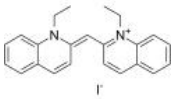
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pseudoisocyanine iodide

(1,1'-Diethyl-2,2'-cyanine iodide; Decynium 22; Diethylcyanine iodide; Eastman 7851)

Cat. No.: HY-107740

Pseudoisocyanine (iodide) is a pan inhibitor of monoamine transporters and organic cation transporters with antidepressant-like activity.



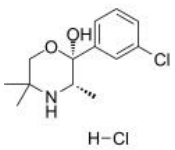
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Radafaxine hydrochloride

(GW-353162A; BW-306U)

Cat. No.: HY-17590

Radafaxine hydrochloride (GW-353162A) is a **DAT (dopamine transporter)** and **NET(norepinephrine transporter)** transporters inhibitor, and nAChR family modulator.

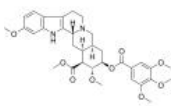


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Reserpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0480

Reserpine is an inhibitor of the **vesicular monoamine transporter 2** (**VMAT2**).

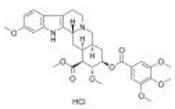


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Reserpine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0480A

Reserpine hydrochloride is an inhibitor of the **vesicular monoamine transporter 2** (**VMAT2**).

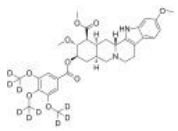


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Reserpine-d9

Cat. No.: HY-N0480S

Reserpine-d9 is the deuterium labeled Reserpine. Reserpine is an inhibitor of the **vesicular monoamine transporter 2** (**VMAT2**).



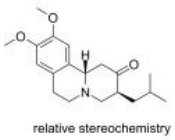
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Tetrabenazine

(Ro 1-9569)

Cat. No.: HY-B0590

Tetrabenazine is a VMAT-inhibitor used for treatment of hyperkinetic movement disorder. Target: Others tetrabenazine (TBZ), a monoamine-depleting and a dopamine-receptor-blocking drug.



relative stereochemistry

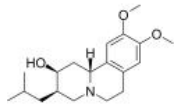
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tetrabenazine Metabolite

((-)-β-Dihydrotetrabenazine; (-)-β-HTBZ)

Cat. No.: HY-G0025

Tetrabenazine Metabolite is an active metabolite of Tetrabenazine. Tetrabenazine Metabolite is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (**VMAT2**) inhibitor with a high affinity (K_i=13.4 nM).



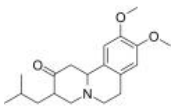
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrabenazine Racemate

(Ro 1-9569 Racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0590A

Tetrabenazine Racemate (Ro 1-9569 Racemate) is a selective and reversible inhibitor of vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (VMAT-2).



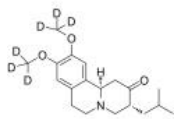
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tetrabenazine-d6

(Ro 1-9569-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0590S

Tetrabenazine D6 is the deuterium labeled Tetrabenazine, which is a VMAT-inhibitor used for treatment of hyperkinetic movement disorder.



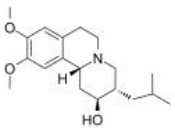
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Trans (2,3)-Dihydrotetrabenazine

((2R,3R,11bR)-rel-Dihydrotetrabenazine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-15793A

Trans (2,3)-Dihydrotetrabenazine ((2R,3R,11bR)-rel-Dihydrotetrabenazine), a metabolite of Tetrabenazine, shows remarkable inhibition activity on **vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2)**.



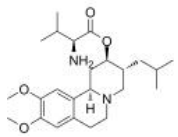
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valbenazine

(NBI-98854)

Cat. No.: HY-16771

Valbenazine (NBI-98854) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (**VMAT2**) inhibitor with the K_i of 110-190 nM.



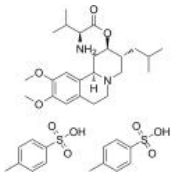
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valbenazine tosylate

(NBI-98854 tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-16771A

Valbenazine tosylate (NBI-98854 tosylate) is a vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (**VMAT2**) inhibitor with the K_i of 110-190 nM.



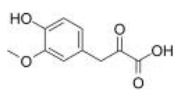
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vanilpyruvic acid

(Vanylpyruvic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101416

Vanilpyruvic acid is a catecholamine metabolite and precursor to vanillactic acid.



Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Monocarboxylate Transporter

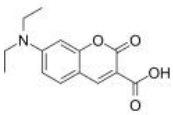
Monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs) constitute a family of proton-linked plasma membrane transporters that carry molecules having one carboxylate group (monocarboxylates), such aslactate and pyruvate, across biological membranes. Highly malignant tumors rely heavily on aerobic glycolysis (metabolism of glucose to lactic acid even under ample tissue oxygen; Warburg Effect) and thus need to efflux lactic acid via MCTs to the tumor micro-environment to maintain a robust glycolytic flux and to prevent the tumor from being "pickled to death". The MCTs have been successfully targeted in pre-clinical studies using RNAi and a small-molecule inhibitor alpha-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (ACCA; CHC) to show that inhibiting lactic acid efflux is a very effective therapeutic strategy against highly glycolytic malignant tumors.

Monocarboxylate Transporter Inhibitors

7ACC1
(DEAC; Coumarin D 1421; D 1421)

Cat. No.: HY-D0067

7ACC1(DEAC; Coumarin D 1421; D 1421) selectively interfere with lactate fluxes in the lactate-rich tumor microenvironment; inhibits lactate influx but not efflux in tumor cells expressing MCT1 and MCT4 transporters.

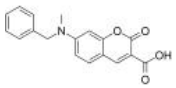


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

7ACC2

Cat. No.: HY-D0713

7ACC2 is a potent **monocarboxylate transporter (MCT)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM for inhibition of [^{14}C]-lactate influx. 7ACC2 is also a potent inhibitor of **mitochondrial pyruvate transport**. 7ACC2 is an anticancer agent through inhibition of lactate flux.

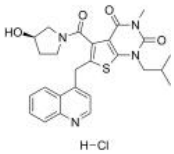


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AR-C141990 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-119996A

AR-C141990 hydrochloride is a potent **lactate transporters (monocarboxylate transporters; MCTs)** inhibitor with pK_i values of 7.6, 6.6 for MCT-1 and MCT-2, respectively. AR-C141990 hydrochloride has immunosuppressive properties and inhibits graft versus host response.

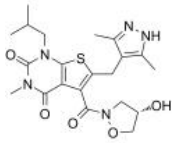


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AR-C155858

Cat. No.: HY-13248

AR-C155858 is a selective monocarboxylate transporter **MCT1** and **MCT2** inhibitor with K_is of 2.3 nM and 10 nM, respectively.

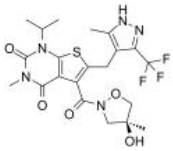


Purity: 95.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AZD3965

Cat. No.: HY-12750

AZD3965 is a selective **MCT1** inhibitor with a K_i of 1.6 nM, showing 6-fold selectivity over MCT2.

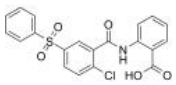


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY-8002

Cat. No.: HY-122312

BAY-8002 is a potent, selective, orally active inhibitor of **monocarboxylate transporter 1 (MCT1)**, with an IC_{50} of 85 nM in the MCT1-expressing DLD-1 cells, displays excellent selectivity against MCT4. Anti-tumor activity.

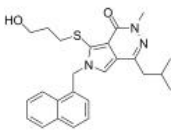


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCT1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-18974

MCT1-IN-2 is a potent **monocarboxylate transporter 1 (MCT1)** inhibitor. MCT1-IN-2 has anti-cancer activity.

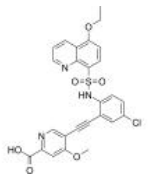


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCT4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132301

MCT4-IN-1 is an orally active and selective monocarboxylate transporter 4 (MCT4/SLC16A3) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 77 nM and a K_i of 11 nM. MCT4-IN-1 targets to the cytosolic domain of MCT4.

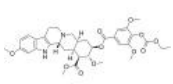


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Syrosingopine
(Su 3118)

Cat. No.: HY-N4115

Syrosingopine (Su 3118) is a potent and dual inhibitor of **MCT1** and **MCT4** with 60-fold higher potency on MCT4. Syrosingopine (Su 3118) prevents lactate and H+ efflux. Syrosingopine (Su 3118) is an anti-hypertensive drug with oral activity.

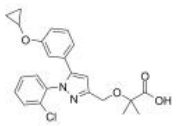


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

VB124

Cat. No.: HY-139665

VB124 is an orally active, potent, and selective **MCT4** inhibitor. VB124 can specifically inhibit lactate efflux with IC_{50}s of 8.6 nM and 19 nM for lactate import and export in MDA-MB-231 cells, respectively. VB124 is highly selective for MCT4 over MCT1.

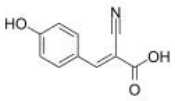


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid

(α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamate) **Cat. No.:** HY-107641

α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamate) is a potent and non-competitive inhibitor of **monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs)**. α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid inhibits mitochondrial pyruvate transporter with a K_i of 6.3 μM.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 250 mg

Na+/Ca2+ Exchanger

Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (sodium-calcium exchanger , NCX) is an antiporter membrane protein that removes calcium from cells. It uses the energy that is stored in the electrochemical gradient of sodium (Na^+) by allowing Na^+ to flow down its gradient across the plasma membrane in exchange for the countertransport of calcium ions (Ca^{2+}). Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger removes a single calcium ion in exchange for the import of three sodium ions. Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger exists in many different cell types and animal species. Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger is considered one of the most important cellular mechanisms for removing Ca^{2+}. The Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger does not bind very tightly to Ca^{2+} (has a low affinity), but it can transport the ions rapidly (has a high capacity), transporting up to five thousand Ca^{2+} ions per second. The Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger also likely plays an important role in regaining the cell's normal calcium concentrations after an excitotoxic insult.

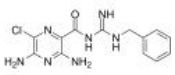
Na+/Ca2+ Exchanger Inhibitors & Activators

Benzamil

(Benzylamiloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1546

Benzamil (Benzylamiloride), an Amiloride analogue, is a **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}~100 nM). Benzamil also is a non-selective **Deg/epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)** blocker, and can potentiate myogenic vasoconstriction.



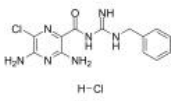
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzamil hydrochloride

(Benzylamiloride hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1546A

Benzamil hydrochloride (Benzylamiloride hydrochloride), an Amiloride analogue, is a Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX) inhibitor (IC_{50}~100 nM).



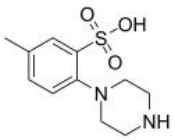
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Caldaret

(MCC-135)

Cat. No.: HY-100298

Caldaret is an intracellular **Ca^{2+}** handling modulator that acts through reverse mode **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger** inhibition.

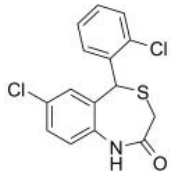


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CGP37157

Cat. No.: HY-15754

CGP37157 is a potent, selective inhibitor of **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger**, inhibiting the Na^+-induced Ca^{2+}-release from guinea-pig heart mitochondria, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.

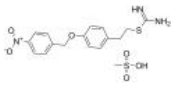


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KB-R7943 mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-15415

KB-R7943 mesylate is a widely used inhibitor of the reverse **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger** (NCX_{rev}) with IC_{50} of 5.7±2.1 μM. KB-R7943 mesylate induces cancer cell death via activating the JNK pathway and blocking autophagic flux.

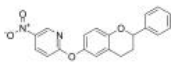


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ORM-10103

Cat. No.: HY-128678

ORM-10103 is a specific inhibitor of the **Na+/Ca2+ exchanger (NCX)**, which decreases the NCX current with estimated IC_{50}s of 55 and 67 nM at -80 and at 20 mV, respectively.

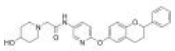


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ORM-10962

Cat. No.: HY-123785

ORM-10962 is a potent, highly selective **sodium-calcium exchanger (NCX)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 67 and 55 nM for the reverse and forward mode inhibition, respectively.

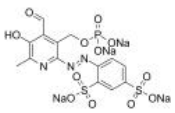


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PPADS tetrasodium

Cat. No.: HY-101044

PPADS tetrasodiuma is a non-selective **P2X receptor** antagonist. PPADS tetrasodiuma blocks recombinant P2X1, -2, -3, -5 with IC_{50}s ranging from 1 to 2.6 μM. PPADS tetrasodiuma blocks native P2Y2-like (IC_{50}~0.9 mM) and recombinant P2Y4 (IC_{50}~15 mM) receptors.

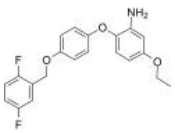


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SEA0400

Cat. No.: HY-15515

SEA0400 is a novel and selective inhibitor of the Na^+-Ca^{2+} exchanger (**NCX**), inhibiting Na^+-dependent Ca^{2+} uptake in cultured neurons, astrocytes, and microglia with IC_{50}s of from 5 to 33 nM.

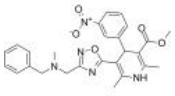


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-6586

Cat. No.: HY-19062

SM-6586 is a **calcium channel** antagonist and inhibitor of Na^+/H^+ and **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchange transport**, potentially for the treatment of cerebrovasular diseases and hypertension.

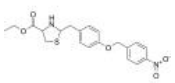


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SN 6

Cat. No.: HY-107658

SN 6 is a selective **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX)** inhibitor, and inhibits $^{45}Ca^{2+}$ uptake by NCX1, NCX2, and NCX3, with **IC_{50}**s of 2.9, 16, and 8.6 μM, respectively.



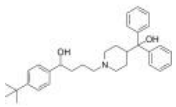
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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.



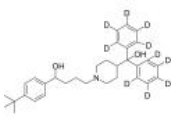
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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.

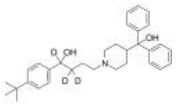


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

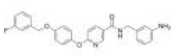


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 μg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

YM-244769

Cat. No.: HY-136182A

YM-244769 is a potent **NCX** (Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchange) inhibitor that preferentially inhibits **NCX3**, with an **IC_{50}** of 18 nM. YM-244769 efficiently protects against hypoxia/reoxygenation-induced SH-SY5Y neuronal cell damage.

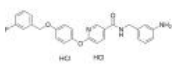


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM-244769 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136182

YM-244769 dihydrochloride is a potent **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchange** (**NCX**) inhibitor that preferentially inhibits NCX3 (IC_{50}=18 nM). Neuronal and renal protection.



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

Na+/HCO3- Cotransporter

Na/HCO3 cotransporter; NBC

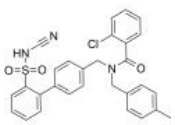
The electrogenic Na/HCO3 cotransporter (symporter) is the major $HCO3^-$ transporter of the renal proximal tubule (PiT), located at the basolateral membrane (BLM), and also plays a noteworthy role in Na^+ reabsorption. HCO3 transporters are important for regulation of intracellular pH (pHi) in most cells and also thereby regulate blood pH. This electrogenic Na/HCO3 cotransporter is first discovered using perfused Ambystoma tigrinum (salamander) renal, proximal tubules. This novel cotransporter mediates the movement of one Na^+ ion with several $HCO3^-$ ions, making it electrogenic, is blocked by stilbene compounds, but does not depend on intra- or extracellular Cl^-. This and similar cotransporters have been found in a number of tissues and cell types.

Na+/HCO3- Cotransporter Inhibitor

S0859

Cat. No.: HY-15529

S0859 is a selective, high-affinity generic **Na^+/HCO_3^- transporter** (**NBC**) inhibitor. S0859 reversibly inhibits NBC-mediated intracellular pH (pHi) recovery (K_i=1.7 μM, full inhibition at approximately 30 μM).



Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Na+/K+ ATPase

Sodium potassium pump

Na^+/K^+ ATPase (Sodium potassium pump) is a transmembrane protein complex found in all higher eukaryotes acting as a key energy-consuming pump maintaining ionic and osmotic balance in cells. Na^+/K^+ ATPase is an emerging cancer target that merits further investigation.

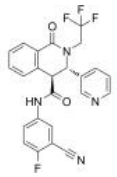
The constant activity of the Na^+/K^+-ATPase (NKA, or Na^+ pump) is essential for re-establishing and maintaining this gradient. In cardiac and vascular smooth muscle the principal isoforms of the NKA are α1 and α2 and their physiological role is controlled both by their unique and independent signalling pathways, and their discrete subcellular distribution.

(+)-SJ733

(SJ000557733)

Cat. No.: HY-19556

(+)-SJ733 is an **anti-malaria** agent which can also inhibit **Na⁺-ATPase PfATP4**.

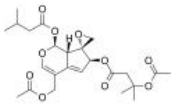


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acevaltrate

Cat. No.: HY-N2070

Acevaltrate inhibits the **Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase** activity in the rat kidney and brain hemispheres with **IC_{50}**s of 22.8 μM and 42.3 μM, respectively.

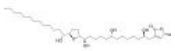


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Annonacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of **sodium/potassium (NKA)** and **sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps**.

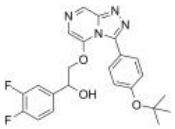


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antimalarial agent 7

Cat. No.: HY-145327

Antimalarial agent 7 is a potent inhibitor of PfATP4. PfATP4 is an essential ion pump on the parasite surface. Antimalarial agent 7 has the potential for the research of human malaria parasite, Plasmodium falciparum.

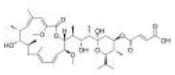


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.



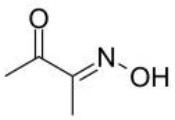
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Biacetyl monoxime

(Diacetyl monoxime; DAM)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0413

Biacetyl monoxime (Diacetyl monoxime), a **myosin ATPase** inhibitor, is a skeletal and cardiac muscle contraction inhibitor. Biacetyl monoxime induces sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} release.

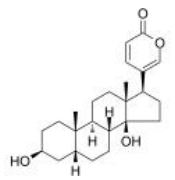


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Bufalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0877

Bufalin is an active component isolated from Chan Su, acts as a potent **Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase** inhibitor, binds to the subunit α1, α2 and α3, with **K_d** of 42.5, 45 and 40 nM, respectively. Anti-cancer activity.



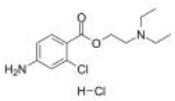
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chloroprocaine hydrochloride

(2-Chloroprocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1604

Chloroprocaine hydrochloride (2-Chloroprocaine hydrochloride) is a potent inhibitor of **Na,K-ATPase** activity with an **IC_{50}** of 13 mM. Chloroprocaine hydrochloride blocks peripheral nerve.

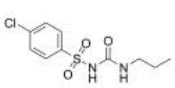


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Chlorpropamide

Cat. No.: HY-B1429

Chlorpropamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM). Target: Chlorpropamide belongs to the sulfonylurea class of insulin secretagogues, which act by stimulating β cells of the pancreas to release insulin.

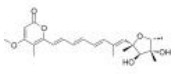


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

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.



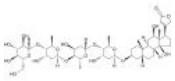
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Deslanoside

(Deacetyllanatoside C; Desacetyllanatoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-A0154

Deslanoside (Desacetyllanatoside C) is a rapidly acting cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure and supraventricular arrhythmias due to reentry mechanisms, and to control ventricular rate in the treatment of chronic atrial fibrillation.

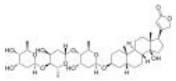


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Digitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-B1357

Digitoxin is an effective Na+/K+-ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 μM.

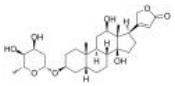


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Digoxigenin monodigitoxoside

Cat. No.: HY-145154

Digoxigenin monodigitoxoside is a **Na+/K+ ATPase** inhibitor and cardiac glycoside metabolite of digoxin.



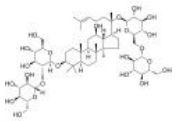
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Gypenoside III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0039

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

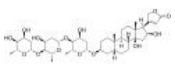


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-136933

Gitoxin, a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor, usually appears as a result of metabolic degradation of Digitoxin, is just the hydroxyl (ZOH) group close to the C-17β position, which changes the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of these substances considerably.



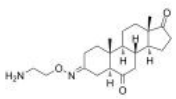
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Istaroxime

(PST2744)

Cat. No.: HY-15718

Istaroxime (PST2744) is a potent inhibitor of **Na^+,K^+-ATPase** with **IC_{50}** of 0.11 μM.



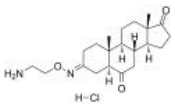
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Istaroxime hydrochloride

(PST2744 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15718A

Istaroxime hydrochloride is a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=0.11 μM) and a sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2 (**SERCA 2**) activator.

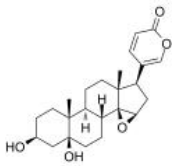


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Marinobufogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N6574

Marinobufogenin is a strong inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** that has been identified in mammalian plasma.



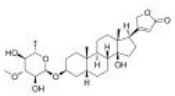
Purity: 99.89
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



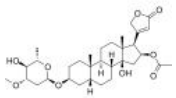
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oleandrin

(PBI-05204)

Cat. No.: HY-13719

Oleandrin (PBI-05204) inhibits the **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an **IC_{50}** of 620 nM.



Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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

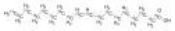
Oleic acid-13C-1 is the 13C labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

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.

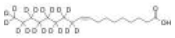


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

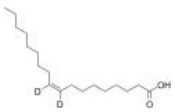


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

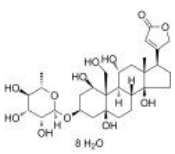


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ouabain Octahydrate

(Acocantherine; G-Strophanthin) Cat. No.: HY-B0542

Ouabain Octahydrate is an inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+-ATPase**, used for the treatment of congestive heart failure.

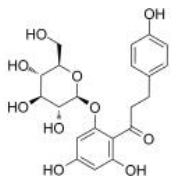


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phlorizin

(Floridzin; NSC 2833) Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Phlorizin is a non-selective **SGLT** inhibitor with K_is of 300 and 39 nM for **hSGLT1** and **hSGLT2**, respectively. Phlorizin is also a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor.

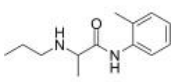


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Prilocaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0137

Prilocaine, an amino amide, is a **Na, K-ATPase** inhibitor. Prilocaine has neurotoxic effects.

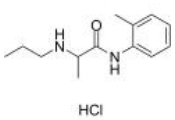


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prilocaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0137A

Prilocaine hydrochloride, an amino amide, is a **Na, K-ATPase** inhibitor. Prilocaine has neurotoxic effects.

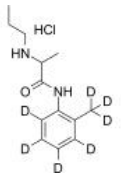


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Prilocaine-d7 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0137AS

Prilocaine-d7 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Prilocaine (hydrochloride). Prilocaine hydrochloride, an amino amide, is a Na, K-ATPase inhibitor. Prilocaine has neurotoxic effects.



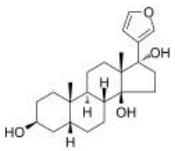
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rostafuroxin

(PST 2238)

Cat. No.: HY-12283

Rostafuroxin (PST 2238), a digitoxigenin derivative, is an orally active and potent **Na^+,K^+-ATPase (ATP1A1)** antognist.



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

Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium; 9-cis-Octadecenoic acid sodium; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446B

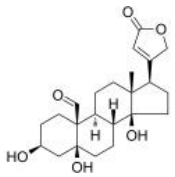
Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid sodium. Sodium oleate is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

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

Strophanthidin

Cat. No.: HY-114252

Strophanthidin is a naturally available cardiac glycoside. Strophanthidin 0.1 and 1 nmol/L increases and 1~100 μmol/L inhibits the **Na+/K+-ATPase** activities, but Strophanthidin 10 and 100 nmol/L does not affect **Na+/K+-ATPase** activities in cardiac sarcolemmal.



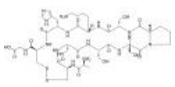
Purity: 92.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide

(TD 1 Disulfide(peptide))

Cat. No.: HY-P1565

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide (TD 1 Disulfide(peptide)) is a 11-amino acid peptide, binds to**Na^+/K^+-ATPase beta-subunit (ATP1B1)**, and mainly interacts with the C-terminus of **ATP1B1**. Transdermal Peptide Disulfide can enhance the transdermal delivery of many macromolecules.



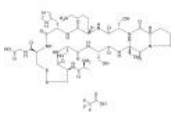
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide TFA

(TD 1 Disulfide(peptide) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1565A

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide TFA (TD 1 Disulfide(peptide) TFA) is a 11-amino acid peptide, binds to **Na^+/K^+-ATPase beta-subunit (ATP1B1)**, and mainly interacts with the C-terminus of **ATP1B1**.



Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

nAChR

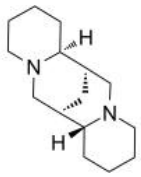
Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

nAChRs (nicotinic acetylcholine receptors) are neuron receptor proteins that signal for muscular contraction upon a chemical stimulus. They are cholinergic receptors that form ligand-gated ion channels in the plasma membranes of certain neurons and on the presynaptic and postsynaptic sides of theneuromuscular junction. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are the best-studied of the ionotropic receptors. Like the other type of acetylcholine receptor-the muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR)-the nAChR is triggered by the binding of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh). Just as muscarinic receptors are named such because they are also activated by muscarine, nicotinic receptors can be opened not only by acetylcholine but also by nicotine —hence the name "nicotinic".

(+)-Sparteine

Cat. No.: HY-W008350

(+)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid acting as a ganglionic blocking agent. (+)-Sparteine competitively blocks **nicotinic ACh receptor** in the neurons.



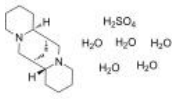
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(+)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate

((+)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1304A

(+)-sparteine (sulfate pentahydrate) is a ganglionic blocking agent. (+)-Sparteine competitively blocks **nicotinic ACh receptor** in the neurons.

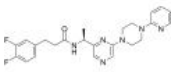


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

(-)-(S)-B-973B

Cat. No.: HY-114269

(-)-(S)-B-973B is a potent allosteric agonist and positive allosteric modulator of **α7 nAChR**, with antinociceptive activity.

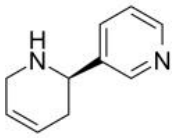


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-(+)-Anatabine

Cat. No.: HY-126047B

(R)-(+)-Anatabine is an less active R-enantiomer of Anatabine. Anatabine is a potent **α4β2 nAChR** agonist. Anatabine inhibits **NF-κB** activation lower **amyloid-β (Aβ)** production by preventing the β-cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP).



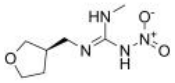
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Dinotefuran

((R)-MTI-446)

Cat. No.: HY-B0827A

(R)-Dinotefuran ((R)-MTI-446), a neonicotinoid pesticide, exhibits comparative insecticidal activities (1.7-2.4 times) to typical sucking pests Aphis gossypii and Apolygus lucorum compared to racemic mixtures by inhibiting **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors**.

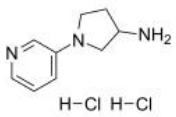


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-ABT-202 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-124540B

(Rac)-ABT-202 dihydrochloride is a racemate of ABT-202. ABT-202 is an agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) and can be used as an analgesic.

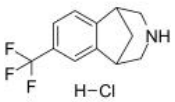


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

(Rac)-CP-601927 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138879A

(Rac)-CP-601927 hydrochloride is the racemate of CP-601927. CP-601927 is a nAChR agonist with Ki values 1.2 nM and 102 nM for α4β2 and α3β4 nAChR, respectively.

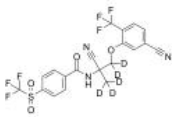


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-Monepantel sulfone-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14774S1

(Rac)-Monepantel sulfone-d5 is deuterium labeled Monepantel. Monepantel is organic anthelmintic, and acts as a positive allosteric modulator of a nematode-specific clade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunits.

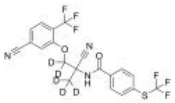


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Monepantel-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14774S

(Rac)-Monepantel-d5 is deuterium labeled Monepantel. Monepantel is organic anthelmintic, and acts as a positive allosteric modulator of a nematode-specific clade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunits.



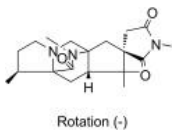
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(rel)-Asperparaline A

((rel)-Aspergillimide; (rel)-VM55598)

Cat. No.: HY-124874

(rel)-Asperparaline A ((rel)-Aspergillimide), an anthelmintic metabolite, is isolated from okara that has been fermented with Aspergillus japonicas JV-23. (rel)-Asperparaline A is also a potent and selective antagonist of **nAChR**.

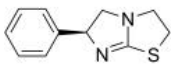


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(S)-(-)-Levamisole

(Levamisole; L-Tetramisole; Levamisol) Cat. No.: HY-A0106

(S)-(-)-Levamisole (Levamisole), an anthelmintic agent with immunomodulatory properties. (S)-(-)-Levamisole acts as a positive allosteric modulator (PAM) for the **α3β2** (EC_{50}=300 μM) and **α3β4** (EC_{50}=100 μM) subtype of nAChRs. Orally active.

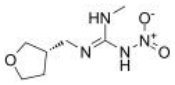


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

(S)-Dinotefuran

((S)-MTI-446) Cat. No.: HY-B0827B

(S)-Dinotefuran ((S)-MTI-446), a neonicotinoid pesticide, is toxic by binding to α8 subunit of nAChR of honeybee Apis mellifera (Apis mellifera Linnaeus). (S)-Dinotefuran shows more toxic than R-dinotefuran to honeybee Apis mellifera.

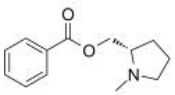


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-UFR2709

Cat. No.: HY-137231A

(S)-UFR2709 is a competitive **nAChR** antagonist and displays higher affinity for $\alpha_4\beta_2$ nAChRs than for α_7 nAChRs. (S)-UFR2709 decreases anxiety and reduces ethanol consumption and ethanol preference in alcohol-preferring rats.

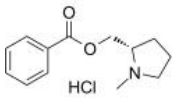


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-UFR2709 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-137231B

(S)-UFR2709 (hydrochloride) is a competitive **nAChR** antagonist and displays higher affinity for $\alpha_4\beta_2$ nAChRs than for α_7 nAChRs. (S)-UFR2709 (hydrochloride) decreases anxiety and reduces ethanol consumption and ethanol preference in alcohol-preferring rats.

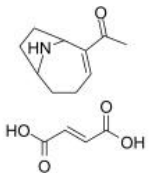


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Anatoxin A fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N2326

(±)-Anatoxin A fumarate is a natural alkaloid isolated from freshwater cyanobacterium.

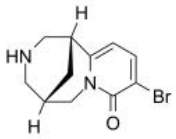


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Bromocytisine

(3-Br-cytisine) Cat. No.: HY-107684

3-Bromocytisine (3-Br-cytisine) is a potent **nACh** receptors agonist, with **IC_{50}**s are 0.28, 0.30 and 31.6 nM for hα4β4, hα4β2, and hα7-nACh, respectively.

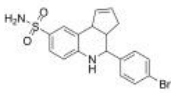


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4BP-TQS

Cat. No.: HY-110087

4BP-TQS is a potent allosteric agonist of α7 **nAChR**. 4BP-TQS activates nAChRs via an allosteric transmembrane site.

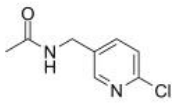


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-AAM-2-CP

Cat. No.: HY-136608

5-AAM-2-CP is a major metabolite of Acetamiprid. Acetamiprid is a neonicotinoid insecticide used worldwide and is a **nAChR** agonist.

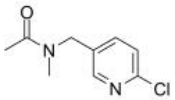


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

5-AMAM-2-CP

Cat. No.: HY-136609

5-AMAM-2-CP is a major metabolite of Acetamiprid. Acetamiprid is a neonicotinoid insecticide used worldwide and is a nAChR agonist.

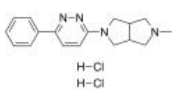


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

A-582941 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-59201A

A-582941 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant partial agonist of **α7 nAChR**, with **K_i**s of 10.8 and 16.7 nM in rat brain membranes and human frontal cortex, respectively. A-582941 dihydrochloride also binds to human **5-HT_3 receptor** with a **K_i** of 150 nM.

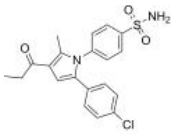


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-867744

Cat. No.: HY-12149

A-867744 is a highly potent and selective type Ⅱ positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of the **alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChR)** with an EC_{50} of 1.0 μM.

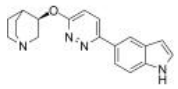


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-107

Cat. No.: HY-108038

ABT-107 is a selective **α7** neuronal nicotinic receptor agonist. ABT-107 protects against nigrostriatal damage in rats with unilateral 6-hydroxydopamine lesions.

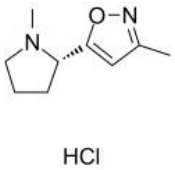


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-418 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-105170B

ABT-418 hydrochloride is a potent and selective agonist of **nAChRs** with cognitive enhancing and anxiolytic activities. ABT-418 hydrochloride activates cholinergic channel and can be used for research of Alzheimer's disease.

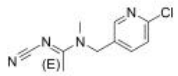


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acetamiprid

Cat. No.: HY-B0823

Acetamiprid is a neonicotinoid insecticide used worldwide. Acetamiprid is a **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** agonist, and is shown to be associated with neuromuscular and reproductive disorders.

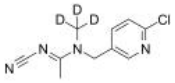


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetamiprid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0823S

Acetamiprid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Acetamiprid. Acetamiprid is a neonicotinoid insecticide. Acetamiprid is a nAChR agonist.



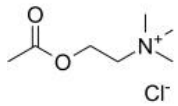
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcholine chloride

(ACh chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282

Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist. Acetylcholine chloride is a modulator of the activity of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons through the stimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs).



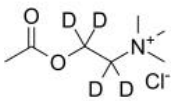
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acetylcholine-d4 chloride

(ACh-d4 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.



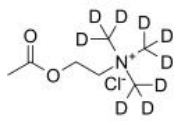
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Acetylcholine-d9 chloride

(ACh-d9 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S1

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.

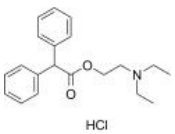


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Adiphenine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0379A

Adiphenine hydrochloride is a non-competitive inhibitor of **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)**, with an IC_{50}s of 1.9, 1.8, 3.7, and 6.3 μM for **α1**, **α3β4**, **α4β2**, and **α4β4**, respectively. Adiphenine hydrochloride has anticonvulsant effects.

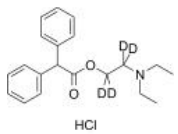


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Adiphenine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0379AS

Adiphenine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Adiphenine hydrochloride. Adiphenine hydrochloride is a non-competitive inhibitor of **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)**, with an IC_{50}s of 1.9, 1.8, 3.7, and 6.3 μM for **α1**, **α3β4**, **α4β2**, and **α4β4**, respectively.

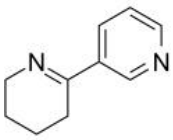


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anabaseine

Cat. No.: HY-115766

Anabaseine is a non-selective nicotinic agonist. Anabaseine stimulates all **AChRs**, preferentially stimulates skeletal muscle and brain α7 subtypes. Anabaseine is also a weak partial agonist at α4β2 nAChRs.



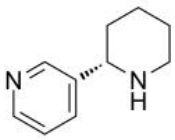
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anabasine

((S)-Anabasine; (+)-Anabasine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1532

Anabasine ((S)-Anabasine) is an alkaloid that found as a minor component in tobacco (Nicotiana). Anabasine is a botanical pesticide nicotine, acts as a full agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**).



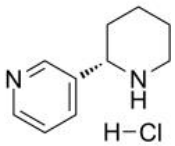
Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anabasine hydrochloride

((S)-Anabasine hydrochloride; (+)-Anabasine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W014928

Anabasine ((S)-Anabasine) hydrochloride is an alkaloid that found as a minor component in tobacco (Nicotiana). Anabasine is a botanical pesticide nicotine, acts as a full agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**).



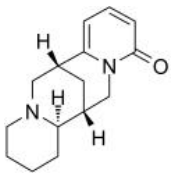
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anagyrine

((-)-Anagyrine; Monolupine; Rhombinine)

Cat. No.: HY-121027

Anagyrine is an alkaloid that has been found in **L. albus** and has nematocidal and anticancer activities.It binds to **muscarinic and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (AChRs)** with IC_{50} values of 132 and 2096 μM respectively.

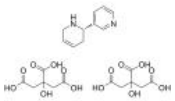


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Anatabine dicitrate

Cat. No.: HY-19918A

Anatabine dicitrate is a tobacco alkaloid that can cross the blood-brain barrier. Anatabine dicitrate is a potent **α4β2 nAChR** agonist.



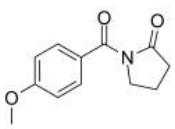
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aniracetam

(Ro 13-5057)

Cat. No.: HY-10932

Aniracetam(Ro 13-5057) is a nootropics and neuroprotective drug, which is selectively modulates the AMPA receptor and nAChR. Target: AMPA; nAChR Aniracetam is an ampakine and nootropic of the racetam chemical class purported to be considerably more potent than piracetam.

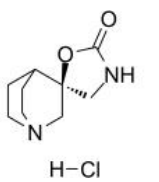


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

AR-R17779 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135483A

AR-R17779 hydrochloride is a potent and selective full agonist of **nAChR**, with K_is of 92 and 16000 nM for **α7** and **α4β2** subtype, respectively. AR-R17779 hydrochloride can improve learning and memory in rats. AR-R17779 hydrochloride also has anxiolytic activity.



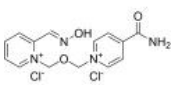
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asoxime dichloride

(HI-6)

Cat. No.: HY-106901A

Asoxime dichloride (HI-6) is an antagonist to **acetylcholine receptors (AChRs)** including the nicotinic receptor, α7 nAChR. Asoxime dichloride involves in modulating immunity response.



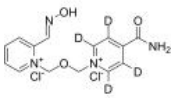
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asoxime-d4 dichloride

(HI-6-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-106901AS

Asoxime-d4 dichloride (HI-6-d4) is the deuterium labeled Asoxime dichloride. Asoxime dichloride (HI-6) is an antagonist to **acetylcholine receptors (AChRs)** including the nicotinic receptor, α7 nAChR. Asoxime dichloride involves in modulating immunity response.



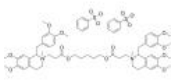
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atracurium besylate

(BW-33A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0292A

Atracurium Besylate is a neuromuscular blocking agent with ED95 of 0.2 mg/kg.

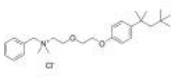


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Benzethonium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0942

Benzethonium chloride inhibit human recombinant α7 and α4β2 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in Xenopus oocytes.

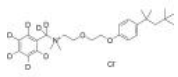


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzethonium-d7 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0942S

Benzethonium-d7 chloride is the deuterium labeled Benzethonium chloride. Benzethonium chloride inhibit human recombinant α7 and α4β2 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in Xenopus oocytes.

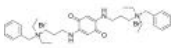


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoquinonium dibromide

Cat. No.: HY-B1552B

Benzoquinonium dibromide is a **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.46 μM. Benzoquinonium dibromide can block neuromuscular and ganglionic transmission.



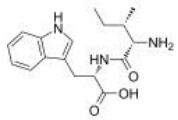
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BNC210

(H-Ile-Trp-OH; IW-2143)

Cat. No.: HY-105858

BNC210 (H-Ile-Trp-OH; IW-2143) is a **α7 nAChR** negative allosteric modulator. BNC210 has potent activity in animal models of anxiety and depression.

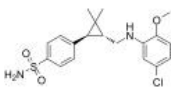


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

BNC375

Cat. No.: HY-128575

BNC375 is a potent, selective, and orally available type I positive allosteric modulator of **α7 nAChR**s with an EC_{50} of 1.9 μM. BNC375 exhibits good CNS-drug like properties and clinical candidate potential. .

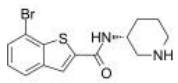


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Br-PBTC

Cat. No.: HY-103066

Br-PBTC is a potent, 2/4 subtype-selective positive allosteric modulator of **nAChRs** (nicotinic acetylcholine receptors) with α2β2α2β4α4β2α4β4(α4β2)$_2$α4 and (α4β2)$_2$β2 EC_{50} ranges from 0.1~0.6 μM. Br-PBTC acts from the c-tail of an α subunit.



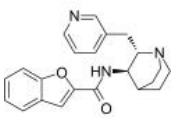
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bradanicline

(TC-5619)

Cat. No.: HY-18060

Bradanicline is a highly selective **α7** nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) agonist (humanα7 nAChR: EC_{50}=17 nM; K_i= 1.4 nM). Bradanicline is used for the research of cognitive disorders.



Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Catestatin

Cat. No.: HY-P1271

Catestatin is a 21-amino acid residue, cationic and hydrophobic peptide. Catestatin is an endogenous peptide that regulates cardiac function and blood pressure.

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

Catestatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1271A

Catestatin TFA is a 21-amino acid residue, cationic and hydrophobic peptide. Catestatin TFA is an endogenous peptide that regulates cardiac function and blood pressure.

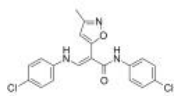
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CCMI

(AVL-3288; UCI-4083)

Cat. No.: HY-12150

CCMI (AVL-3288) is a potent and selective **α7 nAChR**-positive allosteric modulator, does not bind to or activate α7 nAChRs via the orthosteric site, and causes significant positive modulation of agonist-induced currents at α7 nAChRs.

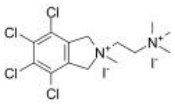


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chlorisondamine diiodide

Cat. No.: HY-101347

Chlorisondamine (diiodide) is a potent **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** antagonist and a ganglion blocker. Chlorisondamine antagonizes some of nicotine's central actions in a potent, long-lasting and pharmacologically selective way.



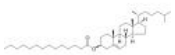
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cholesterol myristate

(Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2338

Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor**, **GABAA receptor**, and the inward-rectifier **potassium ion channel**.



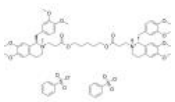
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Cisatracurium besylate

(51W89)

Cat. No.: HY-13596

Cisatracurium besylate (51W89) is a nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent, antagonizing the action of acetylcholine by inhibiting neuromuscular transmission.

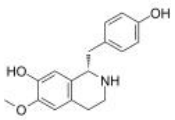


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coclaurine

Cat. No.: HY-N3610

Coclaurine is a class of tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids isolated from Sarcopetalum harveyanum. Coclaurine is a **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChRs)** antagonist.



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

COG 133

Cat. No.: HY-P1050

COG 133 is a fragment of Apolipoprotein E (APOE) peptide. COG 133 competes with the ApoE holoprotein for binding the LDL receptor, with potent anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects. COG 133 is also a **nAChR** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 445 nM.

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

COG 133 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1050A

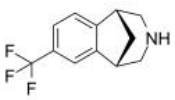
COG 133 TFA is a fragment of Apolipoprotein E (APOE) peptide. COG 133 TFA competes with the ApoE holoprotein for binding the LDL receptor, with potent anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects. COG 133 TFA is also a **nAChR** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 445 nM.

Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

CP-601927

Cat. No.: HY-138879

CP-601927 is a selective **α4β2** nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) partial agonist (K_i=1.2 nM; EC_{50}=2.6 μM). CP-601927 shows good brain penetration and antidepressant-like properties.



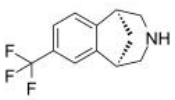
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CP-601932

((1S,5R)-CP-601927)

Cat. No.: HY-138879B

CP-601932 ((1S,5R)-CP-601927) is a high-affinity partial agonist at **α3β4 nAChR** (K_i=21nM; EC_{50}=~ 3μM). CP-601932 has the same high-binding affinity at α4β2 nAChR (K_i=21nM) and an order of magnitude lower affinity for α6 and α7 nAChR subtypes.

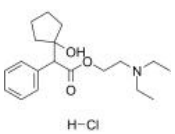


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclodrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-U00139

Cyclodrine hydrochloride is a cholinergic (muscarinic, nicotinic) (**mAChR** and **nAChR**) receptor antagonist.



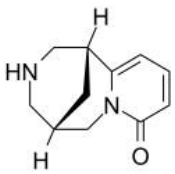
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytisinicline

(Cytisine; Sophorine; Baptitoxine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0175

Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is an alkaloid that occurs naturally in several plant genera, such as Laburnum and Cytisus. Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is a partial agonist of **α4β2 nAChRs**, and partial to full agonist at β4 containing receptors and α7 receptors.

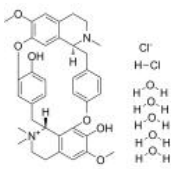


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

D-Tubocurarine chloride pentahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-125901

D-Tubocurarine chloride pentahydrate is the chloride salt form of Tubocurarine, a **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (AChR)** antagonist, and can be used as a skeletal muscle relaxant during surgery or mechanical ventilation.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Decamethonium Bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B0570

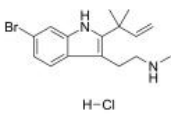
Decamethonium Bromide is a nicotinic AChR partial agonist and neuromuscular blocking agent. Target: nAChR Decamethonium (Syncurine) is a depolarizing muscle relaxant or neuromuscular blocking agent, and is used in anesthesia to induce paralysis.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Desformylflustrabromine hydrochloride

(Deformylflustrabromine hydrochloride; dFBr hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-107675

Desformylflustrabromine hydrochloride is a selective agonist of $\alpha_4\beta_2$ neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) with a **pEC$_{50}$** of 6.48.

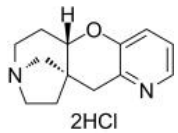


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dianicline dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110241

Dianicline dihydrochloride is a **α4β2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor** partial agonist, a class of drugs that includes varenicline and cytisine for smoking cessation. Dianicline dihydrochloride increases cessation rates in a dose-dependent manner.

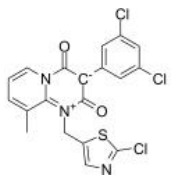


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dicloromezotiaz

Cat. No.: HY-145298

Dicloromezotiaz is a potent insecticide acting on **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)**. Dicloromezotiaz can be used to control a broad range of lepidoptera.

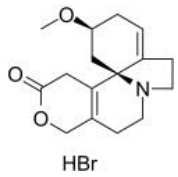


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydro-β-erythroidine hydrobromide

(DHβE hydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-107670

Dihydro-β-erythroidine (DHβE) hydrobromide is a potent, orally active, and competitive antagonist of neuronal **nAChRs**. Dihydro-β-erythroidine hydrobromide shows selectivity for α4β4 and α4β2 nAChRs, with **IC$_{50}$**s of 0.19 and 0.37 μM, respectively. Antidepressant-like activities.

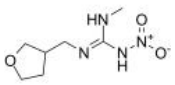


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dinotefuran

(MTI-446) Cat. No.: HY-B0827

Dinotefuran is an insecticide of the neonicotinoid class, its mechanism of action involves disruption of the insect's nervous system by inhibiting nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Target: nAChR, Antiparasitic.

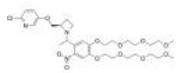


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

DPNB-ABT594

Cat. No.: HY-131001

DPNB-ABT594 is a nitrobenzyl-caged ABT594 (HY-14316A) and activates **nAChRs** containing the **α4β2** subunits with good selectivity than the α7 subunit.

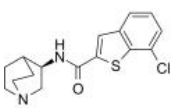


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Encenicline

(EVP-6124) Cat. No.: HY-15430

Encenicline (EVP-6124) is a novel partial agonist of **α7** neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**).

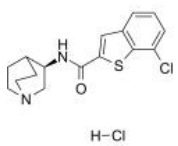


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Encenicline hydrochloride

(EVP-6124 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15430A

Encenicline hydrochloride (EVP-6124 hydrochloride) is a novel partial agonist of **α7** neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**).

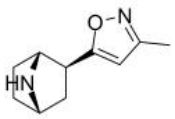


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epiboxidine

Cat. No.: HY-138953

Epiboxidine is a potent and selective **neural nAChR** agonist with K_is of 0.46 nM and 1.2 nM for **rat** and **human α4β2 nAChRs**, respectively. Epiboxidine is a methylisoxazole analog of the alkaloid Epibatidine, and is also an analog of another nAChR agonist, ABT 418.



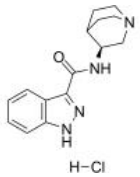
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Facinicline hydrochloride

(RG3487 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-108057A

Facinicline hydrochloride (RG3487 hydrochloride) is an orally active **nicotinic α7 receptor** partial agonist, with a K_i of 6 nM for α7 human nAChR. Facinicline hydrochloride (RG3487 hydrochloride) improves cognition and sensorimotor gating in rodents.

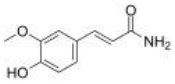


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ferulamide

Cat. No.: HY-N3894

Ferulamide is a Ferulic acid derivative isolated from Portulaca oleracea L. with anticholinesterase activities.

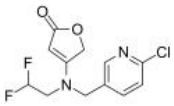


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Flupyradifurone

Cat. No.: HY-145295

Flupyradifurone is a systemic **nAChR** agonist that interferes with signal transduction in the central nervous system of sucking pests. Flupyradifurone can be used as a butenolide insecticide.



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

Flupyrimin

Cat. No.: HY-145297

Flupyrimin acts as an antagonist at the insect nicotinic acetylcholine receptor **(nAChR)**.

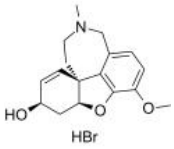
Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galanthamine hydrobromide

(Galantamine hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-A0009

Galanthamine hydrobromide (Galantamine hydrobromide) is a selective, reversible, competitive, alkaloid **AChE** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.35 μM.



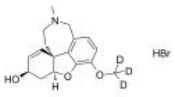
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galanthamine-d3 hydrobromide

(Galantamine-d3 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-A0009S

Galanthamine-d3 (hydrobromide) is deuterium labeled Galanthamine (hydrobromide). Galanthamine hydrobromide (Galantamine hydrobromide) is a selective, reversible, competitive, alkaloid AChE inhibitor, with an IC50 of 0.35 μM.



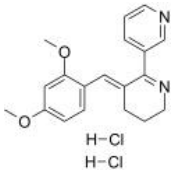
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GTS-21 dihydrochloride

(DMXB-A; DMBX-anabaseine)

Cat. No.: HY-14564A

GTS-21 dihydrochloride is a selective alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor **(α7-nAChR)** agonist with antiinflammatory and cognitionenhancing activities.

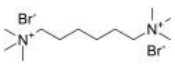


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

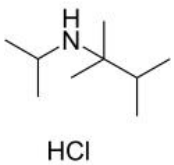


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Iptakalim hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108069

Iptakalim hydrochloride, a lipophilic para-amino compound, is a novel ATP-sensitive potassium channel (K_{ATP}) opener, as well as an $\alpha_4\beta_2$-containing **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** antagonist.

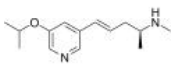


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Ispronicline

(TC-1734; ACD3480) Cat. No.: HY-10063

Ispronicline (TC-1734), an orally active, brain-selective **α4β2** nicotine acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) partial agonist, has shown memory-enhancing properties in rodents and a good tolerability profile.

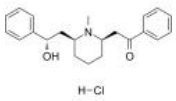


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lobeline hydrochloride

(α-Lobeline hydrochloride; L-Lobeline hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0979

Lobeline hydrochloride, a nicotinic receptor agonist, acting as a potent antagonist at both α3β2 and α4β2 neuronal nicotinic receptor subtypes.

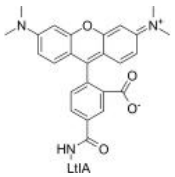


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

LtIA-F

Cat. No.: HY-D1398

LtIA-F, a novel fluorescent analogue of LtIA, provides a wealth of pharmacological tools to explore the structure–function relationship, distribution, and ligand binding domain of the **α3β2 nAChR** subtype.

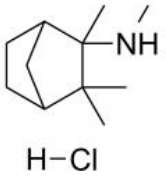


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mecamylamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1395

Mecamylamine hydrochloride is an orally active, nonselective, noncompetitive **nAChR** antagonist that can treat various neuropsychiatric disorders. Mecamylamine hydrochloride is originally used as a ganglionic blocker in treating hypertension.

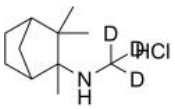


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mecamylamine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1395S

Mecamylamine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Mecamylamine hydrochloride. Mecamylamine hydrochloride is an orally active, nonselective, noncompetitive **nAChR** antagonist that can treat various neuropsychiatric disorders.

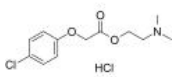


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Meclofenoxate hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17555

Meclofenoxate hydrochloride, an ester of dimethylethanolamine (DMAE) and 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (pCPA), has been shown to improve memory, have a mentally stimulating effect, and improve general cognition.

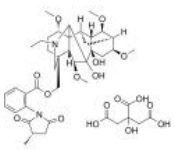


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyllycaconitine citrate

(MLA) Cat. No.: HY-N2332A

Methyllycaconitine citrate is a specific antagonist of **α7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor** (**α7nAChR**).

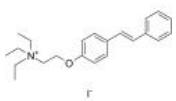


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MG624

(Stilonium iodide) Cat. No.: HY-107672

MG624 is a potent and selective neuronal **α7 nAChR** antagonist with a K_i of 106 nM.

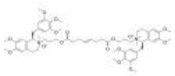


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mivacurium dichloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1700A

Mivacurium dichloride is a benzylisoquinoline derivative and is a short-acting non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent and skeletal muscle relaxant.

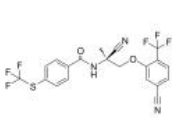


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Monepantel

(AAD1566) Cat. No.: HY-14774

Monepantel is organic anthelmintic, and acts as a positive allosteric modulator of a nematode-specific clade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) subunits.

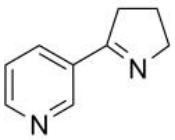


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Myosmine

Cat. No.: HY-W001909

Myosmine, a specific tobacco alkaloid in nuts and nut products, has low affinity for **a4b2 nicotinic acetylcholinergic receptors (nAChR)** with a K_i of 3300 nM.

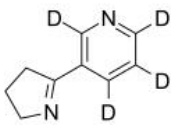


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Myosmine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W001909S

Myosmine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Myosmine. Myosmine, a specific tobacco alkaloid in nuts and nut products, has low affinity for **a4b2 nicotinic acetylcholinergic receptors (nAChR)** with a K_i of 3300 nM.



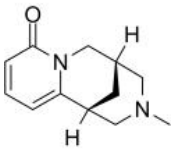
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Methylcytisine

(Caulophylline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0443

N-Methylcytisine (Caulophylline), a tricyclic quinolizidine alkaloid, exerts hypoglycaemic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.

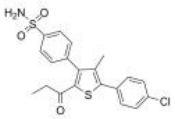


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

nAChR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-133011

nAChR agonist 1 is a potent, brain-permeable, and orally efficacious positive allosteric modulator of **α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α7 nAChR)**.

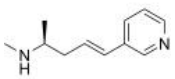


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

nAChR agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-115764

nAChR agonist 2 (compound 8) is a selective **alpha4beta2 (α4β2) nAChR** agonist (K_d=26 nM).

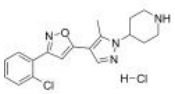


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

nAChR agonist CMPI hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136258

nAChR agonist CMPI hydrochloride is a potent and selective positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of **nAChR** containing a α4:α4 subunit interface. nAChR agonist CMPI hydrochloride enhances the response of $(α4)_3(β2)_2$ **nAChR** to ACh (10 μM) with an EC_{50} of 0.26 μM.

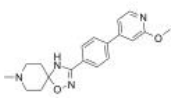


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

nAChR antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-146405

nAChR antagonist 1 (compound B15) is an excellent **α7 nAChR** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 3.3 μM. nAChR antagonist 1 can be used for researching schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease and inflammatory disorders.

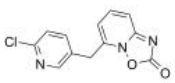


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

nAChR modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145299

nAChR modulator-1, a insecticide, is a insect **nAChR** orthosteric modulator.

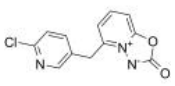


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

nAChR modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-145300

nAChR modulator-2, a insecticide, is a insect **nAChR** orthosteric modulator.



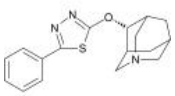
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nelonicline

(ABT-126)

Cat. No.: HY-16748

Nelonicline (ABT-126) is an orally active and selective **α7 nicotinic receptor** agonist with high affinity to α7 nAChRs in human brain (K_i=12.3 nM). Nelonicline is used for the research of shizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.



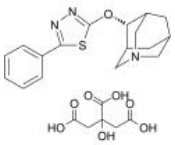
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nelonicline citrate

(ABT-126 citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-16748A

Nelonicline (ABT-126) citrate is an orally active and selective **α7 nicotinic receptor** agonist with high affinity to α7 nAChRs in human brain (K_i=12.3 nM). Nelonicline citrate is used for the research of shizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease.

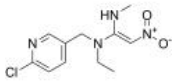


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitenpyram

Cat. No.: HY-B0820

Nitenpyram is a calss of neonicotinoid and an insect **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** agonist with an **IC_{50}** of 14 nM. Nitenpyram is an oral fast-acting insecticide used to suppress sucking insects on companion animals.



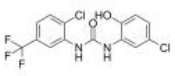
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NS 1738

(NSC 213859)

Cat. No.: HY-12151

NS 1738 (NSC 213859) is a novel positive allosteric modulator of the **α7 nAChR**, with respect to positive modulation of α7 nAChR (EC_{50}=3.4 μM in oocyte experiments).

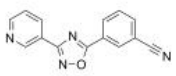


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS 9283

Cat. No.: HY-110168

NS9283 is a positive positive allosteric modulator of **$(α4)_3(β2)_2$ nicotinic ACh receptors**. NS9283 can be used in a series of neurological conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

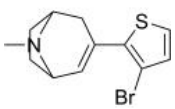


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NS3861

Cat. No.: HY-110121A

NS3861 is an agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**) and binds with high affinity to heteromeric **α3β4 nAChR**. The binding K_i values of 0.62, 25, 7.8, 55 nM for α3β4, α3β2, α4β4, α4β2, respectively.

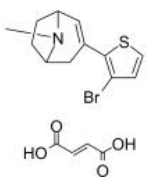


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS3861 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-110121

NS3861 fumarate is an agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**) and binds with high affinity to heteromeric **α3β4 nAChR**. The binding K_i values of 0.62, 25, 7.8, 55 nM for α3β4, α3β2, α4β4, α4β2, respectively.



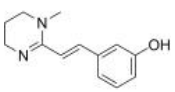
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxantel

(CP-14445)

Cat. No.: HY-124498

Oxantel (CP-14445), a m-oxyphenol derivative of Pyrantel (HY-12641), is a N-subtype **AChR** agonist. Oxantel is an anthelmintic, with excellent trichuricidal properties.

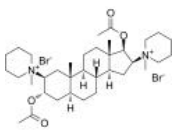


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pancuronium dibromide

Cat. No.: HY-B0429

Pancuronium dibromide, a bis-quaternary steroid, is a neuromuscular relaxant. Pancuronium dibromide inhibits neuromuscular transmission by competing with acetylcholine for binding sites on **nACh receptors**.

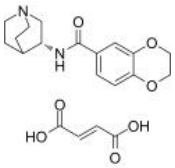


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PHA 568487

Cat. No.: HY-107666

PHA 568487 a selective agonist of alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**α-7 nAchR**).PHA 568487 reduces neuroinflammation and oxidative stress. PHA-568487 has rapid brain penetration.

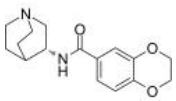


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PHA 568487 free base

Cat. No.: HY-129674

PHA 568487 free base is a selective alpha 7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**α-7 nAchR**) agonist. PHA 568487 free base reduces neuroinflammation.

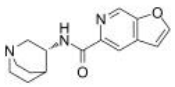


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PHA-543613

Cat. No.: HY-105670

PHA-543613 is a potent, orally active, brain-penetrant and selective **α7 nAChR** agonist with a K_i of 8.8 nM. PHA-543613 displays selectivity for α7-nAChR over α3β4, α1β1γδ, α4β2 and 5-HT3 receptors.

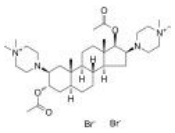


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pipecuronium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B0743A

Pipecuronium bromide is a potent long-acting nondepolarizing steroidal neuromuscular blocking agent (NMBA), and a bisquaternary ammonium compound. Pipecuronium bromide is a powerful competitive **nAChR** antagonist with a **Kd** of 3.06 μM.



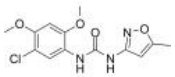
Purity: 95.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PNU-120596

(NSC 216666)

Cat. No.: HY-12152

PNU-120596 (NSC 216666) is a potent and selective **α7 nAChR** positive allosteric modulator (PMA) with an EC_{50} of 216 nM. PNU-120596 is inactive against α4β2, α3β4, and α9α10 nAChRs. PNU-120596 has the potential for psychiatric and neurological disorders research.

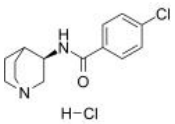


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PNU-282987

Cat. No.: HY-12560A

PNU-282987 is a selective α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor(α7 nAChR) agonist with Ki of 26 nM; no affinity for α1β1γδ and α3β4 nAChRs (IC50 ≥ 60 μM).

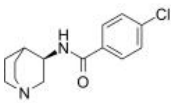


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PNU-282987 free base

Cat. No.: HY-12560

PNU-282987 (free base) (Compound C7) is a potent **α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 154 nM. PNU-282987 (free base) is also a functional antagonist of the **5-HT_3 receptor** with an IC_{50} of 4541 nM.

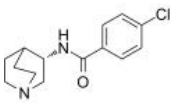


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PNU-282987 S enantiomer free base

Cat. No.: HY-12560D

PNU-282987 S enantiomer free base is the S-enantiomer of PNU-282987 free base. PNU-282987 is an α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α7 nAChR) agonist.



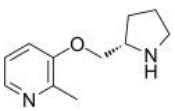
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

Pozanicline

(ABT-089)

Cat. No.: HY-14565

Pozanicline (ABT-089) selectively activate neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) subtypes, is a novel cholinergic agent that is a partial agonist at **α4β2*** nAChRs (K_i=16 nM) and shows high selectivity for **α6β2*** and **α4α5β2** nAChR subtypes, the binding affinity (K_i, rat)...



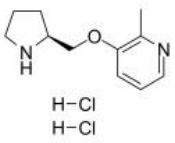
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pozanicline dihydrochloride

(ABT-089 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-110160

Pozanicline dihydrochloride (ABT-089 dihydrochloride) is an orally bioavailable nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) agonist with a K_i of 16.7 nM for binding to [^{3}H]cytisine sites.

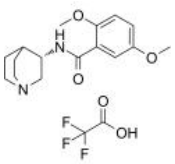


Purity: 97.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PSEM 89S TFA

Cat. No.: HY-112217A

PSEM 89S TFA is a selective and brain penetrant agonists for the resulting **ion channels**. PSEM 89S TFA is orthogonally selective for Q79G and L141F, respectively.



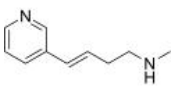
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rivanicline

(RJR-2403; (E)-Metanicotine)

Cat. No.: HY-13225A

Rivanicline (RJR-2403; (E)-Metanicotine) is a **neuronal nicotinic receptor** agonist, showing high selectivity for the α4β2 subtype (K_i=26 nM); > 1,000 fold selectivity than α7 receptors(K_i= 36000 nM).

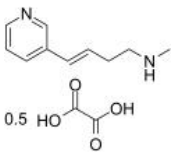


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rivanicline hemioxalate

(RJR-2403 hemioxalate; (E)-Metanicotine hemioxalate) Cat. No.: HY-13225B

Rivanicline hemioxalate (RJR-2403 hemioxalate; (E)-Metanicotine hemioxalate) is a **neuronal nicotinic receptor** agonist, showing high selectivity for the α4β2 subtype (K_i=26 nM); > 1,000 fold selectivity than α7 receptors(K_i= 3.6 μM).

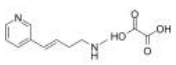


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Rivanicline oxalate

(RJR-2403 oxalate; (E)-Metanicotine oxalate) Cat. No.: HY-13225

Rivanicline oxalate (RJR-2403 oxalate; (E)-Metanicotine oxalate) is a **neuronal nicotinic receptor** agonist, showing high selectivity for the α4β2 subtype (K_i=26 nM); > 1,000 fold selectivity than α7 receptors(K_i= 3.6 μM).

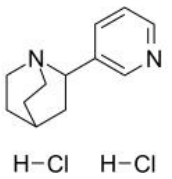


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RJR-2429 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107673

RJR 2429 hydrochloride is a **α4β2 and α7 nAChR** agonist.

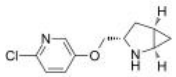


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ropanicant

(SUVN-911 free base) Cat. No.: HY-139581

Ropanicant (SUVN-911 free base) is a novel, potent, selective, and orally active **neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine α4β2 receptor** antagonist for the research of depression.

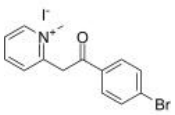


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S 24795

Cat. No.: HY-11053

S 24795 is a partial agonist of **α7 nAChR** and improves mnemonic function in aged mice for the treatment of aging-related memory disturbances.

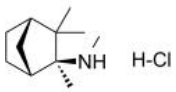


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-(+)-Mecamylamine hydrochloride

(Dexmecamylamine hydrochloride; TC-5214 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13047

S-(+)-Mecamylamine (hydrochloride) is a **neuronal nicotinic receptor** modulator with antidepressant activity.

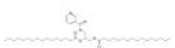


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S16961

(S169611) Cat. No.: HY-U00281

S16961 is a **nicotinic receptor** agonist.

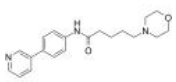


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SEN12333

(WAY-317538) Cat. No.: HY-107678

SEN 12333 (WAY-317538) is a potent, selective and orally active **α7 nAChR** agonist. SEN12333 displays high affinity for the rat α7 nAChRs expressed in GH4C1 cells ($K_{>i}$=260 nM) and acts as full agonist in functional Ca^{2+} flux studies (EC_{50}=1.6 μM).

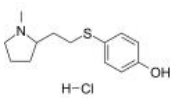


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SIB-1553A

Cat. No.: HY-107676

SIB-1553A is an orally bioavailable **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)** agonist, with selectivity for β4 subunit-containing nAChRs. SIB-1553A is also a selective neuronal nAChR ligand.

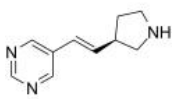


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Simpinicline

(OC-02) Cat. No.: HY-139582

Simpinicline (OC-02), a highly selective **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** agonist, shows potent antiviral activity against the SARS-CoV-2 variants in cell culture with an IC_{50} of 0.04 μM.



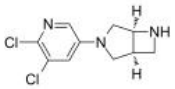
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofiniclin

(ABT 894)

Cat. No.: HY-14824

Sofiniclin (ABT 894), an agonist of **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)**, is used as a potential non-stimulant research for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

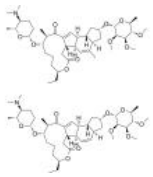


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Spinosad

Cat. No.: HY-138800

Spinosad, a mixture of spinosyns A and D known as fermentation products of a soil actinomycete (Saccharopolyspora spinosa), is a biological neurotoxic insecticide with a broader action spectrum.

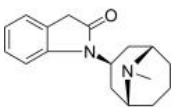


Purity: 96.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

SR 16584

Cat. No.: HY-107679

SR 16584 is a selective antagonist of **α3β4 nAChR** with an IC_{50} of 10.2 μM.

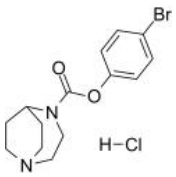


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SSR180711 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19411

SSR180711 hydrochloride is an orally active, selective and reversible **α7 acetylcholine nicotinic receptor (n-AChRs)** partial agonist. SSR180711 hydrochloride can act on rat α7 n-AChR (K_i=22 nM; IC_{50}=30 nM) and human α7 n-AChR (K_i=14 nM; IC_{50}=18 nM).

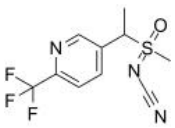


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sulfoxaflor

Cat. No.: HY-118504

Sulfoxaflor is a sulfoximine insecticide and is an agonist of **nAChR1** and **nAChR2** subtypes. Sulfoxaflor is used for the control of sap-feeding insects such as Myzus persicae, Aphis gossypii, Bemissia tabaci and Nilaparvata lugens.

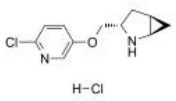


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SUVN-911

Cat. No.: HY-136146

SUVN-911 is a potent, selective, brain penetrated and orally bioavailable neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine **α4β2 receptor** antagonist, with a K_i of 1.5 nM. SUVN-911 has antidepressant activity.

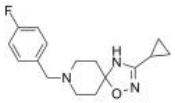


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T761-0184

Cat. No.: HY-146404

T761-0184 is a potent **α7 nicotinic receptor (nAChR)** antagonist.

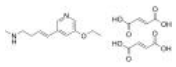


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TC-2559 difumarate

Cat. No.: HY-136207

TC-2559 idifumarate is a CNS-selective, orally active **α4β2** subtype of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) partial agonist (EC_{50}=0.18 μM). TC-2559 difumarate shows selectivity for α4β2 over α2β4, α4β4 and α3β4 receptors, with EC_{50}s in the range of 10-30 μM. Antinociceptive effect.



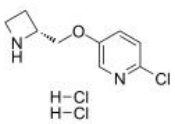
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tebanicline dihydrochloride

(Ebanicline dihydrochloride; ABT-594 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14316A

Tebanicline dihydrochloride (Ebanicline dihydrochloride) is a **nAChR** modulator with potent, orally effective analgesic activity. It inhibits the binding of cytisine to α4β2 neuronal nAChRs with a K_i of 37 pM.

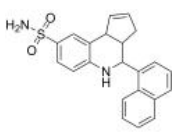


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TQS

Cat. No.: HY-107682

TQS is a α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) positive allosteric modulator. TQS can be used for the research of neuroinflammatory pain.

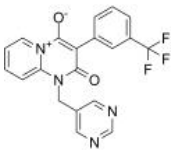


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triflumezopyrim

Cat. No.: HY-145296

Triflumezopyrim, a mesoionic insecticide, has high efficiency at a low dosage, and is mainly used to control hopper species.



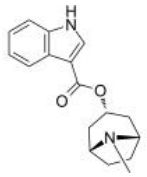
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tropisetron

(SDZ-ICS-930 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-B0072

Tropisetron (SDZ-ICS-930 free base) is a selective 5-HT3 receptor antagonist and α7-nicotinic receptor agonist with an IC50 of 70.1 ± 0.9 nM for 5-HT3 receptor.

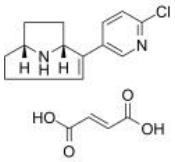


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UB-165 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-107688A

UB-165 fumarate is a **nAChR** agonist, being a full agonist of the α3β2 isoform and a partial agonist of the α4β2* isoform, with a K_i value of 0.27 nM for nicotine binding in rat brain.



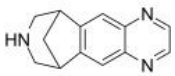
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Varenicline

(CP 526555)

Cat. No.: HY-10019

Varenicline (CP 526555) is a potent partial agonist for **α4β2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** with an EC_{50} value of 2.3 μM. Varenicline is a full agonist for α3β4 and α7 nAChRs with EC_{50} values of 55 μM and 18 μM, respectively.



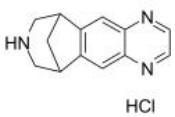
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Varenicline Hydrochloride

(CP 526555 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10020

Varenicline Hydrochloride (CP 526555 hydrochloride) is a high affinity, selective **α4β2 nicotine acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** partial agonist and full **α7 nAChR** agonist.



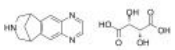
Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Varenicline Tartrate

(CP 526555-18)

Cat. No.: HY-10021

Varenicline Tartrate(CP 526555;Champix) is a nicotinic receptor partial agonist; it stimulates nicotine receptors more weakly than nicotine itself does.



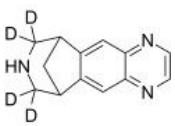
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Varenicline-d4

(CP 526555-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10019S

Varenicline-d4 is deuterium labeled Varenicline. Varenicline (CP 526555) is a potent partial agonist for α4β2 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) with an EC50 value of 2.3 μM.



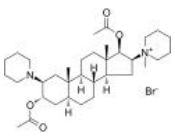
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vecuronium bromide

(ORG NC 45)

Cat. No.: HY-B0118A

Vecuronium bromide (ORG NC 45) is a neuromuscular blocking agent.

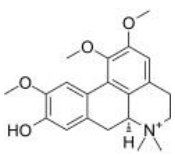


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthoplanine

Cat. No.: HY-N1064

Xanthoplanine, isolated from theroot of Xylopia parviflora, fully inhibits the EC_{50} ACh responses of both alpha7 and alpha4beta2 nACh receptors with estimated IC_{50} values of 9 μM (alpha7) and 5 μM (alpha4beta2).



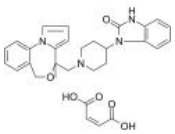
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Zaldaride maleate

(CGS-9343B; KW 5617)

Cat. No.: HY-105118A

Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) is a potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of **calmodulin**. Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) inhibits CaM (calmodulin)-stimulated cAMP phosphodiesterase activity, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 nM.



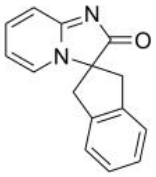
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ZSET1446

(ST-101)

Cat. No.: HY-11013

ZSET1446 is a novel cognitive enhancer that significantly improves learning deficits in various types of Alzheimer disease (AD) models.



Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

α-Bungarotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P1264

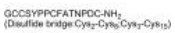
α-Bungarotoxin is a competitive antagonist at **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)**. α-Bungarotoxin, a selective **α7 receptor** blocker, blocks α7 currents with an IC_{50} of 1.6 nM and has no effects on α3β4 currents at concentrations up to 3 μM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

α-Conotoxin AuIB

Cat. No.: HY-P1269

α-Conotoxin AuIB, a potent and selective **α3β4** nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) antagonist, blocks α3β4 nAChRs expressed in Xenopus oocytes with an IC_{50} of 0.75 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin AuIB TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1269A

α-Conotoxin AuIB TFA, a potent and selective **α3β4** nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (**nAChR**) antagonist, blocks α3β4 nAChRs expressed in Xenopus oocytes with an IC_{50} of 0.75 μM.

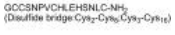
Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Conotoxin MII

(α-CTxMII)

Cat. No.: HY-P1365

α-Conotoxin MII (α-CTxMII), a 16-amino acid peptide from the venom of the marine snail Conus magus, potently blocks **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)** composed of **α3β2** subunits, with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.



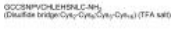
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin MII TFA

(α-CTxMII TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1365A

α-Conotoxin MII TFA (α-CTxMII TFA), a 16-amino acid peptide from the venom of the marine snail Conus magus, potently blocks **nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs)** composed of **α3β2** subunits, with an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin PIA

Cat. No.: HY-P1268

α-Conotoxin PIA is a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist that targets nAChR subtypes containing α6 and α3 subunits. α-Conotoxin PIA has the potential for the research of Parkinson's disease, and schizophrenia.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin PIA TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1268A

α-Conotoxin PIA TFA is a nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) antagonist that targets nAChR subtypes containing α6 and α3 subunits. α-Conotoxin PIA has the potential for the research of Parkinson's disease, and schizophrenia.

Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Conotoxin PnIA

Cat. No.: HY-P1267

α-Conotoxin PnIA, a potent and selective antagonist of the mammalian **α7 nAChR**, has the potential for the research of neurological conditions such as neuropathic pain and Alzheimer's disease.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin PnIA TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1267A

α-Conotoxin PnIA TFA, a potent and selective antagonist of the mammalian **α7 nAChR**, has the potential for the research of neurological conditions such as neuropathic pain and Alzheimer's disease.

Purity: 96.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Conotoxin Vc1.1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-125777A

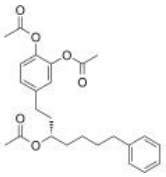
α-Conotoxin Vc1.1 TFA is a disulfide-bonded peptide isolated from Conus victoriae and is a selective **nAChR** antagonist.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-146066

α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1 is a potent **α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3** agonist, with an IC_{50} value of 0.32 μM for **nitric oxide (NO)**. α7 nAchR-JAK2-STAT3 agonist 1 effectively suppresses the expression of iNOS, IL-1β, and IL-6 in murine RAW264.7 macrophages.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NKCC

Na-K-Cl cotransporter; Na(+)-K(+)-Cl(-) cotransporter; Na+-K+-Cl− cotransporter

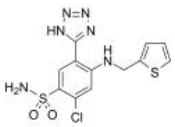
NKCC (Na-K-Cl cotransporter) is a protein that aids in the active transport of sodium, potassium, and chloride into and out of cells. There are two varieties of this membrane transport protein, NKCC1 and NKCC2, however these are encoded by two different genes (SLC12A2 and SLC12A1 respectively) and are not isoforms. Two isoforms of the NKCC1/Slc12a2 gene result from keeping (isoform 1) or skipping (isoform 2) exon 21 in the final gene product. NKCC1 is widely distributed throughout the body; it has important functions in organs that secrete fluids. NKCC2 is found specifically in the kidney, where it serves to extract sodium, potassium, and chloride from the urine so that they can be reabsorbed into the blood. NKCC proteins are membrane transport proteins that transport sodium (Na), potassium (K), and chloride (Cl) ions across the cell membrane. Because they move each solute in the same direction, NKCC proteins are considered symporters.

NKCC Inhibitors

Azosemide

Cat. No.: HY-107321

Azosemide, a sulfonamide loop diuretic, is a potent **NKCC1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.246μM and 0.197μM for hNKCC1A and NKCC1B, respectively.



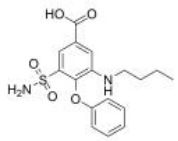
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bumetanide

(Ro 10-6338; PF 1593)

Cat. No.: HY-17468

Bumetanide (Ro 10-6338; PF 1593), a highly potent loop diuretic, is a **Na^+-K^+-Cl^+ cotransporter (NKCC)** blocker. Bumetanide is a selective **NKCC1** inhibitor, but also inhibits NKCC2, with IC_{50}s of 0.68 μM and 4.0 μM for hNKCC1A and hNKCC2A, respectively.

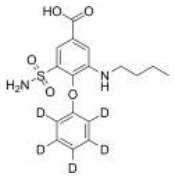


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Bumetanide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-17468S

Bumetanide D5 is a deuterium labeled Bumetanide. Bumetanide is a selective Na^+-K^+-Cl^- (**NKCC1**) inhibitor, weakly inhibits NKCC2, with IC_{50}s of 0.68 and 4.0 μM for hNKCC1A and hNKCC2A, respectively.

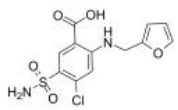


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furosemide

Cat. No.: HY-B0135

Furosemide is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+/2Cl^- (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

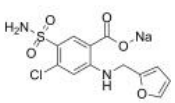


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Furosemide sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0135A

Furosemide sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+/2Cl^- (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

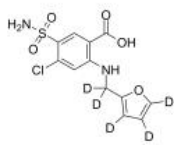


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Furosemide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0135S

Furosemide-d5 is the deuterium labeled Furosemide. Furosemide is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+/2Cl^- (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

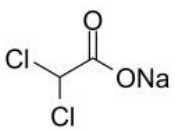


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

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

P-glycoprotein

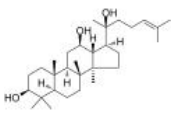
P-gp; Pgp; Multidrug resistance protein 1; MDR1; ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1; ABCB1; Cluster of differentiation 243; CD243

P-glycoprotein (P-gp) also known as multidrug resistance protein 1 (MDR1) is an important protein of the cell membrane that pumps many foreign substances out of cells. More formally, it is an ATP-dependent efflux pump with broad substrate specificity. P-gp is extensively distributed and expressed in the intestinal epithelium where it pumps xenobiotics (such as toxins or drugs) back into the intestinal lumen, in liver cells where it pumps them into bile ducts, in the cells of the proximal tubular of the kidney where it pumps them into urine-conducting ducts, and in the capillary endothelial cells comprising the blood–brain barrier and blood-testis barrier, where it pumps them back into the capillaries. Some cancer cells also express large amounts of P-gp, which renders these cancers multi-drug resistant. P-gp is an ATP-dependent drug efflux pump for xenobiotic compounds with broad substrate specificity. It is responsible for decreased drug accumulation in multidrug-resistant cells and often mediates the development of resistance to anticancer drugs. This protein also functions as a transporter in the blood–brain barrier.

(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.

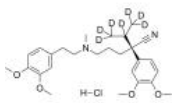


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(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.

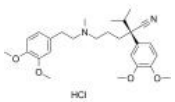


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(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.

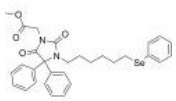


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

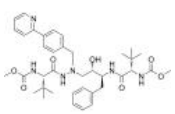


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atazanavir

(BMS-232632) Cat. No.: HY-17367

Atazanavir (BMS-232632), a highly selective **HIV-1 protease** inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration. Atazanavir (BMS-232632) is a substrate and inhibitor of **CYP3A4**, and an inhibitor and inducer of **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)**.

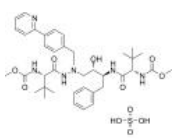


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atazanavir sulfate

(BMS-232632 sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-17367A

Atazanavir (BMS-232632) sulfate, a highly selective **HIV-1 protease** inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration. Atazanavir sulfate is a substrate and inhibitor of **CYP3A4**, and an inhibitor and inducer of **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)**.

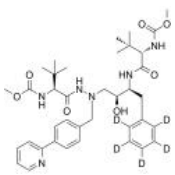


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atazanavir-d5

Cat. No.: HY-17367S3

Atazanavir-d5 is the deuterium labeled Atazanavir. Atazanavir (BMS-232632), a highly selective **HIV-1 protease** inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

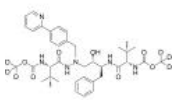


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Atazanavir-d6

(BMS-232632-d6) Cat. No.: HY-17367S4

Atazanavir-d6 is deuterium labeled Atazanavir. Atazanavir (BMS-232632), a highly selective HIV-1 protease inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

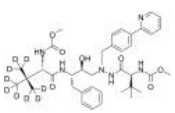


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atazanavir-d9

(BMS-232632-d9) Cat. No.: HY-17367S2

Atazanavir-d9 (BMS-232632-d9) is the deuterium labeled Atazanavir. Atazanavir (BMS-232632), a highly selective **HIV-1 protease** inhibitor, is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

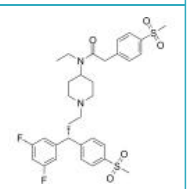


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AZD-5672

Cat. No.: HY-119101

AZD-5672 is an orally active, potent, and selective **CCR5** antagonist (IC_{50}=0.32 nM). AZD-5672 shows moderate activity against the **hERG** ion channel (binding IC_{50}=7.3 μM).



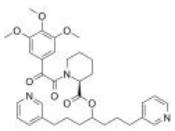
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biricodar

(VX-710)

Cat. No.: HY-13574A

Biricodar (VX-710) is a modulator of **P-glycoprotein** and **MRP-1**; shows effective chemosensitizing activity in multidrug resistant cells.

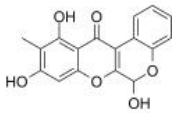


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boeravinone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2947

Boeravinone B, a dual inhibitor of NorA bacterial efflux pump of Staphylococcus aureus and human P-Glycoprotein, reduces the biofilm formation and intracellular invasion of bacteria. Boeravinone B act as anti-aging and anti-apoptosis phyto-molecules during oxidative stress.

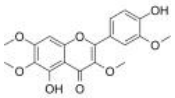


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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).

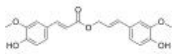


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Coniferyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N1916

Coniferyl ferulate, a strong inhibitor of **glutathione S-transferase** (**GST**), reverses multidrug resistance and downregulates P-glycoprotein. Coniferyl ferulate shows strong inhibition of human placental GST with an IC_{50} of 0.3μM.

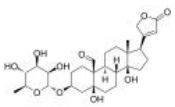


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Convallatoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2453

Convallatoxin is a cardiac glycoside isolated from Adonis amurensis Regel et Radde. Convallatoxin ameliorates colitic inflammation via activation of **PPARγ** and suppression of **NF-κB**.

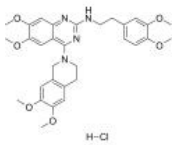


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CP-100356 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108347

CP-100356 hydrochloride is an orally active dual **MDR1 (P-gp)/BCRP** inhibitor, with an IC_{50}s of 0.5 and 1.5 μM for inhibiting MDR1-mediated Calcein-AM transport and BCRP-mediated Prazosin transport, respectively.

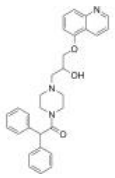


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dofequidar

Cat. No.: HY-17013

Dofequidar(MS-209) is a novel quinoline compound, which can reverse P-glycoprotein (P-gp)-mediated MDR.



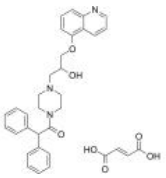
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dofequidar fumarate

(MS-209)

Cat. No.: HY-17013A

Dofequidar fumarate(MS-209 fumarate), an orally active quinoline compound, has been reported to overcome MDR by inhibiting ABCB1/P-gp, ABCC1/MDR-associated protein 1, or both.



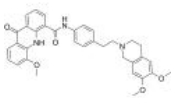
Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Elacridar

(GF120918; GW0918; GG918; GW120918)

Cat. No.: HY-50879

Elacridar (GF120918) is a potent **P-glycoprotein (Pgp)** and **BCRP** inhibitor.



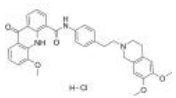
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Elacridar hydrochloride

(GF120918A)

Cat. No.: HY-50880

Elacridar hydrochloride (GF120918A) is a potent **P-glycoprotein (Pgp)** and **BCRP** inhibitor.



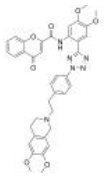
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Encequidar

(HM30181; HM30181A)

Cat. No.: HY-13646

Encequidar (HM30181; HM30181A) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein**.



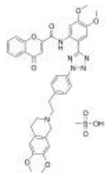
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Encequidar mesylate

(HM30181 mesylate; HM30181A mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-13646A

Encequidar mesylate (HM30181 mesylate; HM30181A mesylate) is a competitive and potent **P-glycoprotein** inhibitor.

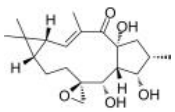


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epoxylathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N0425

Epoxylathyrol, an epoxylathyrane derivative isolated from the Euphorbia boetica, is a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Epoxylathyrol is a P-gp-mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) reverser.

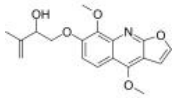


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Evodine

Cat. No.: HY-N0689

Evodine, the major limonoid of Evodiae Fuctus, is a potent **P-gp** inhibitor. Evodine has protection against glutamateinduced toxicity by preserving the antioxidant defense system.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

FD 12-9

(Ac12Az9)

Cat. No.: HY-128685

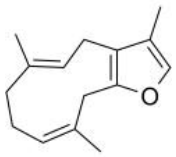
FD 12-9 is a flavonoid dimer, acts as a dual inhibitor of **P-gp** and **BCRP**, with EC_{50}s of 285 nM and 0.9 nM, respectively. Anti-glioblastoma activity.

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**.



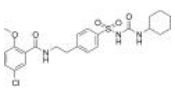
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Glibenclamide

(Glyburide)

Cat. No.: HY-15206

Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

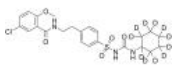


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Glyburide-d11

Cat. No.: HY-15206S

Glyburide-d11 is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.



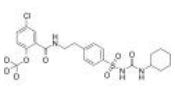
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Glyburide-d3

(Glyburide-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15206S1

Glyburide-d3 (Glyburide-d3) is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

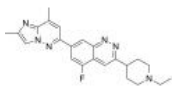


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HTT-D3

Cat. No.: HY-143792

HTT-D3 is a potent and orally active **huntingtin (HTT)** splicing modulator. HTT-D3 acts by promoting the inclusion of a pseudoexon containing a premature termination codon (stop-codon psiExon), leading to HTT mRNA degradation and reduction of HTT levels.

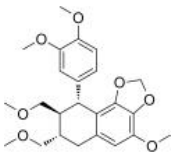


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypophyllanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N4108

Hypophyllanthin is a major lignan in Phyllanthus spp, with strong anti-inflammatory activity. Hypophyllanthin directly inhibits **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** activity and did not interfere with multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2) activity.

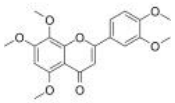


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1941

Isosinensetin, a polymethoxylated flavone extracted from pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, exhibits inhibition on **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** in MDR1-MDCKII cells.



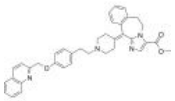
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Laniquidar

(R101933)

Cat. No.: HY-132189

Laniquidar (R101933) is a noncompetitive, third generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.51 μM. Laniquidar can be used for modulating multidrug resistance transporters.

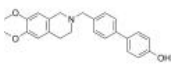


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MC70

Cat. No.: HY-113805

MC70 is a potent and non-selective **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 0.69 μM. MC70 is an **ABC transporters** inhibitor and anticancer agent. MC70 interacts with ABCB1, ABCG2 and ABCC1.

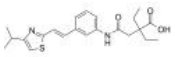


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCI826

Cat. No.: HY-U00247

MCI826 is a **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) antagonist.



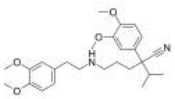
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil

((±)-Norverapamil; D591)

Cat. No.: HY-135328

Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a **L-type calcium channel** blocker and a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** function inhibitor.



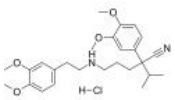
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil hydrochloride

((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride; D591 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100750

Norverapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a **L-type calcium channel** blocker and a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** function inhibitor.



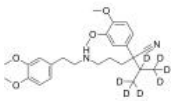
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Norverapamil-d7

((±)-Norverapamil-d7; D591-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-135328S

Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil). Norverapamil, an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.

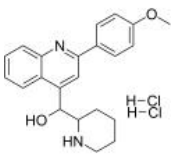


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSC23925

Cat. No.: HY-19626

NSC23925 is a novel, selective and effective **P-glycoprotein** (**Pgp**) inhibitor.



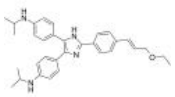
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ONT-093

(OC 144-093; OC 144093)

Cat. No.: HY-15134

ONT-093 is a potent inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein pump**. ONT-093 has the potential for the research cancer diseases.

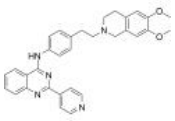


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-101791

P-gp inhibitor 1 is a novel inhibitor reversing **P-glycoprotein**-mediated multidrug resistance.

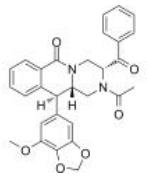


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-N144114

P-gp inhibitor 2 is a potent **P-gp** inhibitor. P-gp inhibitor 2 shows reverse Doxorubicin resistance (IC_{50}=0.22 μM) in P-gp overexpressing human colorectal carcinoma cells (SW600 Ad300).

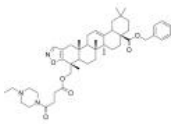


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-144366

P-gp inhibitor 3 is an effective **P-glycoprotein** (P-gp) inhibitor. P-gp inhibitor 3 inhibits the efflux function of P-gp by activating P-gp ATPase. P-gp inhibitor 3 has relatively stronger multidrug resistance (MDR) reversal ability and enhances the anti-tumor activity of Paclitaxel.

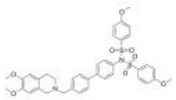


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-146391

P-gp inhibitor 4 (Compound 8b) is a selective **P-glycoprotein** modulator with an EC_{50} of 94 nM. P-gp inhibitor 4 increases drug transport across gastro-intestinal barrier and recovers doxorubicin toxicity in multidrug resistant cancer cells.

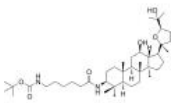


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-112912

P-gp modulator 1 is a high affinity, orally available modulator of **P-glycoprotein (Pgp)**, can reverse the Pgp-mediated multidrug resistance ((MDR).

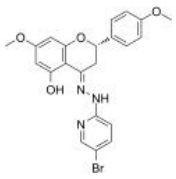


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-146117

P-gp modulator 2 (Compound 27) is a potent, competitive, allosteric **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** modulator.

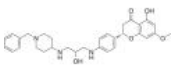


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P-gp modulator 3

Cat. No.: HY-146118

P-gp modulator 3 (Compound 37) is a potent, competitive, allosteric **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** modulator.



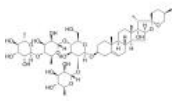
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.

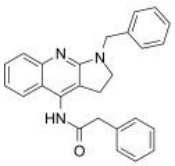


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PGP-4008

Cat. No.: HY-119823

PGP-4008 is a specific **P-glycoprotein** (**Pgp**) inhibitor. PGP-4008 inhibits tumor growth in a murine syngeneic Pgp-mediated multiple drug resistance (MDR) solid tumor model when given in combination with Doxorubicin.

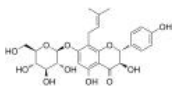


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

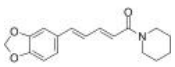


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Piperine

(Bioperine; 1-Piperoylpiperidine) Cat. No.: HY-N0144

Piperine, a natural alkaloid isolated from Piper nigrum L, inhibits **P-glycoprotein** and **CYP3A4** activities with an IC_{50} value of 61.94±0.054 μg/mL in HeLa cell.



Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Polyoxyethylene stearate

(POES) Cat. No.: HY-101530

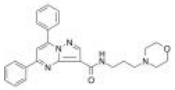
Polyoxyethylene stearate (POES) is a non-ionic emulsifying agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Reversan

(CBLC4H10) Cat. No.: HY-107643

Reversan (CBLC4H10) is a potent and nontoxic **multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP1)** and **P-glycoprotein (Pgp)** inhibitor.

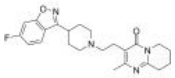


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

Risperidone

(R 64 766) Cat. No.: HY-11018

Risperidone is a serotonin **5-HT$_2$ receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D$_2$ receptor** antagonist, with **K$_i$s** of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT$_{2A}$ and dopamine D$_2$ receptor, respectively.

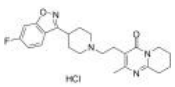


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Risperidone hydrochloride

(R 64 766 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-11018A

Risperidone hydrochloride (R 64 766 hydrochloride) **5-HT$_2$ receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D$_2$ receptor** antagonist, with **K$_i$s** of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT$_{2A}$ and dopamine D$_2$ receptor, respectively.

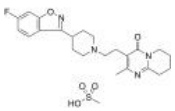


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Risperidone mesylate

(R 64 766 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-11018B

Risperidone mesylate(R 64 766 mesylate) is a serotonin **5-HT$_2$ receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D$_2$ receptor** antagonist, with **K$_i$s** of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT$_{2A}$ and dopamine D$_2$ receptor, respectively.

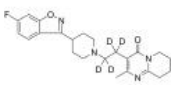


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Risperidone-d4

(R 64 766-d4) Cat. No.: HY-110232

Risperidone-d4 (R 64 766-d4) is the deuterium labeled Risperidone. Risperidone is a serotonin **5-HT$_2$ receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D$_2$ receptor** antagonist, with **K$_i$s** of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT$_{2A}$ and dopamine D$_2$ receptor, respectively.

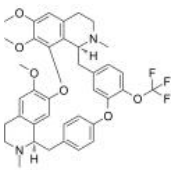


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg

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.

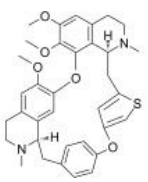


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

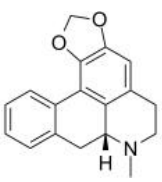


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roemerine

((-)-Roemerine) Cat. No.: HY-121793

Roemerine, an aporphine alkaloid, isolated from the leaves of Annona senegalensis, functions by interacting with **P-glycoprotein**. Roemerine reverses the multidrug-resistance phenotype with cultured cells.

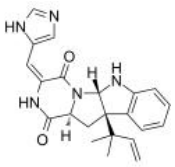


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Roquefortine C

Cat. No.: HY-N6748

Roquefortine C, a fungal cyclopeptide isolated from Penicillium roquefortii, activates **P-gp** and also inhibits **P450-3A** and other haemoproteins. Roquefortine C has bacteriostatic activities against Gram-positive bacteria.

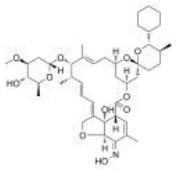


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Selamectin

Cat. No.: HY-107212

Selamectin, a semi-synthetic macrocyclic lactone, is a potent parasiticide and anthelminthic. Selamectin activates **glutamate-gated chloride channels** in neurons and pharyngeal muscles to prevent **heartworm**, **Lymphatic filariae**, and **nematode** infection.

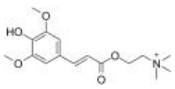


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinapine

Cat. No.: HY-N5077

Sinapine is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

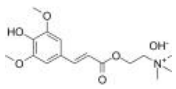


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sinapine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N5077B

Sinapine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine hydroxide exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

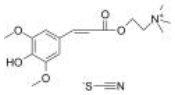


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sinapine thiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-N0450

Sinapine thiocyanate is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine thiocyanate exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.



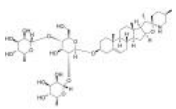
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

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.



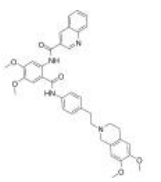
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tariquidar

(XR9576)

Cat. No.: HY-10550

Tariquidar (XR9576) is a potent and specific inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) with the high affinity (K_d=5.1 nM).



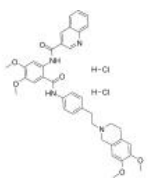
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tariquidar dihydrochloride

(XR9576 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-110377

Tariquidar dihydrochloride (XR9576 dihydrochloride) is a potent and specific inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) with the high affinity (K_d=5.1 nM).



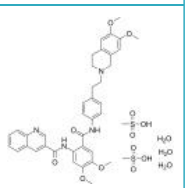
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tariquidar methanesulfonate, hydrate

(XR9576 methanesulfonate, hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10550A

Tariquidar methanesulfonate, hydrate (XR9576 methanesulfonate, hydrate) is a potent and specific inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) with a K_d of 5.1 nM.

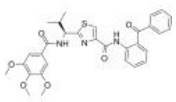


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TTT-28

Cat. No.: HY-101511

TTT-28 is a synthesized thiazole-valine peptidomimetic, a novel selective inhibitor of ABCB1 (P-gp/MDR1) with high efficacy and low toxicity, which reverses the ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 1 (**ABCB1**)-mediated Multidrug resistance (MDR) by selectively...

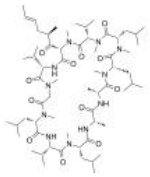


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valspodar

(PSC 833) Cat. No.: HY-17384

Valspodar (PSC 833) is a selective **P-glycoprotein** inhibitor that has been used as an experimental cancer treatment and chemosensitizer.

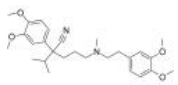


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Verapamil

((±)-Verapamil; CP-16533-1) Cat. No.: HY-14275

Verapamil ((±)-Verapamil) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Verapamil also inhibits **CYP3A4**. Verapamil has the potential for high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias and angina research.

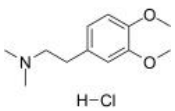


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Verapamil EP Impurity C hydrochloride

(NSC-609249 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-136589

NSC-609249 hydrochloride is an **impurity** of Verapamil (HY-14275). Verapamil is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor.

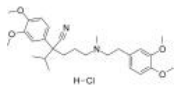


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verapamil hydrochloride

((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride; CP-16533-1 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-A0064

Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Verapamil hydrochloride also inhibits **CYP3A4**.

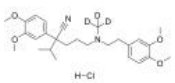


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride; CP-16533-1-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0064S

Verapamil-d3 ((±)-Verapamil-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Verapamil hydrochloride. Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor.

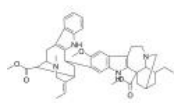


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voacamine

Cat. No.: HY-N6932

Voacamine, an indole alkaloid, exhibits potent **cannabinoid CB1 receptor** antagonistic activity. Voacamine also inhibits **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) action in multidrug-resistant tumor cells.

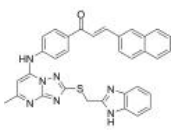


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

WS-898

Cat. No.: HY-139848

WS-898 is a highly effective **ABCB1** inhibitor capable of reversing paclitaxel (PTX) resistance in drug-resistant SW620/Ad300, KB-C2, and HEK293/ABCB1 cells (IC_{50} = 5.0, 3.67, and 3.68 nM, respectively).

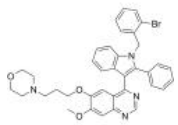


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YS-370

Cat. No.: HY-132866

YS-370 (compound 44) is a potent, high selective, and orally active inhibitor of P-glycoprotein (**P-gp**). YS-370 stimulates the P-gp ATPase activity and has moderate inhibition against CYP3A4.

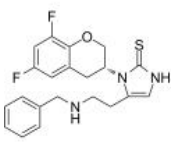


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zamicastat

(BIA 5-1058) Cat. No.: HY-106004

Zamicastat (BIA 5-1058) is a **dopamine β-hydroxylase (DBH)** inhibitor and can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) to cause central as well as peripheral effects.

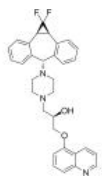


Purity: 95.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zosuquidar

(RS 33295-198; LY-335979) Cat. No.: HY-15255

Zosuquidar (LY335979) is an inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** with a K_i value of 59 nM.

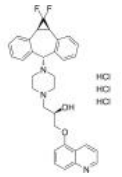


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zosuquidar trihydrochloride (RS 33295-198 trihydrochloride; LY-335979 trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-50671

Zosuquidar (RS 33295-198) trihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein** with a K_i value of 59 nM.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

P2X Receptor

P2XRs

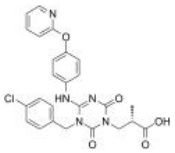
P2X receptors are a family of seven (P2X1R-P2X7R) cation permeable ligand-gated ion channels (LGICs) that open in response to binding by the extracellular ligand, adenosine 5′-triphosphate (ATP). P2X receptors have a high permeability to Ca^{2+}, Na^{+}, and K^{+} and are expressed widely throughout the nervous, immune, cardiovascular, skeletal, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and endocrine systems.

P2X receptors are widely expressed in excitatory and non-excitatory cells, such as neuron, glia, platelet, epithelia and macrophage, and participate in many important physiological and pathological processes, including synaptic transmission, pain perception, inflammation, cardiovascular modulation, immunomodulation and tumorigenesis.

(E/Z)-Sivopixant

((E/Z)-S-600918) Cat. No.: HY-137451A

(E/Z)-Sivopixant ((E/Z)-S-600918) is a potent **P2X3 receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. (E/Z)-Sivopixant can be used for respiratory diseases research.

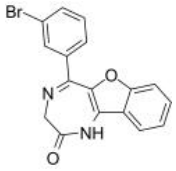


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-BDBD

Cat. No.: HY-101911

5-BDBD, a potent and selective **P2X4** receptor antagonist, inhibits rP2X4R-mediated currents, with an IC_{50} of 0.75 μM. 5-BDBD completely blocks the basal and acute hyperalgesia induced by nitroglycerin (NTG).

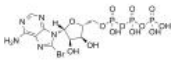


Purity: 96.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

8-Bromo-ATP

(8-Bromoadenosine 5'-triphosphate; 8-Br-ATP) Cat. No.: HY-134262

8-Bromo-ATP (8-Bromoadenosine 5'-triphosphate), an ATP analogue, is a purinergic **P2X receptor** agonist. 8-Bromo-ATP shows cytotoxic to multiple myeloma cells with an IC_{50} of 23.1 μM.

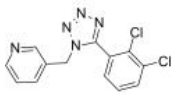


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

A 438079

Cat. No.: HY-15488

A 438079 is a potent, and selective **$P2X_7$ receptor** antagonist with pIC_{50} of 6.9.

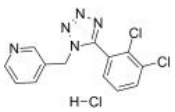


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A 438079 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15488A

A 438079 (hydrochloride) is a potent, and selective **$P2X_7$ receptor** antagonist with pIC_{50} of 6.9.

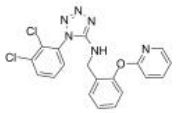


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A 839977

Cat. No.: HY-13954

A 839977 is a **P2X7** selective antagonist; it blocks BzATP-evoked calcium influx at recombinant human, rat and mouse P2X7 receptors (IC_{50} values are 20 nM, 42 nM and 150 nM respectively) and reduces inflammatory and neuropathic pain in animal models; the antihyperalgesic effects...

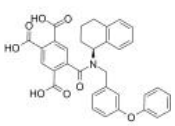


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

A-317491

Cat. No.: HY-15568

A-317491 is a potent, selective and non-nucleotide antagonist of **$P2X_3$** and **$P2X_{2/3}$ receptors**, with K_is of 22, 22, 9, and 92 nM for **$hP2X_3$**, **$rP2X_3$**, **$hP2X_{2/3}$**, and **$rP2X_{2/3}$**, respectively.

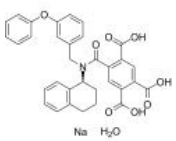


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

A-317491 sodium salt hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-15568A

A-317491 sodium salt hydrate is a potent, selective and non-nucleotide antagonist of **$P2X_3$** and **$P2X_{2/3}$ receptors**, with K_is of 22, 22, 9, and 92 nM for **$hP2X_3$**, **$rP2X_3$**, **$hP2X_{2/3}$**, and **$rP2X_{2/3}$**, respectively.

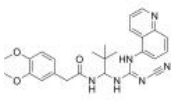


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

A-740003

Cat. No.: HY-50697

A-740003 is a potent, selective and competitive **P2X7 receptor** antagonist with IC_{50} values are 18 and 40 nM for rat and human P2X7 receptors, respectively.

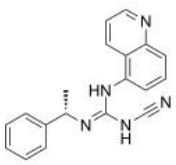


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-804598

Cat. No.: HY-100483

A-804598 is a CNS penetrant, competitive and selective **P2X7** receptor antagonist with IC_{50}s of 9 nM, 10 nM and 11 nM for mouse, rat and human **P2X7** receptors, respectively.



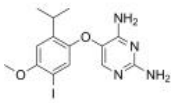
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AF-353

(Ro-4)

Cat. No.: HY-14483

AF-353 (Ro-4) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **P2X3/P2X2/3 receptor** antagonist, with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.0 for both human and rat P2X3, and with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 7.3 for human P2X2/3.

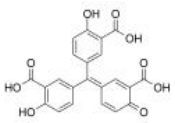


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

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.

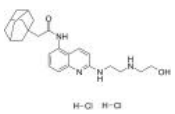


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

AZ10606120 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108669

AZ10606120 dihydrochloride is a selective, high affinity antagonist for **P2X7 receptor (P2X7R)** at human and rat with an **IC$_{50}$** of ~10nM. AZ10606120 dihydrochloride is little or no effect at other P2XR subtypes.

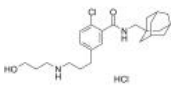


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AZD9056 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19427A

AZ D9056 hydrochloride is a selective orally active inhibitor of **P2X7** which plays a significant role in inflammation and pain-causing diseases.

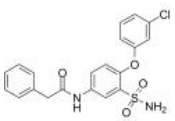


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY-1797

Cat. No.: HY-130605

BAY-1797 is a potent, orally active, and selective **P2X4** antagonist, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 211 nM against human P2X4. BAY-1797 displays no or very weak activity on the other P2X ion channels. BAY-1797 shows anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects.

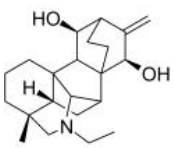


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bullatine A

Cat. No.: HY-N5025

Bullatine A, a diterpenoid alkaloid of the genus Aconitum, possesses anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive effects.

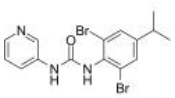


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

BX430

Cat. No.: HY-110237

BX430 is a potent and selective noncompetitive allosteric **human P2X4 receptor channels** antagonist with an **IC$_{50}$** of 0.54 μM. BX430 has species specificity. BX430 is used for chronic pain and cardiovascular disease.

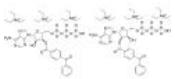


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BzATP triethylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-136254

BzATP triethylammonium salt acts as a **P2X receptor** agonist with **pEC$_{50}$**s of 8.74, 5.26, 7.10, 7.50, 6.19, 6.31, 5.33 for P2X1, P2X2, P2X3, P2X2/3, P2X4 and P2X7, respectively.



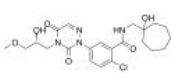
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CE-224535

(PF-04905428)

Cat. No.: HY-15487

CE-224535 is a selective **P2X$_7$ receptor** antagonist.



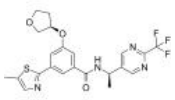
Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Eliapixant

(BAY 1817080)

Cat. No.: HY-109170

Eliapixant (BAY 1817080) is a potent and selective antagonist of **P2X3 receptor**, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 8 nM. Eliapixant can be used for the research of refractory chronic cough.

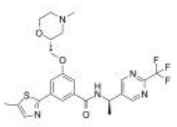


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Filapixant

Cat. No.: HY-109173

Filapixant is a **purinoreceptor** antagonist extracted from patent WO2016091776A1, example 348. Filapixant is the active reference substance of Eliapixant.



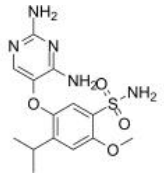
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gefapixant

(MK-7264; AF-219)

Cat. No.: HY-101588

Gefapixant (MK-7264) is an orally active P2X3 receptor (**P2X3R**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of ~30 nM versus recombinant hP2X3 homotrimers and 100-250 nM at hP2X2/3 heterotrimeric receptors.

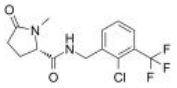


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-1482160

Cat. No.: HY-19888

GSK-1482160 is an orally available negative allosteric modulator of the **P2X7** receptor. P2X7 receptors are involved in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as Il-1β, by central and peripheral immune cells.

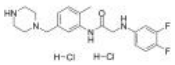


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW791343 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15469

GW791343 dihydrochloride is a P2X7 allosteric modulator; exhibits species-specific activity and acts as a negative allosteric modulator of human P2X7 (pIC50 = 6.9 - 7.2).

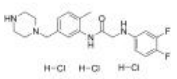


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GW791343 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15470

GW791343 3Hcl is a P2X7 allosteric modulator; exhibits species-specific activity and acts as a negative allosteric modulator of human P2X7 (pIC50 = 6.9 - 7.2).

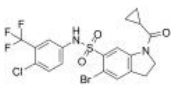


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indophagolin

Cat. No.: HY-134807

Indophagolin is a potent, indoline-containing **autophagy** inhibitor (IC_{50}=140 nM). Indophagolin antagonizes the purinergic receptor $P2X_4$ as well as $P2X_1$ and $P2X_3$ with IC_{50}s of 2.71, 2.40 and 3.49 μM, respectively.

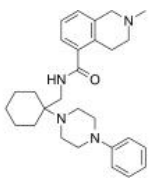


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-42253432

Cat. No.: HY-123481

JNJ-42253432 is a CNS-penetrant, high-affinity and orally active **P2X7** antagonist, with pK_i values of 9.1 and 7.9 for rat and human P2X7 channels, respectively.

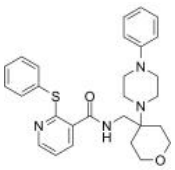


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-47965567

Cat. No.: HY-101418

JNJ-47965567 is a centrally permeable, high-affinity, selective **P2X7** antagonist, with **pK_i**s of 7.9 and 8.7 for human and rat P2X7, respectively. JNJ-47965567 can be used to probe the role of central P2X7 in rodent models of CNS pathophysiology.

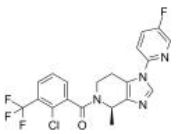


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

JNJ-54166060

Cat. No.: HY-124300

JNJ-54166060 is a potent and selective **P2X7 receptor** antagonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 4/115/72 nM for human/rat/mouse P2X7 receptor, respectively.

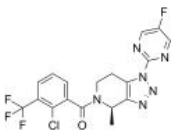


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-54175446

Cat. No.: HY-117508

JNJ-54175446 is a potent and selective brain penetrant **P2X7 receptor** antagonist, with **pIC_{50}**s of 8.46 and 8.81 for hP2X7 receptor and rP2X7 receptor, respectively.

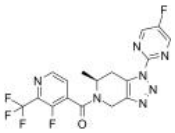


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

JNJ-55308942

Cat. No.: HY-123857

JNJ-55308942 is a high-affinity, selective, brain-penetrant **P2X7** functional antagonist (hP2X7: IC_{50}=10 nM, K_i=7.1 nM; rP2X7: IC_{50}=15 nM, K_i=2.9 nM). JNJ-55308942 is orally bioavailable, binds to brain P2X7 and blocks IL-1β release from adult rodent brain.

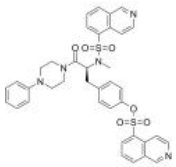


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

KN-62

Cat. No.: HY-13290

KN-62 is a selective and reversible inhibitor of calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (**CaMK-II**) with a K_i of 0.9 μM for rat brain CaMK-II. KN-62 directly binds to the calmodulin binding site of CaMK-II.



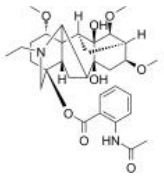
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lappaconitine

((+)-Lappaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0383

Lappaconitine, isolated from Aconitum sinomontanum Nakai, was characterized as analgesic principle. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Lappaconitine was characterized as analgesic principle by our laboratory.

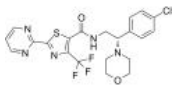


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Lu AF27139

Cat. No.: HY-132981

Lu AF27139 is a potent, selective, and orally active antagonist of **P2X7 receptor** (IC_{50}s of 12 and 2.4 nM for human and rat, K_is of 22, 54, and 13 nM for mouse, human, and rat, respectively). Lu AF27139 has rodent-active and CNS-penetrant character.



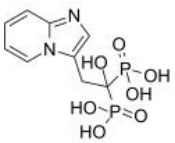
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



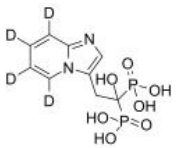
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

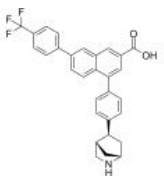


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MRS4738

Cat. No.: HY-143890

MRS4738 is a potent and high affinity **P2Y14R** antagonist. MRS4738 exhibits anti-hyperallodynic and antiasthmatic activity in vivo.

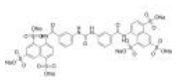


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF023 hexasodium

Cat. No.: HY-108676

NF023 hexasodium is a selective and competitive **$P2X_1$ receptor** antagonist, with IC_{50} values of 0.21 μM, 28.9 μM, > 50 μM and > 100 μM for human $P2X_1$, $P2X_3$, $P2X_2$, and $P2X_4$-mediated responses respectively.

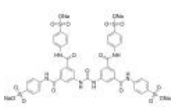


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NF110

Cat. No.: HY-108671

NF110 is a **$P2X_3$** receptor antagonist (K_i = 36 nM) and inactive toward P2Y receptors stably expressed (IC_{50}s > 10 M). NF110 blocks alphabeta-methylene-ATP-induced currents (IC_{50} = 527 nM) in rat dorsal root ganglia neurons.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF279

Cat. No.: HY-D0976

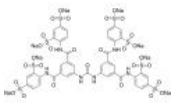
NF279 is a potent selective and reversible **P2X1 receptor** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 19 nM. NF279 displays good selectivity over P2X2, P2X3 (IC_{50}=1.62 μM), P2X4 (IC_{50}>300 μM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF449 octasodium

Cat. No.: HY-112461A

NF449 octasodium is a highly potent **$P2X_1$ receptor** antagonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.28, 0.69, and 120 nM for $rP2X_1$, $rP2X_{1+5}$, $P2X_{2+3}$, respectively. NF449 octasodium is a $G_{s\alpha}$-selective **G Protein** antagonist.



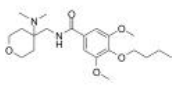
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Opiranserin

(VVZ-149)

Cat. No.: HY-109067

Opiranserin (VVZ-149), a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of **glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2)** and **serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A)**, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.86 and 1.3 μM, respectively. Opiranserin shows antagonistic activity on rP2X3 (IC_{50}=0.87 μM).



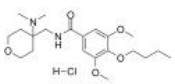
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Opiranserin hydrochloride

(VVZ-149 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-109067A

Opiranserin (VVZ-149) hydrochloride, a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of **glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2)** and **serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A)**, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.86 and 1.3 μM, respectively.

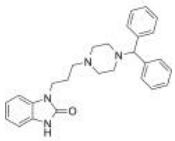


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxatomide

Cat. No.: HY-123205

Oxatomide is a potent and orally active dual **H1-histamine receptor** and **P2X7 receptor** antagonist with antihistamine and anti-allergic activity. Oxatomide almost completely blocks the ATP-induced current in **human P2X7 receptors** (**IC_{50}** of 0.95 μM).

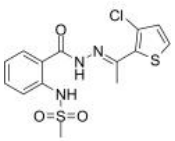


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

P2X receptor-1

Cat. No.: HY-139627

P2X receptor-1 is a potential inhibitor of **P2X receptor** for the treatment of pain and inflammation.

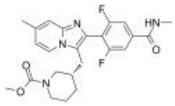


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P2X3 antagonist 34

Cat. No.: HY-135976

P2X3 antagonist 34 is a potent, selective and orally active **P2X3 homotrimeric receptor** antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of 25 nM, 92 nM and 126 nM for **human P2X3**, **rat P2X3** and **guinea pig P2X3 receptors**, respectively.

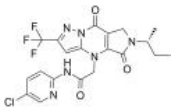


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

P2X3 antagonist 36

Cat. No.: HY-143568

P2X3 antagonist 36 is a **P2X3** antagonist extracted from patent WO2019081343A1 compound 156.

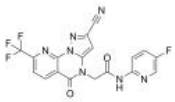


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P2X3 antagonist 37

Cat. No.: HY-143576

P2X3 antagonist 37 is a potent **P2X3 receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 32.45 nM for hP2X3 (WO2021115225A1, example 68).

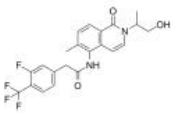


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P2X7 receptor antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-145466

P2X7 receptor antagonist-1 is a purinergic **P2X7 receptor** antagonist. P2X7 receptor antagonist-1 has efficacy of combating neuroinflammation.



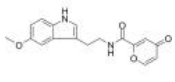
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piromelatine

(Neu-P11)

Cat. No.: HY-105285

Piromelatine (Neu-P11) is a **melatonin MT_1/MT_2** receptor agonist, **serotonin $5\text{-}HT_{1A}$/$5\text{-}HT_{1D}$** agonist, and **serotonin $5\text{-}HT_{2B}$** antagonist.

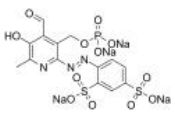


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PPADS tetrasodium

Cat. No.: HY-101044

PPADS tetrasodiuma is a non-selective **P2X receptor** antagonist. PPADS tetrasodiuma blocks recombinant P2X1, -2, -3, -5 with IC_{50}s ranging from 1 to 2.6 μM. PPADS tetrasodiuma blocks native P2Y2-like (IC_{50}~0.9 mM) and recombinant P2Y4 (IC_{50}~15 mM) receptors.



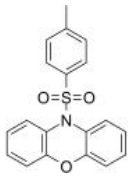
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PSB-12062

(N-(p-Methylphenylsulfonyl)phenoxazine)

Cat. No.: HY-101910

PSB-12062 is a potent and selective **P2X4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 1.38 μM for human P2X4.

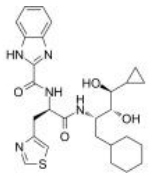


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ro 0437626

Cat. No.: HY-108673

Ro 0437626 is a selective purinergic **($P2X_1$)** receptor antagonist (IC_{50} = 3 μM), but shows low affinity for P2X2, P2X3 and P2X2/3 receptors (IC_{50} > 100 μM).

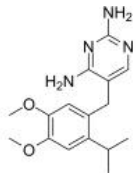


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RO-3

Cat. No.: HY-19978

RO-3 is a potent, CNS-penetrant, and orally active **$P2X_3$** and **$P2X_{2/3}$** antagonist with pIC_{50}s of 5.9 and 7.0 for human homomultimeric $P2X_3$ and heteromultimeric $P2X_{2/3}$ receptors, respectively.

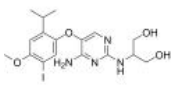


Purity: 97.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ro-51

Cat. No.: HY-14485

Ro-51 is a potent and selective dual $P2X_3$/$P2X_{2/3}$ antagonist, with IC_{50} of 2 nM and 5 nM for $P2X_3$ and $P2X_{2/3}$, respectively. Ro-51 can be used for the research for pain.



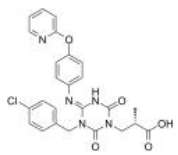
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sivopixant

(S-600918)

Cat. No.: HY-137451

Sivopixant (S-600918) is a potent and selective **P2X3 receptor** antagonist (P2X3 IC_{50}=4.2 nM; P2X2/3 IC_{50}=1100 nM). Sivopixant shows strong analgesic effect.

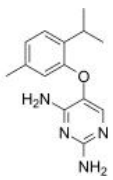


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TC-P 262

Cat. No.: HY-108668

TC-P 262 is a potent **P2X3** inhibitor. TC-P 262 shows inhibition by bindings to hP2X3. TC-P 262 has the potential for the research of rheumatoid arthritis, cough, and pain.



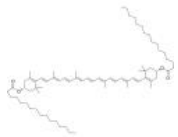
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zeaxanthin dipalmitate

(Physalien)

Cat. No.: HY-N9182

Zeaxanthin dipalmitate (Physalien) is a wolfberry-derived carotenoid, has anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative stress effects.

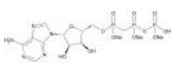


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

α,β-Methylene ATP trisodium

Cat. No.: HY-108652

α,β-Methylene ATP trisodium, a phosphonic analog of ATP, is a P2X3 and P2X7 receptor ligand. α,β-Methylene ATP trisodium is a highly selective agonist for P2X1 and P2X3, with practically no activity at P2X2,4-7.

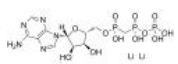


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

α,β-Methylene-ATP dilithium

Cat. No.: HY-134440

α,β-Methylene ATP dilithium, a phosphonic analog of ATP, is a P2X3 and P2X7 receptor ligand. α,β-Methylene ATP dilithium is a highly selective agonist for **P2X1** and **P2X3**, with practically no activity at P2X2,4-7.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Potassium Channel

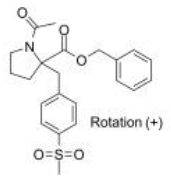
KcsA

Potassium channels are the most widely distributed type of ion channel and are found in virtually all living organisms. They form potassium-selective pores that span cell membranes. Potassium channels are found in most cell types and control a wide variety of cell functions. Potassium channels function to conduct potassium ions down their electrochemical gradient, doing so both rapidly and selectively. Biologically, these channels act to set or reset the resting potential in many cells. In excitable cells, such asneurons, the delayed counterflow of potassium ions shapes the action potential. By contributing to the regulation of the action potential duration in cardiac muscle, malfunction of potassium channels may cause life-threatening arrhythmias. Potassium channels may also be involved in maintaining vascular tone.

(+)-KCC2 blocker 1

Cat. No.: HY-18172A

(+)-KCC2 blocker 1 is a selective K^+-Cl^- cotransporter **KCC2** blocker with an IC_{50} of 0.4 μM. (+)-KCC2 blocker 1 is a benzyl prolinate and a enantiomer of KCC2 blocker 1.



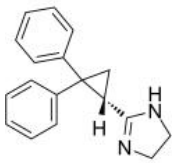
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-(S)-Cibenzoline

(Escibenzoline)

Cat. No.: HY-106577A

(-)-(S)-Cibenzoline (Escibenzoline), a S(+)-enantiomer of Cibenzoline, is an antiarrhythmic agent.

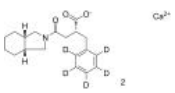


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R)-Mitiglinide-d5 calcium

Cat. No.: HY-B0682S1

(2R)-Mitiglinide-d5 (calcium) is deuterium labeled Mitiglinide. Mitiglinide (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an ATP-sensitive K+ (KATP) channel antagonist. Mitiglinide is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell KATP channel).

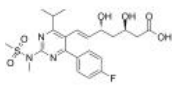


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504C

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin is the (3R,5R)-enantiomer of Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM. Rosuvastatin potently blocks **human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG)** current with an IC_{50} of 195 nM.

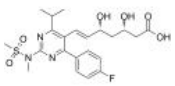


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3S,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504D

(3S,5R)-Rosuvastatin is the (3S,5R)-enantiomer of Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM. Rosuvastatin potently blocks **human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG)** current with an IC_{50} of 195 nM.

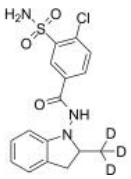


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(rac)-Indapamide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0259S

(Rac)-Indapamide-d3 is a labelled racemic Indapamide. Indapamide is an orally active sulphonamide diuretic agent, that can reduce blood pressure by decreasing vascular reactivity and peripheral vascular resistance. Indapamide is also can reduce left ventricular hypertrophy.

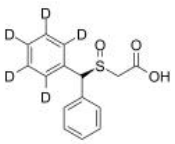


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(S)-(+)-Modafinic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-78327AS

(S)-(+)-Modafinic acid-d5 is deuterium labeled (S)-(+)-Modafinic acid.

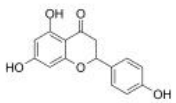


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-W011641

(±)-Naringenin is a naturally-occurring flavonoid. (±)-Naringenin displays vasorelaxant effect on endothelium-denuded vessels via the activation of BK_{Ca} channels in myocytes.



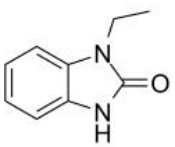
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-EBIO

(1-Ethyl-2-benzimidazolinone)

Cat. No.: HY-101360

1-EBIO is an activator of Ca^{2+} sensitive K^+ channels. 1-EBIO is used to study the role of K^+ channels in diverse physiological functions.

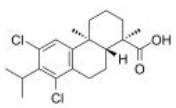


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133596

12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid, a chlorinated resin acid, is a potent **Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ (BK) channel** opener. 12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid blocks **GABA**-dependent chloride entry in mammalian brain and operates as a non-competitive **$GABA_A$** antagonist.

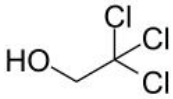


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,2,2-Trichloroethanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1500

2,2,2-Trichloroethanol, the active form of Chloral hydrate, is an agonist for the nonclassical K_{2P} channels **TREK-1 (KCNK2)** and **TRAAK (KCNK4)**.



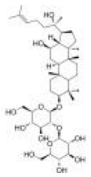
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na^+** and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

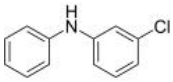


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Chlorodiphenylamine

Cat. No.: HY-131948

3-Chlorodiphenylamine is a high affinity **Ca^{2+} sensitizer** of cardiac muscle. 3-Chlorodiphenylamine is based on diphenylamine and binds to the isolated N-domain of **cardiac troponin C (cTnC)** (K_d=**6 μM**).



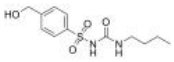
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxytolbutamide

(Hydroxytolbutamide)

Cat. No.: HY-100641

4-Hydroxytolbutamide (Hydroxytolbutamide) is a metabolite of Tolbutamide. 4-Hydroxytolbutamide is metabolized by CYP2C8 and CYP2C9. Tolbutamide is a first generation **potassium channel** blocker and a sulfonylurea oral antidiabetic.



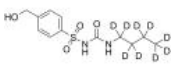
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxytolbutamide-d9

(Hydroxytolbutamide-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-100641S

4-Hydroxytolbutamide-d9 (Hydroxytolbutamide-d9) is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxytolbutamide. 4-Hydroxytolbutamide (Hydroxytolbutamide) is a metabolite of Tolbutamide. 4-Hydroxytolbutamide is metabolized by CYP2C8 and CYP2C9.

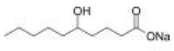


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-136615

5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium is a selective **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP})** channel blocker (**IC_{50}** of ~30 μM). 5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium is a substrate for mitochondrial outer membrane acyl-CoA synthetase and has antioxidant activity.



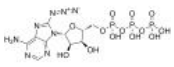
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

8-Azido-ATP

(8-Azidoadenosine 5'-triphosphate; 8-N3-ATP)

Cat. No.: HY-134320

8-Azido-ATP, a photoreactable nucleotide analog, is useful for the identification of proteins, such as DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

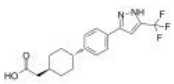


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-935142

Cat. No.: HY-113673

A-935142 is a **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG, Kv 11.1) channel** activator. A-935142 enhances hERG current in a complex manner by facilitation of activation, reduction of inactivation, and slowing of deactivation, and abbreviates atrial and ventricular repolarization.

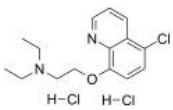


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A2764 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135809

A2764 dihydrochloride is a highly selective inhibitor of TRESK (TWIK-related spinal cord K^+ channel, K2P18.1), which has moderate inhibitory effects on TREK-1 and TALK-1.



Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A2793

Cat. No.: HY-137563

A2793 is an efficient dual **TWIK-related acid-sensitive K^+ channel (TASK)-1/TRESK** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 6.8 μM for mTRESK. A2764 is more selective for TRESK, and it only moderately influences TREK-1 and TALK-1.
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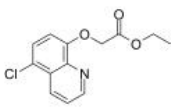


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Agitoxin-2

Cat. No.: HY-P1282

Agitoxin-2 is a K+ channel inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 201 pM and 144 pM for $mK_V1.3$ and $mK_V1.1$, respectively).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Agitoxin-2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1282A

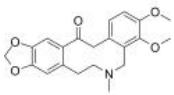
Agitoxin-2 TFA is a K+ channel inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 201 pM and 144 pM for $mK_V1.3$ and $mK_V1.1$, respectively).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Allocryptopine

Cat. No.: HY-N1933

Allocryptopine, a derivative of tetrahydropalmatine, is extracted from Corydalis decumbens (Thunb.) Pers. Papaveraceae. Allocryptopine has antiarrhythmic effects and potently blocks human ether-a-go-go related gene **(hERG)** current.

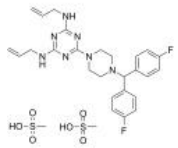


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Almitrine mesylate (Almitrine bismesylate; Almitrine bismethanesulfonate; Almitrine dimesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-107319

Almitrine mesylate, a peripheral chemoreceptor agonist, inhibits selectively the Ca^{2+}-dependent **K^+ channel**.



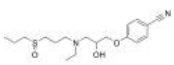
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Almokalant

(H 234/09)

Cat. No.: HY-106855

Almokalant is a class III antiarrhythmic drug, acts as a **potassium channel** blocker, and inhibits a specific component (Ikr) of the time-dependent delayed rectifier K^+ current.

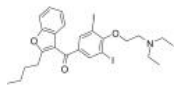


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amiodarone

Cat. No.: HY-14187

Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with an IC_{50} of 19.1 μM.

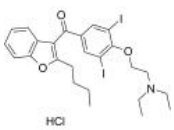


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amiodarone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14188

Amiodarone hydrochloride, a benzofuran-based Class III antiarrhythmic agent, inhibits WT outward**hERG** tails with an IC_{50} of 45 nM.

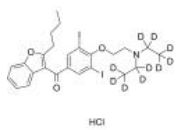


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amiodarone-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14187S

Amiodarone-d10 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amiodarone. Amiodarone hydrochloride is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with an IC_{50} of 19.1 μM.

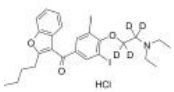


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Amiodarone-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14188S

Amiodarone-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amiodarone hydrochloride. Amiodarone hydrochloride, a benzofuran-based Class III antiarrhythmic agent, inhibits WT outward**hERG** tails with an IC_{50} of 45 nM.



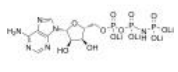
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AMP-PNP tetralithium

(Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium)

Cat. No.: HY-128933

AMP-PNP tetralithium (Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium) is a non-hydrolysable analogue of ATP and inhibits K_{ATP} channels.

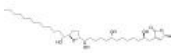


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Annonacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of **sodium/potassium (NKA)** and **sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps**.

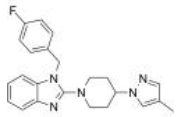


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antihistamine-1

Cat. No.: HY-100238

Antihistamine-1 is a **H1-antihistamine** (K_i=6.9 nM) with acceptable blood-brain barrier penetration and also an inhibitor of **CYP2D6** and **hERG channel** with IC_{50}s of 5.4 and 0.8 μM, respectively.

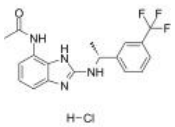


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AP14145 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-120355A

AP14145 hydrochloride is a potent **K_{Ca}2 (SK)** channel negative allosteric modulator with an **IC_{50}** of 1.1 μM for K_{Ca}2.2 (SK2) and K_{Ca}2.3 (SK3) channels. AP14145 hydrochloride inhibition strongly depends on two amino acids, S508 and A533 in the channel.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apamin

(Apamine)

Cat. No.: HY-P0256

Apamin (Apamine) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of **Ca^{2+}**-activated **K^+** (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Apamin TFA

(Apamine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0256A

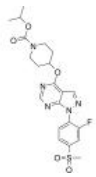
Apamin TFA (Apamine TFA) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of **Ca^{2+}**-activated **K^+** (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.

Purity: 96.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

APD668

Cat. No.: HY-15565

APD668 is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of **G-protein coupled receptor GPR119**, with **EC_{50}**s of 2.7 nM and 33 nM for **hGPR119** and **rGPR119**, respectively.

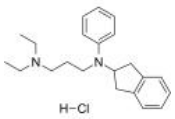


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aprindine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0236A

Aprindine hydrochloride is a class I-b **anti-arrhythmic agent** and a hERG channel blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 0.23 μM.

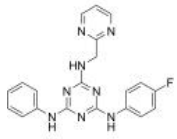


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ASP2905

Cat. No.: HY-122015

ASP2905 is a potent and selective **potassium channel Kv12.2** inhibitor encoded by the Kcnh3/BEC1 gene. ASP2905 can cross the blood-brain barrier and has antipsychotic activities.



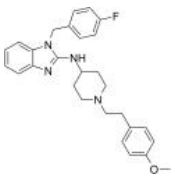
Purity: 96.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astemizole

(R 43512)

Cat. No.: HY-12532

Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 4 nM.

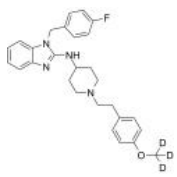


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Astemizole-d3

Cat. No.: HY-12532S

Astemizole-d3 is the deuterium labeled Astemizole. Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a **histamine H1-receptor** antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 4 nM.

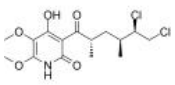


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Atpenin A5

Cat. No.: HY-126653

Atpenin A5 is a potent and highly specific **complex II** inhibitor (IC_{50} ~10 nM), and is an effective **mK_{ATP} channel** agonist and cardioprotective agent.

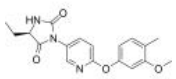


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AUT1

Cat. No.: HY-117639

AUT1 is a **Kv3 potassium channel** modulator, with **pEC_{50}**s of 5.33 and 5.31 for human recombinant Kv3.1b and Kv3.2a, respectively, exhibits 10-fold lower potency at human recombinant Kv3.3 channel (**pEC_{50}**, 4.5).

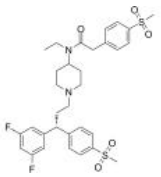


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-5672

Cat. No.: HY-119101

AZD-5672 is an orally active, potent, and selective **CCR5** antagonist (IC_{50}=0.32 nM). AZD-5672 shows moderate activity against the **hERG** ion channel (binding IC_{50}=7.3 μM).



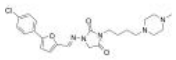
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azimilide

(NE-10064)

Cat. No.: HY-18600

Azimilide(NE-10064) is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (minK) channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes.



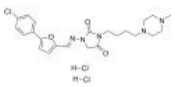
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azimilide dihydrochloride

(NE-10064 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18600A

Azimilide (NE-10064) dihydrochloride is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (minK) channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes.



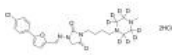
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azimilide-d8 dihydrochloride

(NE-10064-d8 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18600AS

Azimilide-d8 (NE-10064-d8) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Azimilide dihydrochloride.

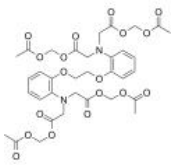


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAPTA-AM

Cat. No.: HY-100545

BAPTA-AM is a well-known membrane permeable **Ca^{2+} chelator**. BAPTA-AM inhibits **hERG** channels, **hKv1.3** and **hKv1.5** channels in HEK 293 cells with **IC_{50}**s of 1.3 μM, 1.45 μM and 1.23 μM, respectively.



Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BeKm-1

Cat. No.: HY-P1440

BeKm-1 is a HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) blocking compound. BeKm-1 can be used for the research of heart disease.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

BeKm-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1440A

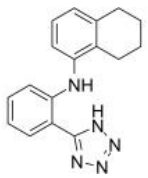
BeKm-1 TFA is a potent and selective KV11.1 (hERG) channel blocker. BeKm-1 TFA is selective for KV11.1 over a panel of 14 other potassium channels. BeKm-1 TFA dose-dependently prolongs QTc interval in isolated rabbit heart.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BL-1249

Cat. No.: HY-108596

BL-1249 is a **nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)** and a **potassium channel** activator. BL-1249 potently activates **K_{2P}2.1 (TREK-1)** and **K_{2P}10.1 (TREK-2)** with **EC_{50}** values of 5.5 μM and 8.0 μM, respectively.



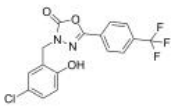
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

BMS-191011

(BMS-A)

Cat. No.: HY-108593

BMS-191011 (BMS-A) is an opener of the large-conductance, **Ca^{2+}-activated potassium (maxi-K) channel**, effective in stroke models.

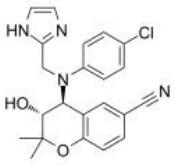


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-191095

Cat. No.: HY-14256

BMS-191095 is an activators of mitochondrial ATP-sensitive potassium (mitoKATP) channels. Target: potassium channel in vitro: BMS-191095 induces mitochondrial-depolarization and vasodilation.



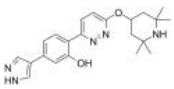
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Branaplam

(LMI070; NVS-SM1)

Cat. No.: HY-19620

Branaplam (LMI070; NVS-SM1) is a highly potent, selective and orally active **survival motor neuron-2 (SMN2)** splicing modulator with an **EC_{50}** of 20 nM for SMN. Branaplam inhibits **human-ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.3 μM.



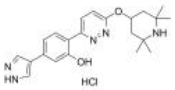
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Branaplam hydrochloride

(LMI070 hydrochloride; NVS-SM1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19620A

Branaplam (LMI070; NVS-SM1) hydrochloride is a highly potent, selective and orally active **survival motor neuron-2 (SMN2)** splicing modulator with an **EC_{50}** of 20 nM for SMN.

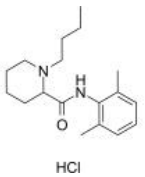


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bupivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0405A

Bupivacaine hydrochloride is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the **IC_{50}** of 69.5 μM. Bupivacaine hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic pain.

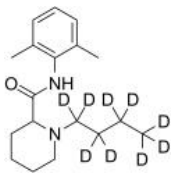


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bupivacaine-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0405S

Bupivacaine-d9 is a deuterium labeled Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the **IC_{50}** of 69.5 μM.



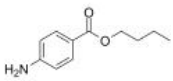
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butamben

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430

Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.



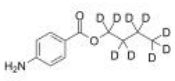
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Butamben-d9

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430S

Butamben-d9 (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9) is the deuterium labeled Butamben. Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cesium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-107754

Cesium chloride is a blocker of **potassium channel**. Cesium chloride prevents the decrease of Na^+ transport produced by Alloxan. Cesium chloride has induced cardiac arrhythmias, including torsade de pointes in animal models.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Charybdotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P0191

Charybdotoxin, a 37-amino acid peptide, is a K^+ channel blocker.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Charybdotoxin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0191A

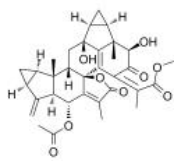
Charybdotoxin TFA, a 37-amino acid peptide, is a K^+ channel blocker.

Purity: 96.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chloraholide C

Cat. No.: HY-N8404

Chloraholide C, a lindenane sesquiterpenoid dimer, is isolated from Chloranthus holostegius. Chloraholide C is a potent and selective potassium channel blocker, with an IC_{50} of 3.6 μM.



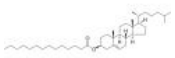
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cholesterol myristate

(Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2338

Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor**, **GABAA receptor**, and the inward-rectifier **potassium ion channel**.

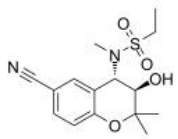


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Chromanol 293B

Cat. No.: HY-108575

Chromanol 293B is a selective blocker of the **slow delayed rectifier K^+ current (IKs)** with IC_{50} of 1-10 μM and a weak inhibitor of **KATP channel**. Chromanol 293B also blocks the **CFTR chloride current** with an IC_{50} of 19 μM.



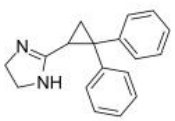
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cibenzoline

(Cifenline; Ro 22-7796)

Cat. No.: HY-106577

Cibenzoline is a potent inhibitor of **KATP channel** with directly affecting the pore-forming Kir6.2 subunit rather than the SUR1 subunit. Cibenzoline is a class Ia antiarrhythmic drug. Cibenzoline has little anticholinergic activity.



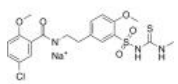
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Clamikalant sodium

(HMR 1098)

Cat. No.: HY-15208

Clamikalant sodium (HMR 1098) is an ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) channel blocker. Clamikalant sodium can be used for the research of arrhythmia.

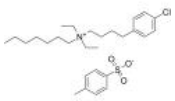


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

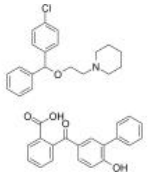


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cloperastine fendizoate

Cat. No.: HY-B2179

Cloperastine fendizoate inhibits the **hERG K^+ currents** in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} value of 27 nM.

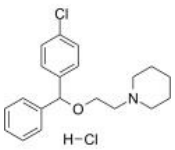


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cloperastine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B2133

Cloperastine hydrochloride inhibits the **hERG K^+ currents** in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} value of 27 nM.

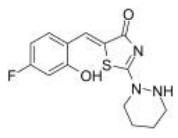


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

CLP257

Cat. No.: HY-110143

CLP257 is a selective K^+-Cl^- cotransporter **KCC2** activator with an EC_{50} of 616 nM. CLP257 is inactive against NKCC1, GABAA receptors, KCC1, KCC3 or KCC4. CLP257 restores impaired Cl^- transport in neurons with diminished **KCC2** activity.

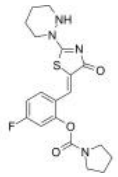


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CLP290

Cat. No.: HY-103023

CLP290 is an orally available activator of the neuron-specific K^+-Cl^- cotransporter **KCC2**, displays potential for treatment of a wide range of neurological and psychiatric indications.



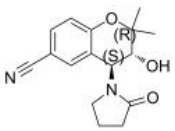
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cromakalim

(BRL 34915)

Cat. No.: HY-110011

Cromakalim is a potassium channel opener. Cromakalim can be used as a bronchodilator in asthma. Cromakalim inhibits the spontaneous tone of human isolated bronchi in a concentration-related manner being nearly as effective as isoprenaline or theophylline.

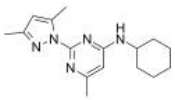


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CyPPA

Cat. No.: HY-W011509

CyPPA is a positive modulator of **hSK3** and **hSK2**, with EC_{50} values of 14 μM and 5.6 μM, repectively. CyPPA is inactive on both hSK1 and hIK channels.

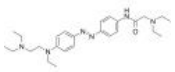


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DAD

Cat. No.: HY-136564A

DAD is a type of ion channel blocker that blocks voltage-gated **potassium channels**. DAD is a third-generation photoswitch that responds to visible light. DAD has the potential for restoring visual function.

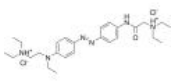


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DAD dichloride

Cat. No.: HY-136564

DAD dichloride is a type of ion channel blocker that blocks voltage-gated **potassium channels**. DAD dichloride is a third-generation photoswitch that responds to visible light. DAD dichloride has the potential for restoring visual function.



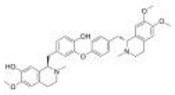
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daurisoline

((R,R)-Daurisoline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0221

Daurisoline is a **hERG** inhibitor and also an **autophagy** blocker.

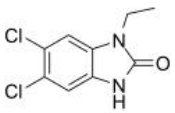


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DCEBIO

Cat. No.: HY-102052

DCEBIO, a derivative of 1-EBIO, is an extremely potent activator of **Cl^- secretion** in T84 colonic cells. DCEBIO stimulates Cl^- secretion via the activation of hIK1 K^+ channels and the activation of an apical membrane Cl^- conductance.

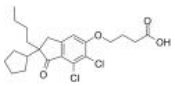


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

DCPIB

Cat. No.: HY-103371

DCPIB is a selective, reversible and potent inhibitor of volume-regulated anion channels (**VRAC**). DCPIB voltage-dependently activates potassium channels TREK1 and TRAAK and inhibits TRESK, TASK1 and TASK3 (IC_{50}s of 0.14, 0.95, 50.72 μM, respectively).

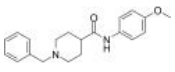


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DDO-02001

Cat. No.: HY-144802

DDO-02001 is a moderately potent **Kv1.5 potassium channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 17.7 μM. DDO-02001 can be used for researching anti-arrhythmia.

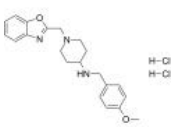


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DDO-02005

Cat. No.: HY-144801A

DDO-02005 is a potent **Kv1.5 potassium channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.72μM. DDO-02005 has good anti-atrial fibrillation (AF) effect in $CaCl_2$-ACh AF rats model and effective anti-arrhythmic activity caused by aconitine.

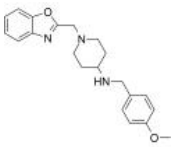


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DDO-02005 free base

Cat. No.: HY-144801

DDO-02005 (free base) is a potent **Kv1.5 potassium channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.72μM. DDO-02005 (free base) has good anti-atrial fibrillation (AF) effect in $CaCl_2$-ACh AF rats model and effective anti-arrhythmic activity caused by aconitine.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dendrotoxin K

Cat. No.: HY-P3089

Dendrotoxin K is a Kv1.1 channel blocker. Dendrotoxin K determines glutamate release in CA3 neurons in a time-dependent manner through the control of the presynaptic spike waveform.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg

Dequalinium Chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0567

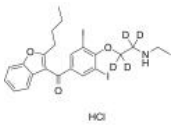
Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K+ channels. Target: Potassium Channel Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K+ channels.

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg

Desethyl Amiodarone-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-130353S

Desethyl Amiodarone-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride. Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride (N-desethylamiodarone hydrochloride) is a major active metabolite of Amiodarone.

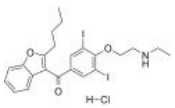


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride (N-desethylamiodarone hydrochloride; LB 33020 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-130353

Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride (N-desethylamiodarone hydrochloride) is a major active metabolite of Amiodarone. Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride is formed by CYP3A isoenzymes.

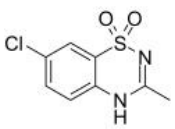


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diazoxide (Sch-6783; SRG-95213)

Cat. No.: HY-B1140

Diazoxide (Sch-6783) is an ATP-sensitive **potassium channel** activator, has the potential for hyperinsulinism treatment.

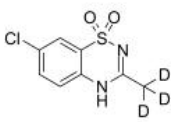


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Diazoxide-d3 (Sch-6783-d3; SRG-95213-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B1140S

Diazoxide-d3 is deuterium labeled Diazoxide. Diazoxide (Sch-6783) is an ATP-sensitive potassium channel activator, has the potential for hyperinsulinism treatment.

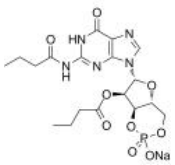


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibutyryl-cGMP sodium (Bt2cGMP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-130354

Dibutyryl-cGMP sodium (Bt2cGMP sodium) is a cell-permeable cGMP analogue. Dibutyryl-cGMP sodium preferentially activates **cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG)**.

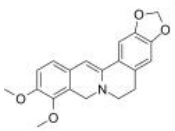


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N1934

Dihydroberberine inhibits **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)** channels and remarkably reduces **heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90)** expression and its interaction with hERG.

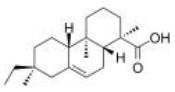


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydroisopimaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133614

Dihydroisopimaric acid activates large conductance Ca^{2+} activated K^+ (BK) channels alphabeta1 in the direct measurement of BKalphabeta1 opening under whole-cell voltage clamp.



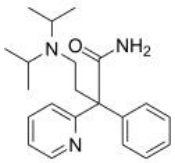
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Disopyramide

(Dicorantil; SC-7031)

Cat. No.: HY-12533

Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias. Disopyramide blocks the fast inward **sodium** current of cardiac muscle and prolongs the duration of cardiac action potentials.

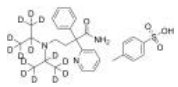


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disopyramide-d14 tosylate salt

Cat. No.: HY-12533S

Disopyramide-d14 (Dicorantil-d14) tosylate salt is the deuterium labeled Disopyramide. Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias.



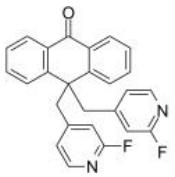
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

DMP-543

(XR-543)

Cat. No.: HY-108590

DMP-543 (XR-543) is a **K_v7 channel** blocker, also acts as a potent neurotransmitter release enhancer.



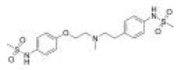
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dofetilide

(UK 68789)

Cat. No.: HY-B0232

Dofetilide (UK 68789), as a class III antiarrhythmic agent, is an orally active, potent and specific **IKr** blocker. Dofetilide can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.



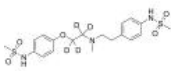
Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dofetilide D4

(UK 68789 D4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0232S

Dofetilide D4 (UK 68789 D4) is a deuterium labeled Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.



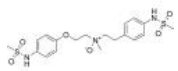
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dofetilide N-oxide

(UK-116856)

Cat. No.: HY-100623

Dofetilide N-oxide (UK-116856) is a metabolite of Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent that blocks **potassium channels**.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Domiphen bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B1467

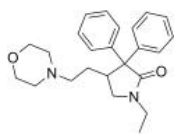
Domiphen bromide is a chemical antiseptic and a quaternary ammonium compound, used as a cationic surfactant.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Doxapram

Cat. No.: HY-B0551

Doxapram inhibits TASK-1, TASK-3, TASK-1/TASK-3 heterodimeric channel function with EC50 of 410 nM, 37 μM, 9 μM, respectively. Target: Potassium Channel Doxapram is a respiratory stimulant.

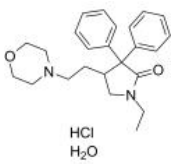


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxapram hydrochloride hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0551A

Doxapram hydrochloride hydrate inhibits TASK-1, TASK-3, TASK-1/TASK-3 heterodimeric channel function with EC50 of 410 nM, 37 μM, 9 μM, respectively. Target: Potassium Channel Doxapram is a respiratory stimulant.

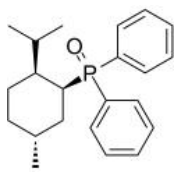


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

DPO-1

Cat. No.: HY-100712

DPO-1 is a potent inhibitor of the **voltage-gated potassium channel subtype K_v1.5** and a blocker of ultrarapid delayed rectifier potassium current. DPO-1 prevents atrial arrhythmia.

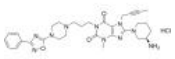


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DPP-4/GPR119 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-146468

DPP-4/GPR119 modulator 1 (Compound 22) is an orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV)** inhibitor and **GPR119** agonist. DPP-4/GPR119 modulator 1 shows blood glucose-lowering effect and moderate inhibition on **hERG channel** with an IC_{50} of 4.9 μM.

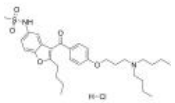


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dronedarone Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-75839

Dronedarone Hydrochloride is a non-iodinated amiodarone derivative that inhibits Na^+, K^+ and Ca^{2+} currents.

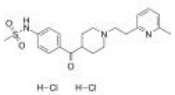


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

E-4031

Cat. No.: HY-15551

E-4031 is a class III antiarrhythmic agent which selectively blocks **hERG potassium channel**.

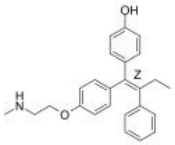


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Endoxifen (Z-isomer)

Cat. No.: HY-18719

Endoxifen Z-isomer is the most important Tamoxifen metabolite responsible for eliciting the anti-estrogenic effects of this drug in breast cancer cells expressing estrogen receptor-alpha (ERα).

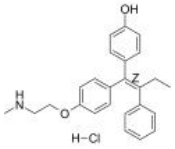


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Endoxifen Z-isomer hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18719A

Endoxifen Z-isomer hydrochloride is the most important Tamoxifen metabolite responsible for eliciting the anti-estrogenic effects of this drug in breast cancer cells expressing estrogen receptor-alpha (ERα).

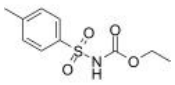


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ethyl tosylcarbamate

Cat. No.: HY-135337

Ethyl tosylcarbamate is an intermediate in the synthesis of Gliclazide (G409877). Gliclazide is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an IC_{50} of 184 nM.



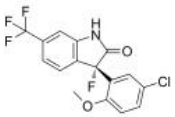
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flindokalner

(BMS-204352)

Cat. No.: HY-108584

Flindokalner (BMS-204352) is a **potassium channel** modulator. Flindokalner is a positive modulator of all neuronal **Kv7 channel** subtypes expressed in HEK293 cells. Flindokalner is also a large conductance calcium-activated K channel **(BKca)** positive modulator.

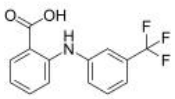


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flufenamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1221

Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (**COX**), activates **AMPK**, and also modulates ion channels, blocking **chloride channels** and **L-type Ca^{2+} channels**, modulating non-selective cation channels (**NSC**), activating...



Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flufenamic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1221S

Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.

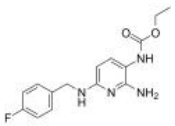
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flupirtine

(D 9998)

Cat. No.: HY-17001A

Flupirtine(D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.

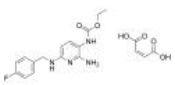


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Flupirtine Maleate

Cat. No.: HY-17001

Flupirtine Maleate is a brain penetrant, and orally bioavailable, non-opioid and centrally acting analgesic agent. Flupirtine Maleate is an indirect N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (**NMDAR**) antagonist. Neuroprotective properties.



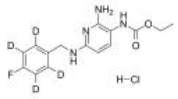
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flupirtine-d4 hydrochloride

(D 9998-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-110230

Flupirtine-d4 (D 9998-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Flupirtine. Flupirtine(D 9998) hydrochloride is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.

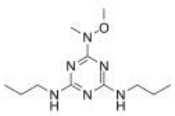


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

GAL-021

Cat. No.: HY-101422

GAL-021 is a potent **BK_{Ca}-channel** blocker. GAL-021 inhibits $K_{Ca}1.1$ in GH3 cells. GAL-021 is a novel breathing control modulator that is based on selective modification of the almitrine pharmacophore. GAL-021 increases minute ventilation in rats and non-human primates.

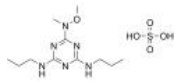


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GAL-021 sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-101422A

GAL-021 sulfate is a potent **BK_{Ca}-channel** blocker. GAL-021 sulfate inhibits $K_{Ca}1.1$ in GH3 cells. GAL-021 sulfate is a novel breathing control modulator that is based on selective modification of the almitrine pharmacophore.

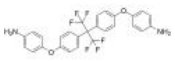


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GI-530159

Cat. No.: HY-W013712

GI-530159 is a selective, mechanosensitive opener of **TREK1 (K_{2P}2.1)** and **TREK2 (K_{2P}10.1) channels**, with an **EC_{50}** of 0.76 μM for TREK1. GI-530159 displays selectivity for TREK1/2 over TRAAK, TASK3 and other potassium channels.



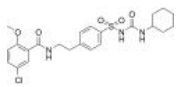
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glibenclamide

(Glyburide)

Cat. No.: HY-15206

Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

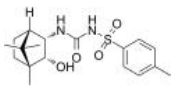


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Glibornuride

Cat. No.: HY-17451

Glibornuride is a blocker of ATP-sensitive K^+ channels (**K_{ATP} channel**) with a **pK_i** of 5.75. Antidiabetic agent.



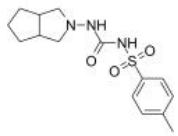
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gliclazide

(S1702; SE1702)

Cat. No.: HY-B0753

Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive **potassium currents** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.

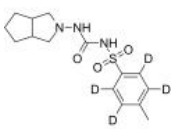


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Gliclazide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0753S

Gliclazide D4 (S1702 D4) is the deuterium labeled Gliclazide. Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive **potassium currents** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.



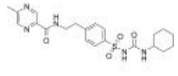
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glipizide

(CP 28720; K 4024)

Cat. No.: HY-B0254

Glipizide (CP 2872; K 4024) a potent, orally active and sulfonylurea class **anti-diabetic** agent and can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research but not type 1.

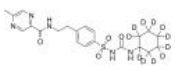


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Glipizide-d11

Cat. No.: HY-B0254S

Glipizide-d11 is the deuterium labeled Glipizide. Glipizide (CP 2872; K 4024) a potent, orally active and sulfonylurea class **anti-diabetic** agent and can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research but not type 1.

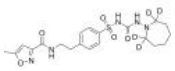


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glisoxepid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-A0176S

Glisoxepid-d4 is the deuterium labeled Glisoxepide. Glisoxepide, a sulphonamide derivative, is an orally available nonselective **K(ATP) channel** blocker, with antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.

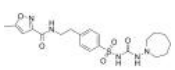


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Glisoxepide

Cat. No.: HY-A0176

Glisoxepide, a sulphonamide derivative, is an orally available nonselective **K(ATP) channel** blocker, with antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.

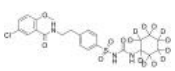


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Glyburide-d11

Cat. No.: HY-15206S

Glyburide-d11 is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.



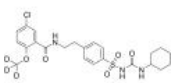
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Glyburide-d3

(Glyburide-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15206S1

Glyburide-d3 (Glyburide-d3) is the deuterium labeled Glibenclamide. Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

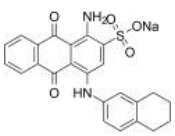


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GoSlo-SR-5-69

Cat. No.: HY-131012

GoSlo-SR-5-69 is a potent activator of large conductance **Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ (BK)** channels, with an **EC_{50}** of 251 nM.

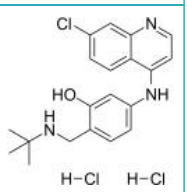


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK369796 Dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12082A

GSK369796 Dihydrochloride is an affordable and effective **antimalarial** and inhibits **hERG potassium ion channel** repolarization with an **IC_{50}** of 7.5 μM.

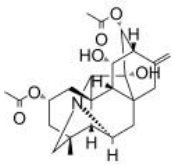


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guanfu base A

Cat. No.: HY-N1483

Guanfu base A is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and is a potent noncompetitive **CYP2D6** inhibitor, with a **K_i** of 1.20 μM in human liver microsomes (HLMs) and a **K_i** of 0.37 μM for the human recombinant form (rCYP2D6).

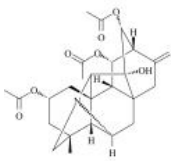


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanfu base G

Cat. No.: HY-N5006

Guanfu base G is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum. Guanfu base G inhibits **HERG** channel current with an **IC_{50}** of 17.9 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Guangxitoxin 1E

Cat. No.: HY-P1427

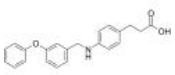
Guangxitoxin 1E is a potent and selective blocker of **K_V2.1** and **K_V2.2 channels**. Guangxitoxin 1E inhibits **K_V2** with an **IC_{50}** of 1-3 nM. **K_V2 channels** underlie delayed-rectifier potassium currents in various neurons.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

GW9508

Cat. No.: HY-15589

GW9508 is a potent and selective **G protein-coupled receptors FFA1 (GPR40)** and **GPR120** agonist with **pEC$_{50}$**s of 7.32 and 5.46, respectively. GW9508 shows ~100-fold selectivity for **GPR40** over **GPR120**.

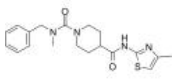


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H3B-120

Cat. No.: HY-136128

H3B-120 is a highly selective, competitive and allosteric **carbamoyl phosphate synthetase 1 (CPS1)** inhibitor with an **IC$_{50}$** of 1.5 μM and a **K$_i$** of 1.4 μM. H3B-120 has anti-cancer activity.



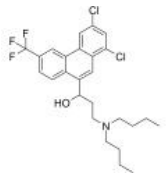
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halofantrine

(SKF-102886 free base; WR-171669)

Cat. No.: HY-A0148

Halofantrine (SKF-102886 free base) is a highly lipophilic **antimalarial** active against Chloroquine-resistant strains of Plasmodium falciparum. Halofantrine blocks **HERG** potassium channels.

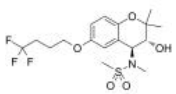


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HMR 1556

Cat. No.: HY-106369

HMR 1556, a chromanol derivative, is a potent **I$_{Ks}$** blocker with **IC$_{50}$**s of 10.5 nM and 34 nM in canine and guinea pig left ventricular myocytes, respectively.

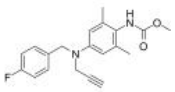


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HN37

Cat. No.: HY-145016

HN37 as a potent and chemically stable antiepileptic drug candidate, with an **EC$_{50}$** of 37 nM for **KCNQ2**.



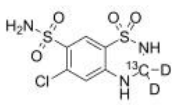
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydrochlorothiazid-13C,d2

(HCTZ-13C,d2)

Cat. No.: HY-B0252S1

Hydrochlorothiazid-13C,d2 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming TGF-β/Smad signaling pathway.



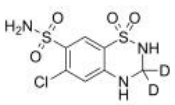
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrochlorothiazid-d2

(HCTZ-d2)

Cat. No.: HY-B0252S

Hydrochlorothiazid-d2 (HCTZ-d2) is the deuterium labeled Hydrochlorothiazide. Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming **TGF-β/Smad** signaling pathway.



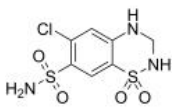
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydrochlorothiazide

(HCTZ)

Cat. No.: HY-B0252

Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming **TGF-β/Smad** signaling pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide has direct vascular relaxant effects via opening of the **calcium-activated potassium (KCA)** channel.



Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Iberiotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P0190

Iberiotoxin is a toxin isolated from Buthus tamulus scorpion venom. Iberiotoxin is a selective high conductance high conductance **Ca^{2+}-activated K$^+$ channel** inhibitor with a **K$_d$** of ~1 nM. Iberiotoxin does not block other types of voltage-dependent ion channels.

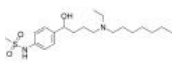
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Ibutilide

(U70226E free base)

Cat. No.: HY-B0387A

Ibutilide (U70226E free base), an action potential-prolonging antiarrhythmic, is a potent blocker of the rapidly activating delayed rectifier **K$^+$ current (I$_{Kr}$)** in AT-1 cells.

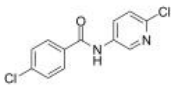


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ICA 110381

Cat. No.: HY-108587

ICA 110381 (Compound 16) is a **KCNQ2/Q3 potassium channel** opener for the treatment of epilepsy. ICA 110381 is a **KCNQ2/Q3** agonist (EC_{50}=0.38 μM) as well as **KCNQ1** antagonist (IC_{50}=15 μM).

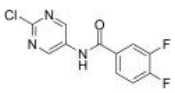


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ICA-069673

Cat. No.: HY-101396

ICA-069673 is a **KCNQ2/Q3** potassium channel activator with an IC_{50} of 0.69 μM.

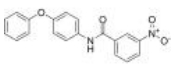


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ICA-105574

Cat. No.: HY-124702

ICA-105574 is a potent and efficacious **hERG** channel activator. The primary mechanism by which ICA-105574 potentiates hERG channel activity is by removing hERG channel inactivation.



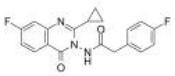
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ICA-105665

(PF-04895162)

Cat. No.: HY-125469

ICA-105665 (PF-04895162) is a potent and orally active neuronal **Kv7.2/7.3** and **Kv7.3/7.5 potassium channels** opener. ICA-105665 inhibits liver mitochondrial function and **bile salt export protein (BSEP)** transport (IC_{50} of 311 μM).

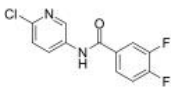


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ICA-27243

Cat. No.: HY-122114

ICA-27243 is a selective, potent and orally active **KCNQ2/Q3 potassium channel** opener with an EC_{50} of 0.38 μM. ICA-27243 is less effective at activating KCNQ4 and KCNQ3/Q5. ICA-27243 has antiepileptic and anticonvulsant effects.

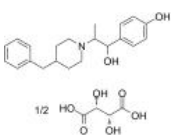


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ifenprodil tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-12882A

Ifenprodil tartrate is a typical noncompetitive **NMDA** receptor antagonist. Ifenprodil tartrate exerts high affinity at NR1A/NR2B receptors (IC_{50}=0.34 μM) over 400-fold than at NR1A/NR2A receptors (IC_{50}=146 μM).



Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

IK1 inhibitor PA-6

(PA-6)

Cat. No.: HY-112544

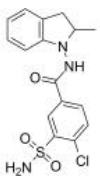
IK1 inhibitor PA-6 (PA-6), a pentamidine analogue, is a selective and potent I_{K1} (K_{ir}2.x ion-channel-carried inward rectifier current) inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 12-15 nM for human and mouse K_{ir}2.x currents.

Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Indapamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0259

Indapamide is an orally active sulphonamide diuretic agent, that can reduce blood pressure by decreasing vascular reactivity and peripheral vascular resistance. Indapamide is also can reduce left ventricular hypertrophy.

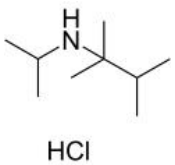


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Iptakalim hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108069

Iptakalim hydrochloride, a lipophilic para-amino compound, is a novel ATP-sensitive potassium channel (K_{ATP}) opener, as well as an $\alpha_4\beta_2$-containing **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR)** antagonist.



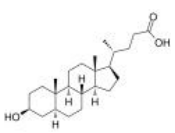
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Isoallolithocholic acid

(3β-Hydroxy-5α-cholanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172A

Alloisolithocholic acid (AILCA) activates **large-conductance calcium-activated potassium (BK) channels** with an EC_{50} value of 44.21 μM in Xenopus oocytes.



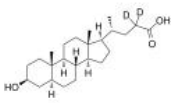
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoallolithocholic acid-d2

(3β-Hydroxy-5α-cholanic acid-d2)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172AS

Isoallolithocholic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled Isoallolithocholic acid. Alloisolithocholic acid (AILCA) activates large-conductance calcium-activated potassium (BK) channels with an EC50 value of 44.21 μM in Xenopus oocytes.

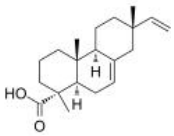


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isopimaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3463

Isopimaric acid is a potent opener of **large conductance calcium activated K^+ (BK) channels**.

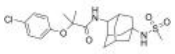


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ 303

Cat. No.: HY-16953

JNJ 303 is a potent I_{Ks} blocker with an IC_{50} value of 64 nM. JNJ 303 does not have any effects on other cardiac channels at concentrations of 3.3 μM for I_{Na}, I_{ca}, I_{to}, and I_{Kr}. JNJ 303 induces QT-prolongations and causes unprovoked torsades de pointes (TdP).

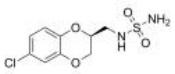


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JNJ-26489112

Cat. No.: HY-12596

JNJ-26489112, a CNS-active agent, exhibits broad-spectrum anticonvulsant activity in rodents against audiogenic, electrically-induced, and chemically-induced seizures.

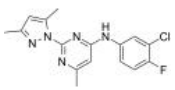


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KCa2 channel modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-142723

KCa2 channel modulator 1 (compound 2o) is a potent subtype-selective positive modulator of **$K_{Ca}2$ channel**. KCa2 channel modulator 1 potentiates human $K_{Ca}2.3$ channels with an EC_{50} value of 0.19 μM and 0.99 μM on the rat $K_{Ca}2.2$ channel subtype.

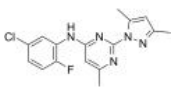


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KCa2 channel modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-142735

KCa2 channel modulator 2 (compound 2q) is a potent subtype-selective positive modulator of **$K_{Ca}2$ channel**. KCa2 channel modulator 2 exhibits similar potency on the rat $K_{Ca}2.2a$ and human $K_{Ca}2.3$ channel subtypes, with **EC_{50}**s of 0.64 μM and 0.60 μM, respectively.

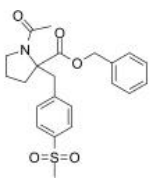


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KCC2 blocker 1

Cat. No.: HY-18172

KCC2 blocker 1 is an orally active and selective K^+-Cl^- cotransporter **KCC2** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 1 μM. KCC2 blocker 1 is a benzyl prolinate and has antiepileptic effect.

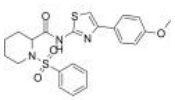


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

KCNQ1 activator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145992

KCNQ1 activator-1 (compound 3) is a potent activator of **KCNQ1** channel. KCNQ1 activator-1 has the potential for the research of long QT syndrome (LQTS).

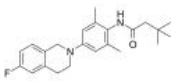


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

KCNQ2/3 activator-1

Cat. No.: HY-139791

KCNQ2/3 activator-1 is an activator of **Kv7.2/Kv7.3** (**KCNQ2/3**) potassium channel. KCNQ2/3 activator-1 has the potential in relieving pain (the main problem from medical treatment) (extracted from patent WO2021113757A1, compound A).



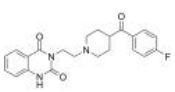
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ketanserin

(R41468)

Cat. No.: HY-10562

Ketanserin is a selective **5-HT2 receptor** antagonist. Ketanserin also blocks hERG current (I_{hERG}) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC_{50}=0.11 μM).



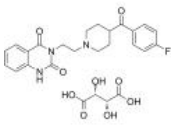
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ketanserin tartrate

(R41468 tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10562A

Ketanserin (R41468) tartrate is a selective **5-HT2 receptor** antagonist. Ketanserin tartrate also blocks hERG current (I_{hERG}) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC_{50}=0.11 μM).

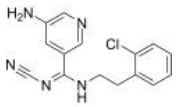


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

KRN4884

Cat. No.: HY-U00201

KRN4884 is a **K^+ channel** opener. In the presence of intracellular ATP (1 mM), KRN4884 (0.1-3 μM) activates K_{ATP} channels in a concentration-dependent manner (EC_{50}=0.55 μM).

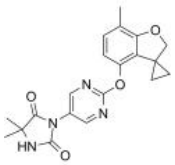


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kv3 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-111996

Kv3 modulator 1 is a **Kv3 voltage-gated potassium channel** modulator extracted from patent WO2018020263A1, Compound X. Kv3 modulator 1 has the potential for inflammatory pain treatment.

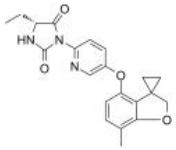


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kv3 modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-128829

Kv3 modulator 2 (formula (I)) is a potent **Kv3 channels** modulator extracted from patent WO2018109484A1, compound formula (I) , has analgesic activity and is used in the prophylaxis or treatment of related disorders.

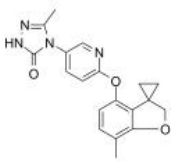


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kv3 modulator 3

Cat. No.: HY-128830

Kv3 modulator 3 (Compound 4) is a selective modulator of **Kv3.1** and/or **Kv3.2** and/or **Kv3.3 channels** extracted from patent WO2017098254A1, compound 4, has analgesic activity for use in the prophylaxis o or treatment of pain.

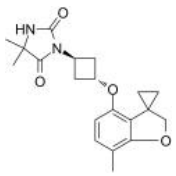


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kv3 modulator 4

Cat. No.: HY-128831

Kv3 modulator 4 is a **Kv3.1** (pEC_{50}=5.45) and **Kv3.2** modulator extracted from patent WO2018020263A1, Cyclobutyl structure.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113147

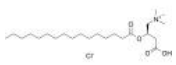
L-Palmitoylcarnitine, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-113147A

L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

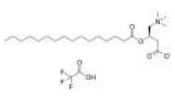


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-113147B

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

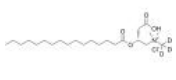


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113147AS

L-Palmitoylcarnitine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled L-Palmitoylcarnitine hydrochloride.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Lei-Dab7

Cat. No.: HY-P1424

Lei-Dab7 is a potent and selective **SK2 (KCa2.2) channels** blocker with a K_d of 3.8 nM. Lei-Dab7 shows low or no activity on KCa1, KCa3, Kv and Kir2.1 channels.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lei-Dab7 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1424A

Lei-Dab7 TFA is a high affinity, selective $K_{Ca}2.2$ (SK2) channel blocker (K_d=3.8 nM). Lei-Dab7 TFA exhibits >200-fold selectivity for $K_{Ca}2.2$ over $K_{Ca}2.1$, $K_{Ca}2.3$, $K_{Ca}3.1$, K_v and Kir2.1.
Lei-Dab7 TFA increases theta-burst responses and increases LTP in rat hippocampal slices in vitro.

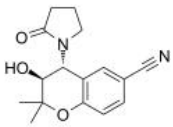
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levcromakalim

((-)-Cromakalim; BRL 38227)

Cat. No.: HY-14255

Levcromakalim ((-)-Cromakalim) is an ATP-sensitive **K^+ channel** (K_{ATP}) activator.



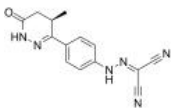
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Levosimendan

(Simsndan; OR-1259)

Cat. No.: HY-14286

Levosimendan (Simsndan; OR-1259) is a calcium sensitiser used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.



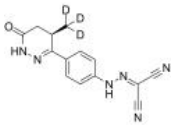
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Levosimendan D3

(Simsndan D3; OR-1259 D3)

Cat. No.: HY-14286S

Levosimendan D3 (Simsndan D3) is a deuterium labeled Levosimendan. Levosimendan is a calcium sensitiser used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.

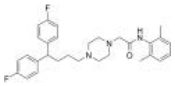


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lidoflazine

Cat. No.: HY-112075

Lidoflazine is a high affinity blocker of the **HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) K^+** channel. Lidoflazine is an antianginal **calcium channel** blocker that carries a significant risk of QT interval prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Linoleoyl glycine

Cat. No.: HY-122504

Linoleoyl glycine is a modified polyunsaturated fatty acid. Linoleoyl glycine has activating effects on human KCNQ1/KCNE1 (hKCNQ1/hKCNE1) channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes.

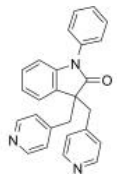
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Linopirdine

(DuP 996)

Cat. No.: HY-W020468

Linopirdine (DuP 996) is an orally active, selective **M-type K^+ current (IM; Kv7; KCNQ Channels)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.4 μM. Linopirdine is a **TRPV1** agonist. Linopirdine, a putative cognition enhancing drug, increases acetylcholine release in rat brain tissue.

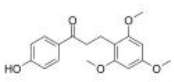


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Loureirin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1504

Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from **Dracaena cochinchinensis**, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 **(PAI-1)**, with an IC_{50} of 26.10μM; Loureirin B also inhibits **K_{ATP}**, the phosphorylation of **ERK** and **JNK**, and has anti-diabetic activity.

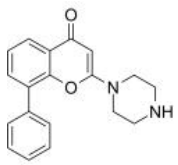


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

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.

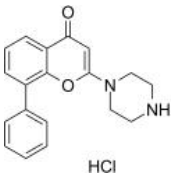


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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

Margatoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P1280

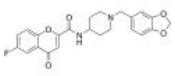
Margatoxin, an alpha-KTx scorpion toxin, is a high affinity inhibitor of **Kv1.3** (K_d=11.7 pM). Margatoxin inhibits the Kv1.2 (K_d=6.4 pM) and Kv1.1 (K_d=4.2 nM).

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg, 1 mg

MCHR1 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-100321

MCHR1 antagonist 2 is an antagonist of **melanin concentrating hormone receptor 1**, with an IC_{50} of 65 nM; MCHR1 antagonist 2 also inhibits **hERG**, with an IC_{50} of 4.0 nM in IMR-32 cells.



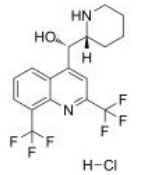
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mefloquine hydrochloride

(Mefloquin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17437A

Mefloquine hydrochloride (Mefloquin hydrochloride), a quinoline antimalarial agent, is an anti-**SARS-CoV-2** entry inhibitor. Mefloquine hydrochloride is also a **K^+ channel (KvQT1/minK)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of ~1 μM.



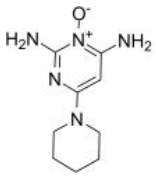
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Minoxidil

(U10858)

Cat. No.: HY-B0112

Minoxidil (U10858) is an **ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) channel** opener, a potent oral antihypertensive agent and a peripheral vasodilator that promotes vasodilation also affects hair growth.

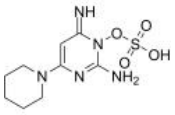


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Minoxidil sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1445

Minoxidil sulfate, a potent and ATP-sensitive **K^+ channel** opener, is the sulfated metabolite of minoxidil. Minoxidil sulfate is considered as a vasodilator to promote hair growth in vivo.

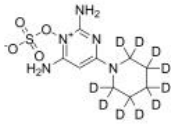


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Minoxidil sulfate-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B1445S

Minoxidil sulfate-d10 is the deuterium labeled Minoxidil sulfate. Minoxidil sulfate, a potent and ATP-sensitive **K^+ channel** opener, is the sulfated metabolite of minoxidil. Minoxidil sulfate is considered as a vasodilator to promote hair growth in vivo.

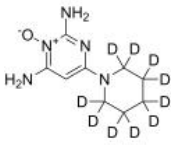


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Minoxidil-d10

Cat. No.: HY-23196S

Minoxidil-d10 (U10858-d10) is the deuterium labeled Minoxidil. Minoxidil (U10858) is an **ATP-sensitive potassium (K_{ATP}) channel** opener, a potent oral antihypertensive agent and a peripheral vasodilator that promotes vasodilation also affects hair growth.



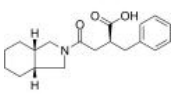
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mitiglinide

(KAD-1229 free acid anhydrous; S21403 free acid anhydrous)

Cat. No.: HY-B0682

Mitiglinide (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist. Mitiglinide is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell K_{ATP} channel). Mitiglinide can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.



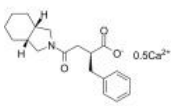
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mitiglinide calcium

(KAD-1229 anhydrous; S21403 anhydrous)

Cat. No.: HY-17398

Mitiglinide Calcium (KAD-1229 anhydrous), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist. Mitiglinide Calcium is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell K_{ATP} channel).



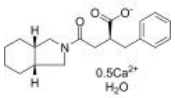
Purity: 98.7%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate

(KAD-1229; S-21403)

Cat. No.: HY-B0682A

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist. Mitiglinide calcium hydrate is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell K_{ATP} channel).

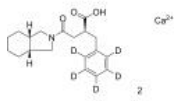


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Mitiglinide-d5 calcium

Cat. No.: HY-B0682S2

Mitiglinide-d5 (calcium) is deuterium labeled Mitiglinide. Mitiglinide (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an ATP-sensitive K+ (KATP) channel antagonist. Mitiglinide is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell KATP channel).

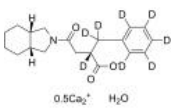


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mitiglinide-d8 calcium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0682S

Mitiglinide-d8 calcium hydrate (KAD-1229-d8) is the deuterium labeled Mitiglinide calcium hydrate. Mitiglinide calcium hydrate (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist.

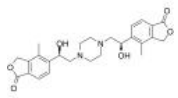


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

MK-7145

Cat. No.: HY-18277

MK-7145 is a **ROMK** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.045 μM.

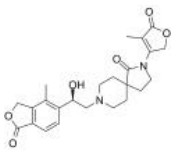


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-8153

Cat. No.: HY-132201

MK-8153 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK)**, with **IC_{50}**s of 5 nM, 34 μM for ROMK electrophysiology (EP) and hERG EP, respectively. MK-8153 can be used as the diuretic/atriuretic.



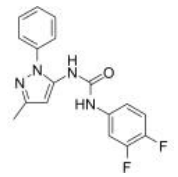
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML 297

(VU 0456810; CID 56642816)

Cat. No.: HY-110192

ML 297 (VU 0456810) is a potent and selective **$GIRK_{1/2}$** activator, with an **EC_{50}** of 0.16 μM. ML 297 is potential for the treatment of epilepsy.

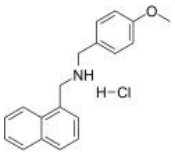


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML133 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100230A

ML133 hydrochloride is a selective **$K_{ir}2$ family channels** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.8 μM at pH 7.4 and 290 nM at pH 8.5.

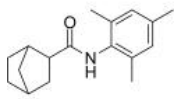


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML213

Cat. No.: HY-101843

ML213 is a selective activator of **Kv7.2** and **Kv7.4** channels, enhances Kv7.2 and Kv7.4 channels with **EC_{50}**s of 230 and 510 nM, respectively.



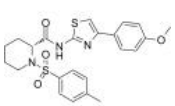
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML277

(CID-53347902)

Cat. No.: HY-12343

ML277(CID53347902) is a novel, potent and selective K(v)7.1 (KCNQ1) potassium channel activator with EC50 of 270 nM.

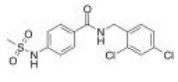


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ML335

Cat. No.: HY-104005

ML335 is a selective activator of both **TREK-1** and **TREK-2**.

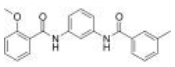


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML365

Cat. No.: HY-12345

ML365 is a selective two-pore domain potassium channel **KCNK3/TASK1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. ML365 acts as a pharmacological tool that can be used to examine the specific roles of TASK1 channels.

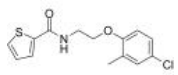


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML402

Cat. No.: HY-104027

ML402, a thiophene-carboxamide, is a selective **K_{2P}2.1(TREK-1)** and **K_{2P}10.1(TREK-2)** activator. ML402 is inactive against K_{2P}4.1(TRAAK).

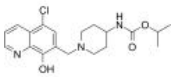


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ML418

Cat. No.: HY-122697

ML418 is the first potent, selective and CNS penetrating blocker of **Kir7.1 potassium channel** (IC_{50}, 310 nM), which also potently inhibits Kir6.2/SUR1, and exhibits superior selectivity over other Kir channels.

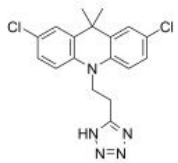


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

ML67-33

Cat. No.: HY-120348

ML67-33 is a selective activator of temperature- and mechano-sensitive **K_{2P} channels**. ML67-33 rapidly and reversibly affects K_{2P}2.1 (TREK-1) with **EC_{50}**s of 36.3 μM and 9.7 μM in cell-free and HEK293 cells, respectively.

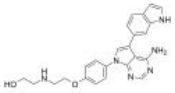


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

MPO-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-147691

MPO-IN-5 (compound 1) is a potent, irreversible **MPO** (myeloperoxidase) inhibitor. MPO-IN-5 inhibits **MPO** peroxidation and **hERG** binding, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.22 and 2.8 μM, respectively.

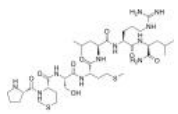


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myomodulin

Cat. No.: HY-P0268

Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.



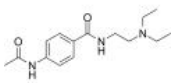
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Acetylprocainamide

(Acecainide; NAPA)

Cat. No.: HY-B1109

N-Acetylprocainamide is a class III antiarrhythmic, which blocks **K^+ channels**.

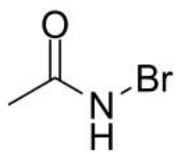


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Bromoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-131899

N-Bromoacetamide can irreversibly remove sodium channel inactivation in the cytoplasmic face of the membrane, also decreasing K current rapid inactivation.



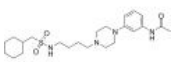
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naluzotan

(PRX 00023)

Cat. No.: HY-14848

Naluzotan is a novel, potent, and selective amidosulfonamide **5-HT1A** agonist with **IC_{50}** and **K_i** of appr 20 nM and 5.1 nM, used for the treatment of anxiety and depression; Also a weak **hERG K^+ channel** blocker, with IC_{50} of 3800 nM.



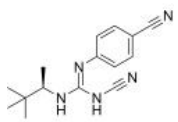
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naminidil

(BMS 234303-01)

Cat. No.: HY-100276

Naminidil is a cyanoguanidine **K_{ATP}** opener.

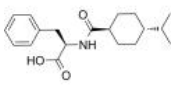


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nateglinide

(A4166; Senaglinide) Cat. No.: HY-B0422

Nateglinide, a D-phenylalanine derivative, is an orally active and short-acting insulinotropic agent and a **DPP IV** inhibitor. Nateglinide inhibits ATP-sensitive **K**$^+$ channels in pancreatic β-cells. Nateglinide is used for the treatment of type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus.

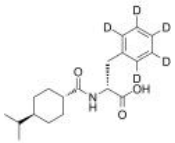


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nateglinide D5

(A4166 D5; Senaglinide D5) Cat. No.: HY-B0422S

Nateglinide D5 is a deuterium labeled Nateglinide. Nateglinide, a D-phenylalanine derivative, is an orally active and short-acting insulinotropic agent and a **DPP IV** inhibitor. Nateglinide inhibits ATP-sensitive **K**$^+$ channels in pancreatic β-cells.

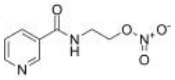


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nicorandil

(SG-75) Cat. No.: HY-B0341

Nicorandil (SG-75) is a potent **potassium channel** activator and targets vascular nucleoside diphosphate-dependent K$^+$ channels and cardiac ATP-sensitive K$^+$ channels (K_{ATP}).

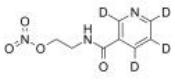


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nicorandil-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0341S

Nicorandil-d4 (SG-75-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nicorandil. Nicorandil (SG-75) is a potent **potassium channel** activator and targets vascular nucleoside diphosphate-dependent K$^+$ channels and cardiac ATP-sensitive K$^+$ channels (K_{ATP}).

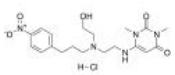


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Nifekalant hydrochloride

(MS-551) Cat. No.: HY-B0772A

Nifekalant hydrochloride (MS-551), a class III antiarrhythmic agent, is a **IKr potassium channel** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 10 μM. Nifekalant hydrochloride can be used for refractory ventricular tachyarrhythmias research.

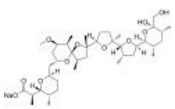


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nigericin sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100381

Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that works by acting as an H$^+$, K$^+$, and Pb^{2+} ionophore, a **NLRP3** activator.

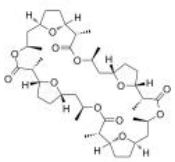


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

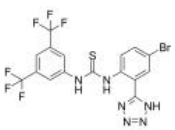


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

NS 11021

Cat. No.: HY-13103

NS 11021 is a potent and specific **Ca^{2+}-activated big-conductance K$^+$ Channels (KCa1.1 channels)** activator. NS 11021 at concentrations above 0.3 μM activates KCa1.1 in a concentration-dependent manner by parallelshifting the channel activation curves to more negative potentials.

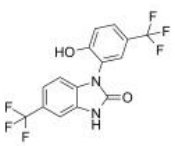


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

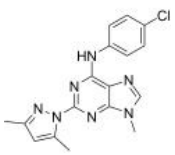


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS13001

Cat. No.: HY-102070

NS13001 is a potent, selective, orally active allosteric positive modulator of **SK channels** (small conductance calcium-activated potassium channels). The **EC_{50}**s are 1.8 and 0.14 μM for SK2 and SK3, respectively.

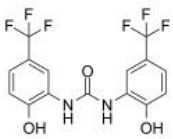


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS1643

Cat. No.: HY-16916

NS1643 is a partial agonist of human ether-a-go-go-related gene (**hERG**) **K(+)** channels with an EC_{50} of 10.5 μM. NS1643 has distinct effects on erg2 (Kv11.2) currents by reducing channel inactivation especially at high concentrations.

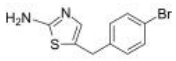


Purity: 97.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

NS19504

Cat. No.: HY-110153

NS19504 is a Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channel (**BK channel**, KCa1.1 channel) activator (EC_{50}=11.0 μM) with relaxing effect on bladder smooth muscle spontaneous phasic contractions.

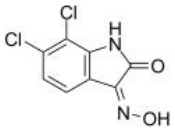


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

NS309

Cat. No.: HY-15416

NS309 is a potent and selective activator of the **Ca^{2+}-activated SK/IK potassium channels**, but displays no activity at BK channels.

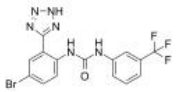


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NS3623

Cat. No.: HY-108586

NS3623 is an activator of **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG1/K_V11.1) potassium channels**. NS3623 activates the **IKr** and **Ito** currents and has antiarrhythmic effect. NS3623 has a dual mode of action, being an inhibitor of hERG1 channels.

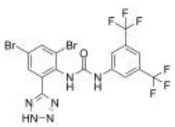


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS5806

Cat. No.: HY-108588

NS5806, a potent **potassium current** activator, increases **K_V4.3/KChIP2** peak current amplitudes with an EC_{50} of 5.3 μM. NS5806 slows K_V4.3 and K_V4.2 current dacay in channel complexes containing KChIP2.

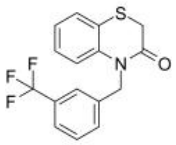


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS6180

Cat. No.: HY-15707

NS6180 is a novel potent and selective KCa3.1 channel inhibitor(IC50= 9 nM) prevents T-cell activation and inflammation.

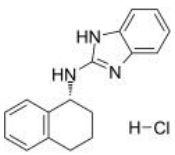


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NS8593 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110105

NS8593 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **small conductance Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channels (SK channels)** inhibitor. NS8593 hydrochloride reversibly inhibits **SK3**-mediated currents with a K_d value of 77 nM.

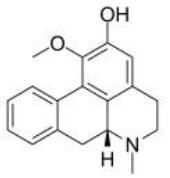


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

O-Nornuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N7511

O-Nornuciferine, an aporphine-type alkaloid from lotus leaf, is a potent **hERG** channel inhibitor.

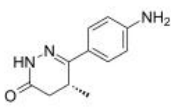


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

OR-1855

Cat. No.: HY-W050000

OR-1855, an active metabolite of Levosimendan, has effect on human myometrial contractility. Levosimendan is a calcium sensitiser used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.

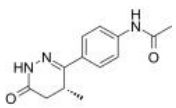


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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

OSK-1

Cat. No.: HY-P3316

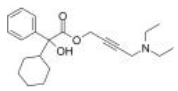
OSK-1 is a potent **K_v channel** blocker with **IC_{50}**s of of 0.6 nM, 5.4 nM, 0.014 nM for K_v1.1, K_v1.2 and K_v1.3, respectively. OSK1 is a moderate blocker of Ca^{2+}-activated K_{Ca}3.1 channel with an **IC_{50}** of 225 nM. OSK-1 belongs to α-KTx3 toxins and is used as a immunosuppressive drug.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxybutynin

Cat. No.: HY-B0267

Oxybutynin is an anticholinergic agent, which inhibits vascular K_v channels in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC_{50} of 11.51 μM.

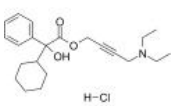


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxybutynin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0267A

Oxybutynin chloride is an anticholinergic agent, which inhibits vascular K_v channels in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC_{50} of 11.51 μM.

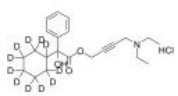


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxybutynin-d11 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0267AS

Oxybutynin-d11 chloride is the deuterium labeled Oxybutynin chloride. Oxybutynin chloride is an anticholinergic agent, which inhibits vascular K_v channels in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC_{50} of 11.51 μM.

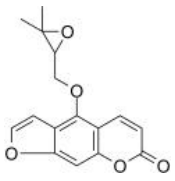


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oxypeucedanin

Cat. No.: HY-N0747

Oxypeucedanin is a furocoumarin derivative isolated from Angelica dahurica. Oxypeucedanin is a selective open-channel blocker, inhibits the **hKv1.5 current** with an **IC_{50}** value of 76 nM.

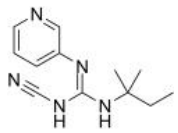


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

P-1075

Cat. No.: HY-108573

P-1075 is a potent activator of **sulfonylurea receptor 2-associated ATP-sensitive potassium channels (SUR2-K_{IR}6)**, with an **EC_{50}** value of 45 nM for SUR2B-K_{IR}6 channel activation.

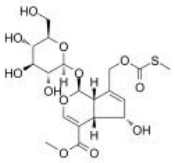


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paederosidic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N2433

Paederosidic acid methyl ester is a ATPsensitive **K^+ channel** activator, isolated from P. scandens.



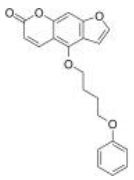
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PAP-1

(5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen)

Cat. No.: HY-10015

PAP-1 (5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen) is a potent, selective, and orally active **Kv1.3** blocker (**EC_{50}**=2 nM). PAP-1 blocks Kv1.3 in a use-dependent manner and acts by preferentially binding to the C-type inactivated state of the channel.

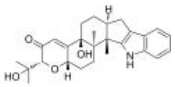


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Paxilline

Cat. No.: HY-N6778

Paxilline is an indole alkaloid mycotoxin from Penicillium paxilli, acts as a potent **BK channels** inhibitor by an almost exclusively closed-channel block mechanism.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PBFI-AM

Cat. No.: HY-136872

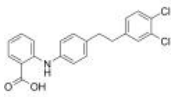
PBFI-AM is a useful tool to determine intracellular K^+ content.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-118057

Cat. No.: HY-108594

PD-118057 is a **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) channel** activator that does not cause hERG blockade.

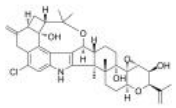


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Penitrem A

Cat. No.: HY-N6776

Penitrem A is an indole diterpene neurotoxic alkaloid produced by Penicillium, acts as a selective **BK channel** antagonist with antiproliferative and anti-invasive activities against multiple malignancies.

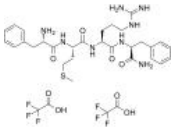


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phe-Met-Arg-Phe amide trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0249A

Phe-Met-Arg-Phe amide trifluoroacetate is an activator of K^+ current, with ED_{50} of 23 nM in the peptidergic caudodorsal neurons.

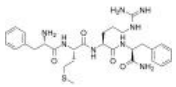


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Phe-Met-Arg-Phe, amide

Cat. No.: HY-P0249

Phe-Met-Arg-Phe, amide dose dependently (ED_{50}=23 nM) activates a K^+ current in the peptidergic caudodorsal neurons.



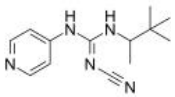
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinacidil

(P-1134)

Cat. No.: HY-14290

Pinacidil is a potent activator of **potassium channel**. Pinacidil is an antihypertensive agent which hyperpolarises vascular smooth muscle by opening K^+-channels. Pinacidil significantly improves the reperfusion function and cardiac compliance.



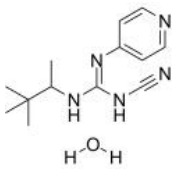
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pinacidil monohydrate

(P-1134 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-14290A

Pinacidil (P-1134) monohydrate, an antihypertensive drug, is a potassium channel activator.



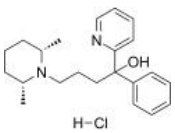
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pirmenol hydrochloride

(Cl-845; (±)-Pirmenol hydrochlorid)

Cat. No.: HY-100795A

Pirmenol hydrochloride inhibits $I_{K,ACh}$ by blocking **muscarinic receptors**. The **IC_{50}** of Pirmenol for inhibition of Carbachol-induced $I_{K,ACh}$ is 0.1 μM.

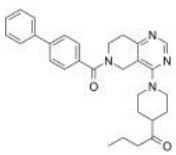


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PK-THPP

Cat. No.: HY-110184

PK-THPP is a potent **TWIK-related acid-sensitive K(+) ion channel (TASK-3 ion channel)** blocker (**IC_{50}**s are 35 nM and 300 nM for TASK-3 and TASK-1, respectively). PK-THPP increases breathing rate and induces respiratory alkalosis in rats.



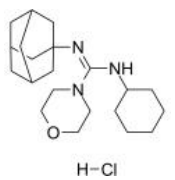
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PNU 37883 hydrochloride

(PNU 37883A)

Cat. No.: HY-108589

PNU 37883 hydrochloride (PNU 37883A) is a selective **vascular ATP-sensitive potassium (Kir6, K_{ATP}) channels** blocker. PNU 37883 hydrochloride has diuretic effects with specific binding in kidney and vascular smooth muscle rather than in brain or pancreatic beta cells.



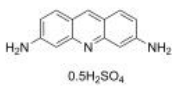
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proflavine hemisulfate

(Proflavin hemisulfate; 3,6-Diaminoacridine hemisulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0883

Proflavine hemisulfate, an acridine dye, is a known DNA intercalating agent. **Anti-microbial** agent. Proflavine hemisulfate behaves as a pore blocker for **K_{ir}3.2**. Proflavine hemisulfate is a potential lead compound for K_{ir}3.2-associated neurological diseases.



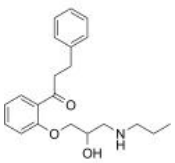
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Propafenone

(SA-79)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432

Propafenone (SA-79), a **sodium-channel** blocker, acts an antiarrhythmic agent. Propafenone also has high affinity for the **β receptor** (IC_{50}=32 nM).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ProTx-I

Cat. No.: HY-P1073

ProTx-I, a venom toxin of the tarantula Thrixopelma pruriens, is a potent, selective **$Ca_v3.1$ channel** blocker with IC_{50} values of 0.2 μM and 31.8 μM for **$hCa_v3.1$** and **$hCa_v3.2$** respectively.

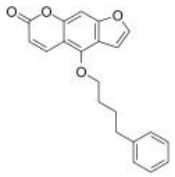
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Psora-4

(5-(4-Phenylbutoxy)psoralen)

Cat. No.: HY-108583

Psora-4 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **$K_v1.3$** (voltage-gated potassium channels) with an EC_{50} of 3 nM. Psora-4 has immunosuppressive activity and inhibits proliferation of human and rat myelin-specific effector memory T cells in vitro.

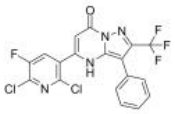


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

QO 58

Cat. No.: HY-110162

QO 58 is a potent modulator of K(v)7 channels. QO-58 increases the current amplitudes, shifts the voltage-dependent activation curve in a more negative direction and slows the deactivation of K(v)7.2/K(v)7.3 currents.

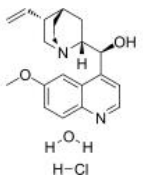


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1302

Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate is an anti-arrythmic agent which is also a potent blocker of **K^+ channel** with an IC_{50} of 19.9 μM.

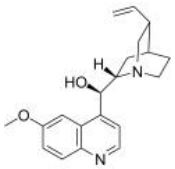


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Quinine

Cat. No.: HY-D0143

Quinine is an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 ($K_{Ca}5.1$) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV with an IC_{50} of 169 μM.

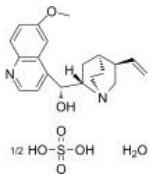


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quinine hemisulfate hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0143B

Quinine hemisulfate hydrate, an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine hemisulfate hydrate is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 ($K_{Ca}5.1$) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV, with an IC_{50} of 169 μM.

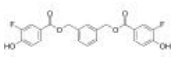


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

RA-2

Cat. No.: HY-118689

RA-2 is a negative-gating modulator of **KCa2/3 channels** with an IC_{50} of 17 nM. RA-2 inhibits bradykinin-induced endothelium-derived hyperpolarization (EDH)-type relaxation in U46619-precontracted rings.



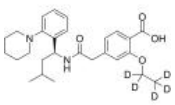
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Repaglinide D5

(AG-EE 623ZW D5)

Cat. No.: HY-15209S

Repaglinide D5 (AG-EE 623ZW D5) is deuterium labeled Repaglinide. Repaglinide is an **insulin secretagogue** for the treatment of type-2 diabetes mellitus.



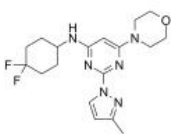
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimtuzalcap

(CAD-1883)

Cat. No.: HY-109160

Rimtuzalcap (CAD-1883) is a first-in-class selective positive allosteric modulator of **small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels (SK channels)**.

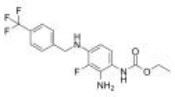


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RL648_81

Cat. No.: HY-123264

RL648_81 is a specific **KQT-like subfamily 2/3 (KCNQ2/3)** activator with an EC_{50} of 190 nM. RL648_81 robustly shifts the V1/2 of KCNQ2/3 channels towards hyperpolarized potentials.RL648_81 does not shift the V1/2 of either KCNQ4 or KCNQ5.

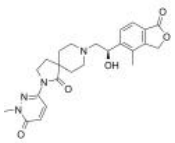


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ROMK-IN-32

Cat. No.: HY-124687

ROMK-IN-32 is a renal outer medullary potassium channel (**ROMK**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 35 nM. ROMK-IN-32 also inhibits hERG with an IC_{50} of 22 μM.

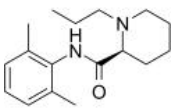


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ropivacaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0563

Ropivacain is a potent **sodium channel** blocker. Ropivacain blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

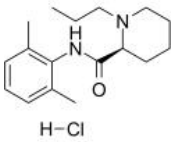


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0563B

Ropivacaine hydrochloride is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

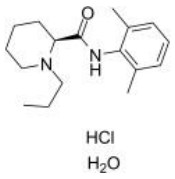


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563A

Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

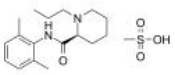


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563C

Ropivacaine mesylate is a long-acting amide local **anaesthetic agent** for a spinal block and effectively blocks neuropathic pain. Ropivacaine blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibressup>.

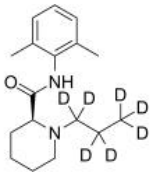


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0563S1

Ropivacaine-d7 is deuterium labeled Ropivacaine. Ropivacain is a potent sodium channel blocker. Ropivacain blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of sodium ion influx in nerve fibrese.



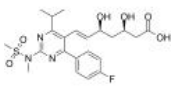
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin

(ZD 4522)

Cat. No.: HY-17504A

Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.



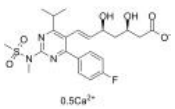
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin Calcium

(Rosuvastatin hemicalcium; ZD 4522 Calcium)

Cat. No.: HY-17504

Rosuvastatin Calcium (Rosuvastatin hemicalcium) is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.



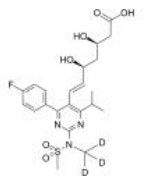
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Rosuvastatin D3

(ZD 4522 D3)

Cat. No.: HY-17504AS

Rosuvastatin D3 (ZD 4522 D3) is a deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.

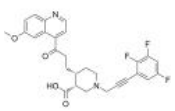


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

RPR-260243

Cat. No.: HY-16915

RPR-260243, a potent activator of **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)**, slows deactivation and attenuates inactivation of hERG1 channels. RPR260243-modified HERG currents are inhibited by Dofetilide (IC_{50}=58 nM).

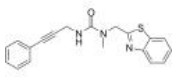


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

RU-TRAAK-2

Cat. No.: HY-117825

RU-TRAAK-2 is a completely reversible **TRAAK** (TWIK-related arachidonic acid-stimulated K^+ channel) inhibitor. RU-TRAAK-2 exerts no activity for non-K2P channels (Kv1.2, Slo1 and GIRK2).

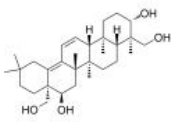


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikogenin D

Cat. No.: HY-N4237

Saikogenin D is isolated from Bupleurum chinense, has anti-inflammatory effects.



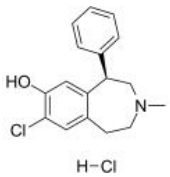
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCH-23390 hydrochloride

(R-(+)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19545A

SCH-23390 hydrochloride (R-(+)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective **dopamine D_1-like receptor** antagonist with K_is of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the **D_1** and **D_5 receptor**, respectively.



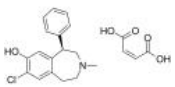
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH-23390 maleate

(R-(+)-SCH-23390 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-108400

SCH-23390 maleate (R-(+)-SCH-23390 maleate) is a potent and selective **dopamine D_1-like receptor** antagonist with K_is of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the **D_1** and **D_5 receptor**, respectively.

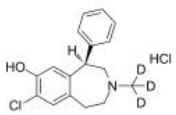


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCH-23390-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19545AS

SCH-23390-d3 (R-(+)-SCH-23390-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled SCH-23390 hydrochloride.



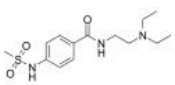
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Sematilide

(CK-1752)

Cat. No.: HY-101436

Sematilide (CK-1752) is a selective I_{Kr} channel blocker. Sematilide causes a concentration-dependent inhibition of the delayed rectifier **K^+ current** (IC_{50}=25 μM). Sematilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.



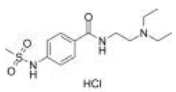
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sematilide hydrochloride

(CK-1752 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101436A

Sematilide hydrochloride (CK-1752 hydrochloride) is a selective I_{Kr} channel blocker. Sematilide causes a concentration-dependent inhibition of the delayed rectifier **K^+ current** (IC_{50}=25 μM). Sematilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.



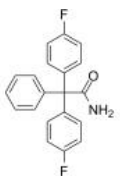
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Senicapoc

(ICA-17043)

Cat. No.: HY-50694

Senicapoc (ICA-17043) is a potent and selective **Gardos channel** (Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channel; **KCa3.1**) blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 11 nM. Senicapoc blocks Ca^{2+}-induced rubidium flux from human RBCs with an **IC_{50}** value of 11 nM and inhibits RBC dehydration with **IC_{50}** of 30 nM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ShK-Dap22

Cat. No.: HY-P1274

ShK-Dap22 is a potent **Kv1.3**-specific immunosuppressive Polypeptide. ShK-Dap22 is a selective Kv1.3 channel blocker with IC_{50}s of 23 pM, 1.8 nM, 10.5 nM, 37 nM, and 39 nM for mKv1.3, mKv1.1, hKv1.6, mKv1.4, and rKv1.2 channels, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ShK-Dap22 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1274A

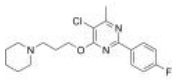
ShK-Dap22 TFA is a potent **Kv1.3**-specific immunosuppressive Polypeptide. ShK-Dap22 TFA is a selective Kv1.3 channel blocker with IC_{50}s of 23 pM, 1.8 nM, 10.5 nM, 37 nM, and 39 nM for mKv1.3, mKv1.1, hKv1.6, mKv1.4, and rKv1.2 channels, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-125820

Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3 (compound135) is a potent and selective **Sigma-1 (σ1) receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 1.14 nM. Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3 inhibits **Human Ether-a-go-go-Related Gene (hERG)** with an IC_{50} of 1.54 μM.



Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SK3 Channel-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-147556

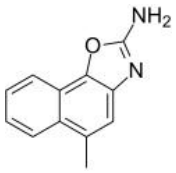
SK3 Channel-IN-1 (compound 7a) is a potent and specific **SK3 channel** modulator. SK3 Channel-IN-1 has efficient effect on breast cancer MDA-MB-435 cell migration while exhibiting low cytotoxicity in other cell lines. SK3 Channel-IN-1 can modulate ion channels'activity in cancer.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SKA-121

Cat. No.: HY-107414

SKA-121 is a selective K_{Ca}**3.1** activator. SKA-121 exhibits EC_{50}s of 109 nM and 4.4 μM for K_{Ca}**3.1** and K_{Ca}**2.3**, respectively.

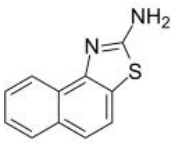


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKA-31

Cat. No.: HY-111655

SKA-31 is a potent **potassium channel** activator with EC_{50s} of 260 nM, 1.9 μM, 2.9 μM, and 2.9 μM for **KCa3.1**, **KCa2.2**, **KCa2.1** and **KCa2.3**, respectively. SKA-31 potentiates endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor response and lowers blood pressure.

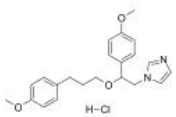


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

Spadin

Cat. No.: HY-P1422

Spadin, a natural peptide derived from a propeptide released in blood, is able to block the **TREK-1** (KCNK2 or K_{2p}2.1) channel activity. Spadin binds specifically to TREK-1 with an affinity of 10 nM. Spadin is an efficient antidepressant in mice.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spadin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1422A

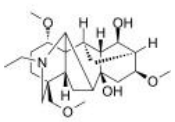
Spadin TFA, a natural peptide derived from a propeptide released in blood, is able to block the **TREK-1** (KCNK2 or K_{2p}2.1) channel activity. Spadin TFA binds specifically to TREK-1 with an affinity of 10 nM. Spadin TFA is an efficient antidepressant in mice.

Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Talatisamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0663

Talatisamine, a aconitum alkaloid, is specific **K^+ channel** blocker. Talatisamine attenuates beta-amyloid oligomers induced neurotoxicity in cultured cortical neurons.

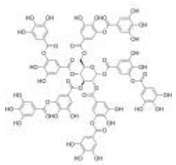


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tannic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2136

Tannic acid is a novel **hERG channel** blocker with IC_{50} of 3.4 μM.

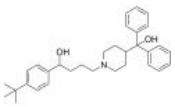


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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.

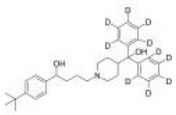


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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.

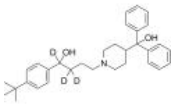


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

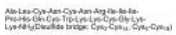


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 μg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tertiapin-Q

Cat. No.: HY-P1275

Tertiapin-Q is a highly selective blocker of **GIRK1/4** heterodimer and **ROMK1** ($Kir_{1.1}$).

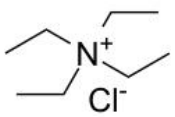


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetraethylammonium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1793

Tetraethylammonium chloride is a non-selective **potassium channel** blocker. Tetraethylammonium chloride is a good substrate for organic cation transporter (OCTN1). Tetraethylammonium chloride antitumor properties.

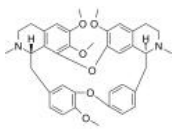


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tetrandrine

(NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) Cat. No.: HY-13764

Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated Ca^{2+} **current** (ICa) and Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ **current**.

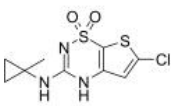


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Tifenazoxide

(NN414) Cat. No.: HY-119322

Tifenazoxide (NN414) is a potent, orally active and SUR1/Kir6.2 selective K^{ATP} **channels** opener. Tifenazoxide has antidiabetic effect, can inhibit glucose stimulated insulin release in vitro and in vivo, and has a beneficial effect on glucose homeostasis.

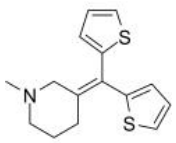


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tipepidine

Cat. No.: HY-121685

Tipepidine reversibly inhibits dopamine (DA) D_2 receptor-mediated **GIRK currents** ($I_{DA(GIRK)}$) with an IC_{50} of 7.0 μM. Tipepidine subsequently activates VTA dopamine neuron. Tipepidine, a non-narcotic antitussive, exerts an antidepressant-like effect.

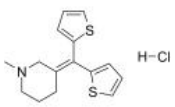


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tipepidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-121685A

Tipepidine hydrochloride reversibly inhibits dopamine (DA) D_2 receptor-mediated **GIRK currents** ($I_{DA(GIRK)}$) with an IC_{50} of 7.0 μM. Tipepidine hydrochloride subsequently activates VTA dopamine neuron. Tipepidine hydrochloride, a non-narcotic antitussive, exerts an antidepressant-like effect.

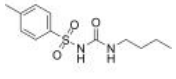


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tolbutamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0401

Tolbutamide is a first generation potassium channel blocker, sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic drug. Target: Potassium Channel Tolbutamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).

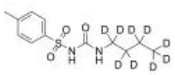


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tolbutamide-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0401S

Tolbutamide-d9 is the deuterium labeled Tolbutamide. Tolbutamide is a first generation potassium channel blocker, sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic drug.



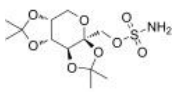
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Topiramate

(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)

Cat. No.: HY-B0122

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.



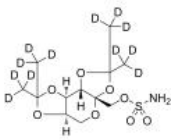
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Topiramate D12

(McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)

Cat. No.: HY-110234

Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.

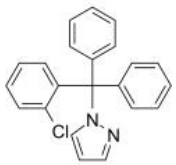


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TRAM-34

Cat. No.: HY-13519

TRAM-34 is a highly selective blocker of intermediate-conductance calcium-activated K^+ channel (**IKCa1**) (K_d=20 nM).

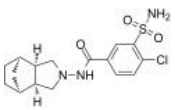


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tripamide

Cat. No.: HY-106570

Tripamide is an orally active sulfonamide-derived diuretic **antihypertensive agent**.

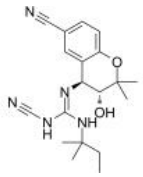


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

U89232

Cat. No.: HY-U00173

U-89232 appears to be a cardioselective K_{ATP} channel opener.

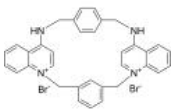


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UCL 1684 dibromide

Cat. No.: HY-108579

UCL 1684 (dibromide) is a first nanomolar, non-peptidic small conductance calcium-activated potassium (**SK**) channel blocker. UCL 1684 (dibromide) is effective in preventing the development of atrial fibrillation due to potent atrial-selective inhibition of I_{Na}.

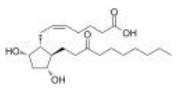


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Unoprostone

Cat. No.: HY-106916

Unoprostone, a prostaglandin F2α analogs (PGAs), activates **BK channels** to reduce oxidative stress- and light-induced retinal cell death, and phagocytotic dysfunction. Unoprostone reduces intraocular pressure and is used topically for glaucoma or ocular hypertension.



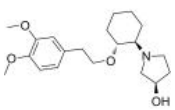
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vernakalant

(RSD1235)

Cat. No.: HY-14182

Vernakalant(RSD-1235) is an investigational mixed ion channel blocker that can terminate acute atrial fibrillation (AF) in humans at 2 to 5 mg/kg and may be more atrial-selective than available agents; in treatment of antiarrhythmic.



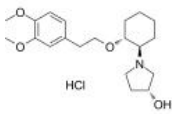
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vernakalant Hydrochloride

(RSD1235 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14183

Vernakalant hydrochloride is a mixed voltage- and frequency-dependent **Na**$^+$ and atria-preferred **K**$^+$ **channel** blocker.



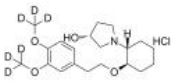
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vernakalant-d6 hydrochloride

(RSD1235-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14182S

Vernakalant-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Vernakalant.

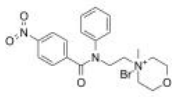


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verruculogen

Cat. No.: HY-N6688

Verruculogen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verruculogen inhibits Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channels. Verruculogen is an **M phase** inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.

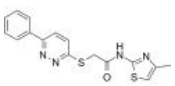


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

VU 0240551

Cat. No.: HY-16689

VU 0240551 is a potent neuronal K-Cl cotransporter **KCC2** inhibitor (IC_{50}=560 nM) and is selective versus NKCC1. VU 0240551 also inhibits hERG and L-type Ca^{2+} channels.

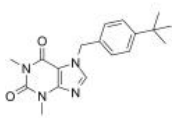


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VU0071063

Cat. No.: HY-124424

VU0071063 is a potent and specific **Kir6.2/SUR1** opener (EC_{50}=7.44 μM) and can be used for investigating **Kir6.2/SUR1** expressed in the pancreas and brain. VU0071063 inhibits insulin secretion by inducing hyperpolarization of β-cell membrane potential.

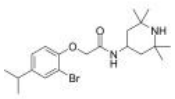


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0134992

Cat. No.: HY-122560

VU0134992 is the first subtype-preferring, orally active and selective **Kir4.1 potassium channel** pore blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.97 μM. VU0134992 is 9-fold selective for homomeric Kir4.1 over Kir4.1/5.1 concatemeric channels (IC_{50}=9 μM) at -120 mV.

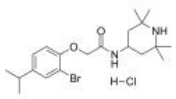


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0134992 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-122560A

VU0134992 hydrochloride is the first subtype-preferring, orally active and selective **Kir4.1 potassium channel** pore blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.97 μM. VU0134992 hydrochloride is 9-fold selective for homomeric Kir4.1 over Kir4.1/5.1 concatemeric channels (IC_{50}=9 μM) at -120 mV.

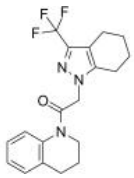


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU041

Cat. No.: HY-118607

VU041 is a first submicromolar-affinity inhibitor of **Anopheles (An.) gambiae** and **Aedes (Ae.) aegypti inward rectifier potassium 1 (Kir1) channels** with IC_{50} values of 2.5μM and 1.7μM, respectively.

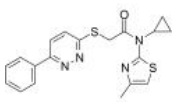


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0463271

Cat. No.: HY-110110

VU0463271 is a selective **KCC2** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 61 nM.

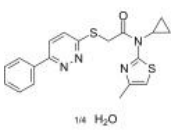


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

VU0463271 quarterhydrate

Cat. No.: HY-110110A

VU0463271 quarterhydrate is a potent **KCC2** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 61 nM.

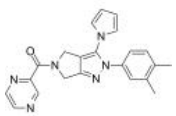


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

VU0529331

Cat. No.: HY-112705

VU0529331 is a modestly selective non-GIRK1-containing G protein-gated, inwardly-rectifying, potassium channel (**non-GIRK1/X**) activator, with EC_{50}s of 5.1 μM and 5.2 μM for GIRK2 and GIRK1/2 in HEK293 cells, respectively, also effective on GIRK4...

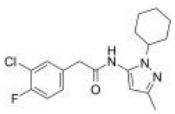


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0810464

Cat. No.: HY-127106

VU0810464 is a potent and selective non-ureaG protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium channels (**GIRK, Kir3**) activator. VU0810464 displays nanomolar potency for neuronal (EC_{50}=165 nM) and GIRK1/4 (EC_{50}=720 nM) channels with improved brain penetration.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VU590

Cat. No.: HY-108595

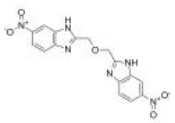
VU590 is a potent and moderately selective **ROMK (Kir1.1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 290 nM. VU590 also inhibits **Kir7.1**, with an IC_{50} of 8 μM. VU590 is not a good probe of ROMK function in the kidney.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU591

Cat. No.: HY-108585A

VU591 is a potent, selective **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.24 μM.

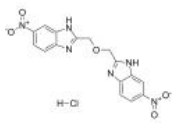


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

VU591 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108585

VU591 hydrochloride is a potent, selective **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.24 μM.

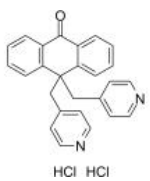


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

XE 991 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108577

XE 991 dihydrochloride, a **Kv7 (KCNQ) channels** blocker, potently inhibits **Kv7.1 (KCNQ1)**, **Kv7.2 (KCNQ2)**, **Kv7.2 + Kv7.3 (KCNQ3)** channel, and **M-current** with IC_{50}s of 0.75 μM, 0.71 μM, 0.6 μM, and 0.98 μM, respectively.

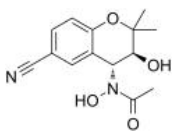


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Y-26763

Cat. No.: HY-101069

Y-26763 is a **K^+ channel** opener and active metabolite of Y-27152. Y-26763 is an ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel activator.

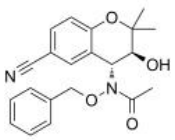


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Y-27152

Cat. No.: HY-108582

Y-27152, a prodrug of the K_{ATP} (Kir6) channel opener Y-26763, is a long-acting **K+ channel** opener with less tachycardia: antihypertensive effects in hypertensive rats and dogs in conscious state.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

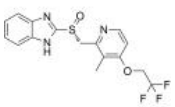
Proton Pump

Proton pump is an integral membrane protein that is capable of moving protons across a biological membrane. Mechanisms are based on conformational changes of the protein structure or on theQ cycle. In cell respiration, the proton pump uses energy to transport protons from the matrix of the mitochondrion to the inter-membrane space. It is an active pump, that generates a protonconcentration gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane, because there are more protons outside the matrix than inside. The difference in pH and electric charge (ignoring differences inbuffer capacity) creates an electrochemical potential difference that works similar to that of a battery or energy storing unit for the cell. The process could also be seen as analogous to cycling uphill or charging a battery for later use, as it produces potential energy. The proton pump does not create energy, but forms a gradient that stores energy for later use.

(R)-Lansoprazole

(Dexlansoprazole) Cat. No.: HY-13662B

(R)-Lansoprazole is the R enantiomer of Lansoprazole, Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.

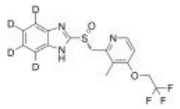


Purity: 95.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

(R)-Lansoprazole-d4

(Dexlansoprazole-d4) Cat. No.: HY-13662BS

(R)-Lansoprazole-d4 is deuterium labeled (R)-Lansoprazole. (R)-Lansoprazole is the R enantiomer of Lansoprazole, Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.

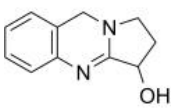


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Vasicine

((±)-Peganine) Cat. No.: HY-N7031

(±)-Vasicine is the racemate of Vasicine. Vasicine (Peganine) significantly inhibits H^+-K^+-ATPase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 73.47 μg/mL. Anti-ulcer activity. Vasicine shows significant anti-secretory, antioxidant and cytoprotective effect.

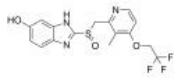


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Hydroxylansoprazole

(AG1908) Cat. No.: HY-118283

5-Hydroxylansoprazole (AG1908) is an active metabolite of Lansoprazole in plasma. Lansoprazole is metabolized by CYP2C19 forming 5-Hydroxylansoprazole. Lansoprazole is a gastric **proton-pump** inhibitor and is effective in the treatment of various peptic diseases.

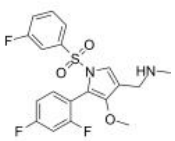


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Abeprazan

(DWP14012; Fexuprazan) Cat. No.: HY-109079

Abeprazan (DWP14012) is a **potassium-competitive acid** blocker. Abeprazan inhibits H^+, K^+- ATPase by reversible potassium-competitive ionic binding with no acid activation required.

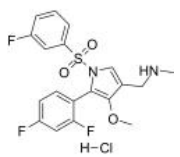


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Abeprazan hydrochloride

(DWP14012 hydrochloride; Fexuprazan hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-109079A

Abeprazan hydrochloride (DWP14012 hydrochloride) is a **potassium-competitive acid** blocker. Abeprazan hydrochloride inhibits H^+, K^+- ATPase by reversible potassium-competitive ionic binding with no acid activation required.

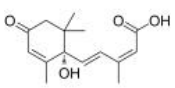


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Abscisic acid

((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid; ABA) Cat. No.: HY-100560

Abscisic acid ((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid), an orally active phytohormone in fruits and vegetables, is an endogenously produced mammalian hormone. Abscisic acid is a growth inhibitor and can regulate many aspects of plant growth and development.

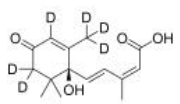


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Abscisic acid-d6

((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid-d6; ABA-d6) Cat. No.: HY-100560S

Abscisic acid-d6 (ABA-d6) is deuterium labeled Abscisic acid. Abscisic acid inhibits **proton pump** (H^+-**ATPase**).

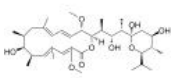


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

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.

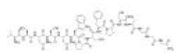


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Caloxin 2A1

Cat. No.: HY-P3278

Caloxin 2A1 is an extracellular **plasma membrane Ca^{2+}-ATPase (PMCA)** peptide inhibitor. Caloxin 2A1 does not affect basal Mg^{2+}-ATPase or Na^+-K^+-ATPase.

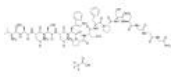


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caloxin 2A1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3278A

Caloxin 2A1 TFA is an extracellular **plasma membrane Ca^{2+}-ATPase (PMCA)** peptide inhibitor. Caloxin 2A1 TFA does not affect basal Mg^{2+}-ATPase or Na^{+}-K^{+}-ATPase.

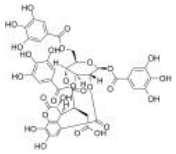


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Chebulinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2033

Chebulinic acid is a potent natural inhibitor of M. tuberculosis DNA gyrase, also can inhibit SMAD-3 phosphorylation, inhibit H+ K+-ATPase activity.



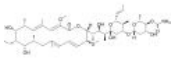
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Concanamycin A

(Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1724

Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific **vacuolar type H^{+}-ATPase (V-ATPase)** inhibitor.

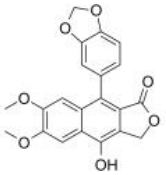


Purity: 97.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg, 50 μg

Diphyllin

Cat. No.: HY-N2532

Diphyllin is an arylnaphthalene lignan isolated from Justicia procumbens and is a potent **HIV-1** inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.38 μM. Diphyllin is active against **vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)** and **influenza virus**.

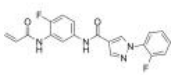


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

EN6

Cat. No.: HY-128892

EN6 is a small-molecule in vivo activator of **autophagy** that covalently targets cysteine 277 in the ATP6V1A subunit of the lysosomal the **vacuolar H^{+} ATPase (v-ATPase)**.



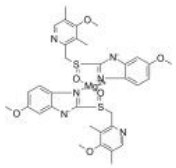
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Esomeprazole magnesium

((S)-Omeprazole magnesium; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium)

Cat. No.: HY-B1446

Esomeprazole magnesium ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium) is a potent and orally active **H^{+}, K^{+}-ATPase** inhibitor. Esomeprazole magnesium has the potential for upper intestinal disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease research.

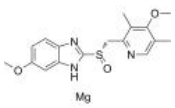


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Esomeprazole magnesium salt ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-17021A

Esomeprazole magnesium salt ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the **H^{+}, K^{+}-ATPase** in gastric parietal cells.

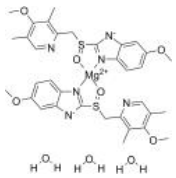


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate; (-)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17022

Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate ((S)-Omeprazole magnesium trihydrate) is a potent and orally active **H^{+}, K^{+}-ATPase** inhibitor. Esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate has the potential for upper intestinal disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease research.

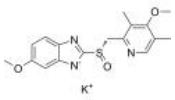


Purity: 95.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Esomeprazole potassium salt ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt; (-)-Omeprazole potassium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-17021B

Esomeprazole potassium salt ((S)-Omeprazole potassium salt) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the **H^{+}, K^{+}-ATPase** in gastric parietal cells.



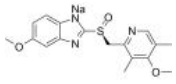
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Esomeprazole sodium

((S)-Omeprazole sodium; (-)-Omeprazole sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-17023

Esomeprazole sodium ((S)-Omeprazole sodium) is a potent and orally active **proton pump** inhibitor. Esomeprazole reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the **H^{+}, K^{+}-ATPase** in gastric parietal cells.

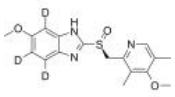


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Esomeprazole-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17021S1

Esomeprazole-d3 is deuterium labeled Esomeprazole. Esomeprazole ((S)-Omeprazole) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the H+, K+-ATPase in gastric parietal cells.

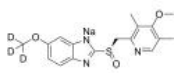


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Esomeprazole-d3 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-17021S

Esomeprazole-d3 sodium is the deuterium labeled Esomeprazole. Esomeprazole ((S)-Omeprazole) is a potent and orally active proton pump inhibitor and reduces acid secretion through inhibition of the **H^+, K^+-ATPase** in gastric parietal cells.



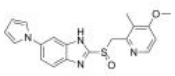
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilaprazole

(IY-81149)

Cat. No.: HY-101664

Ilaprazole (IY-81149) is an orally active **proton pump** inhibitor. Ilaprazole irreversibly inhibits **H^+/K^+-ATPase** in a dose-dependent manner with an **IC_{50}** of pump inhibitory activity of 6 μM in rabbit parietal cell preparation.



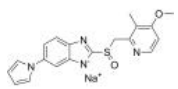
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ilaprazole sodium

(IY-81149 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B2145

Ilaprazole (IY-81149) sodium is an orally active **proton pump** inhibitor. Ilaprazole sodium irreversibly inhibits **H^+/K^+-ATPase** in a dose-dependent manner with an **IC_{50}** of 6 μM in rabbit parietal cell preparation.

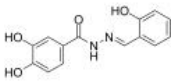


Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KM91104

Cat. No.: HY-135474

KM91104, a cell-permeable **V-ATPase** inhibitor, specifically targets the a3-b2 subunits of V-ATPase.



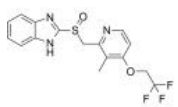
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lansoprazole

(AG-1749)

Cat. No.: HY-13662

Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is an orally active proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid. Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is a potent brain penetrant **neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)** inhibitor (exosome inhibitor).

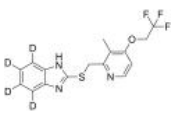


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Lansoprazole Sulfide D4

Cat. No.: HY-W013186S

Lansoprazole Sulfide D4 is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole Sulfide. Lansoprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of the **proton pump** inhibitor Lansoprazole.



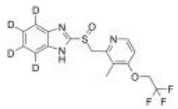
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lansoprazole-d4

(AG-1749-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13662S

Lansoprazole D4 (AG-1749 D4) is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole. Lansoprazole is a **proton pump** inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.



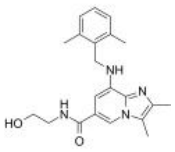
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Linaprazan

(AZD0865)

Cat. No.: HY-100412

Linaprazan (AZD0865) inhibits gastric H+,K+-ATPase by K+-competitive binding. (IC50: 1.0 ± 0.2 μM) It is a acid-suppressing agents with rapid onset of action and potent acid inhibition. In vitro: Linaprazan can inhibit the final step in acid secretion.

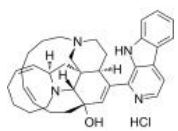


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Manzamine A hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-117025A

Manzamine A hydrochloride, an orally active beta-carboline alkaloid, inhibits specifically **GSK-3β** and **CDK-5** with **IC_{50}**s of 10.2 μM and 1.5 μM, respectively. Manzamine A hydrochloride targets **vacuolar ATPases** and inhibits **autophagy** in pancreatic cancer cells.

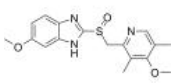


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Omeprazole

(H 16868) Cat. No.: HY-B0113

Omeprazole (H 16868), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole shows competitive inhibition of **CYP2C19** activity with a K_i of 2 to 6 μM.

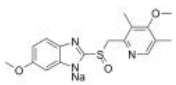


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Omeprazole sodium

(H 16868 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-B0113A

Omeprazole sodium (H 16868 sodium), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole sodium shows competitive inhibition of **CYP2C19** activity with a K_i of 2 to 6 μM.

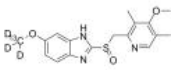


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Omeprazole-13CD3

(H 16868-13CD3) Cat. No.: HY-B0113S3

Omeprazole-13CD3 (H 16868-13CD3) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole (H 16868), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.

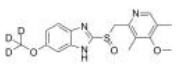


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Omeprazole-d3

(H 16868-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0113S

Omeprazole D3 (H 16868 D3) is deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole, a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.

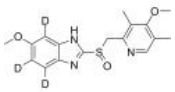


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Omeprazole-d3-1

(H 16868-d3-1) Cat. No.: HY-B0113S1

Omeprazole-d3-1 (H 16868-d3-1) is the deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole (H 16868), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.

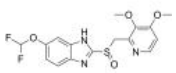


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

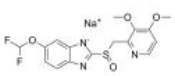


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

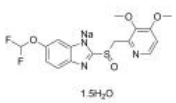


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

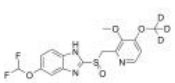


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

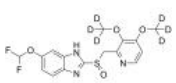


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

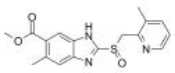


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picoprazole

Cat. No.: HY-15384

Picoprazole is a specific inhibitor of **H^+/K^+-ATPase** with **IC_{50}** of 3.1±0.4 μM.



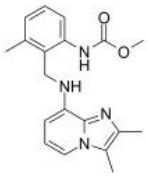
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pumaprazole

(BY-841)

Cat. No.: HY-19223

Pumaprazole is a reversible **proton pump** antagonist.



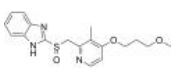
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

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.



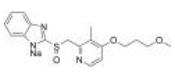
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.

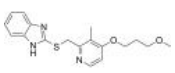


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Rabeprazole Sulfide

Cat. No.: HY-W003467

Rabeprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a **proton pump** inhibitor that suppresses gastric acid secretion through an interaction with (H^+/K^+)-ATPase in gastric parietal cells. Rabeprazole markedly inhibits the motility of **H. pylori**.



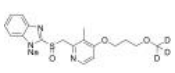
Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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**.



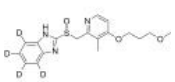
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.



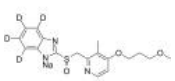
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.

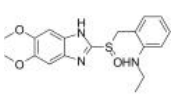


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S3337

Cat. No.: HY-U00222

S3337 is an H^+, K^+-ATPase inhibitor.

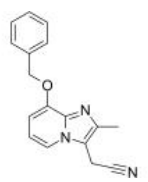


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCH28080

Cat. No.: HY-103261

SCH28080 is a reversible, K^+-competitive inhibitor of the **gastric H,K-ATPase**, with a **K_i** of 0.12 μM. SCH28080 is an effective inhibitor of acid secretion in vivo and with anti-gastric ulcer activity.

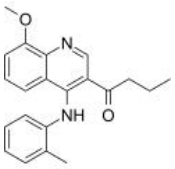


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

SKF96067

Cat. No.: HY-U00042

SKF96067 is a reversible inhibitor of the gastric **H^+/K^+-ATPase**.



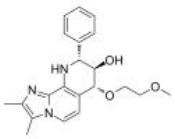
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soraprazan

(BYK61359)

Cat. No.: HY-100414

Soraprazan (BYK61359) is a selective, reversible K-competitive inhibitor of the **H,K-ATPase** (K_i=6.4 nM), with an IC_{50} of 0.19 μM in gastric glands. Soraprazan binds to the H,K-ATPase with a Kd of 28.27 nM.



Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tegoprazan

Cat. No.: HY-17623

Tegoprazan, a potassium-competitive acid blocker, is a potent, oral active and highly selective inhibitor of gastric **H^+/K^+-ATPase** that could control gastric acid secretion and motility, with **IC_{50}** values ranging from 0.29-0.52 μM for porcine, canine, and human H^+/K^+-ATPases in vitro.

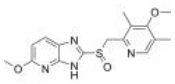
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenatoprazole

(TU-199)

Cat. No.: HY-17421

Tenatoprazole (TU-199) is an orally active imidazopyridine-based **proton pump** inhibitor with a prolonged plasma half-life. Tenatoprazole inhibits hog gastric **H^+/K^+-ATPase** activity with an IC_{50} of 6.2 μM.



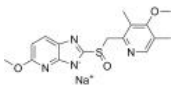
Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Tenatoprazole sodium

(TU-199 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-17421A

Tenatoprazole sodium (TU-199 sodium) is a **proton pump** inhibitor; inhibits hog gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase with an **IC_{50}** of 6.2 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thonzonium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B1246

Thonzonium bromide is an antibacterial agent that is structurally similar to Farnesol (HY-Y0248A).

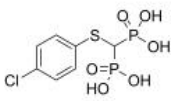
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tiludronate

(Tiludronic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-A0213

Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid), an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders. Tiludronate is a potent inhibitor of the osteoclast vacuolar H(+)-ATPase. Antiresorptive and anti-inflammatory properties.



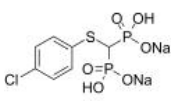
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiludronate disodium

(Tiludronic acid disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-A0213A

Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid) disodium, an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders. Tiludronate is a potent inhibitor of the osteoclast vacuolar H(+)-ATPase. Antiresorptive and anti-inflammatory properties.



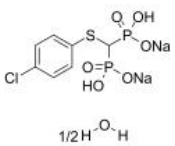
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tiludronate disodium hemihydrate

(Tiludronic acid disodium hemihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0213B

Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid) disodium hemihydrate, an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate disodium hemihydrate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders.



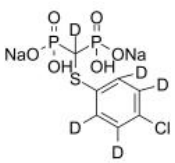
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiludronate-d5 sodium

(Tiludronic acid-d5 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-A0213AS

Tiludronate-d5 (Tiludronic acid-d5) sodiumis the deuterium labeled Tiludronate disodium. Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid) disodium, an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders.

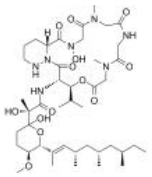


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verucopeptin

Cat. No.: HY-P2657

Verucopeptin is a potent **HIF-1** (IC_{50}=0.22 μM) inhibitor and decreases the expression of HIF-1 target genes and HIF-1α protein levels.



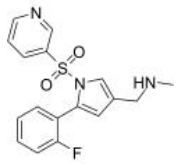
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 μg

Vonoprazan

(TAK-438 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-100007

Vonoprazan (TAK-438 free base), a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), is a potent and orally active **potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB)**, with antisecretory activity.



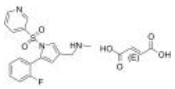
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Vonoprazan Fumarate

(TAK-438)

Cat. No.: HY-15295

Vonoprazan Fumarate (TAK-438), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is a potent and orally active **potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB)**, with antisecretory activity.

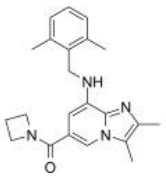


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Zastaprazan

Cat. No.: HY-139557

Zastaprazan is a **proton pump** inhibitor (WO2018008929). Zastaprazan can be used for the research of gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases or gastric acid-related diseases.

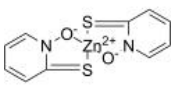


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zinc Pyrithione

Cat. No.: HY-B0572

Zinc Pyrithione is an antifungal and antibacterial agent disrupting membrane transport by blocking the proton pump. Zinc Pyrithione is also a copper ionophore that delivers copper into cells and is a useful tool for studying cuproptosis.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

SGLT

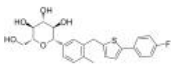
Sodium-dependent glucose cotransporters

SGLTs (Sodium-dependent glucose cotransporters) are a family of glucose transporters and contribute to glucose reabsorption. The two most well-known members of SGLT family are SGLT1 and SGLT2, which are members of the SLC5A gene family. The two transporters are of primary importance for glucose homeostasis by absorbing glucose from the diet in the small intestine (via SGLT1) and by reabsorbing the filtered glucose in the tubular system of the kidney (primarily SGLT2; to smaller extent via SGLT1); the latter process returns glucose into the blood stream and prevents urinary glucose loss. SGLT1 and SGLT2 have been proposed as a novel therapeutic strategy for diabetes and cardiomyopathy.

SGLT Inhibitors

Canagliflozin
(JNJ 28431754) Cat. No.: HY-10451

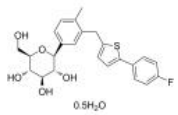
Canagliflozin (JNJ 28431754) is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM, 3.7 nM, and 4.4 nM for mSGLT2, rSGLT2, and hSGLT2 in CHOK cells, respectively.



Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Canagliflozin hemihydrate
(JNJ 28431754 hemihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-I0383

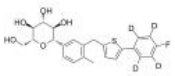
Canagliflozin hemihydrate (JNJ28431754 hemihydrate) is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM, 3.7 nM, and 4.4 nM for mSGLT2, rSGLT2, and hSGLT2 in CHOK cells, respectively.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Canagliflozin-d4
(JNJ 28431754-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10451S

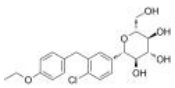
Canagliflozin D4 is a deuterium labeled Canagliflozin. Canagliflozin is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dapagliflozin
(BMS-512148) Cat. No.: HY-10450

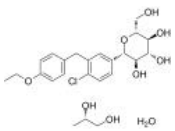
Dapagliflozin (BMS-512148), a new type of drug used to treat diabetes mellitus (DM), is a competitive sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor, which results in excretion of glucose into the urine. Dapagliflozin induces **HIF1** expression and attenuates renal IR injury.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate)
(BMS-512148 (2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-10450A

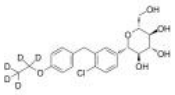
Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) is the S-enantiomer of Dapagliflozin 1,2-propanediol, hydrate.



Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapagliflozin-d5
(BMS-512148-d5) Cat. No.: HY-10450S

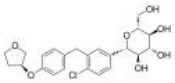
Dapagliflozin D5 (BMS-512148 D5) is a deuterium labeled Dapagliflozin. Dapagliflozin is a competitive SGLT2 inhibitor.



Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Empagliflozin
(BI 10773) Cat. No.: HY-15409

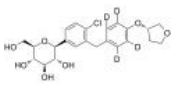
Empagliflozin (BI 107730 is a selective sodium glucose cotransporter-2 (**SGLT-2**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.1 nM for human SGLT-2.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Empagliflozin-d4
(BI 10773-d4) Cat. No.: HY-15409S

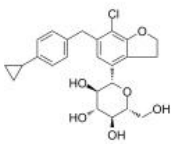
Empagliflozin-d4 is deuterium labeled Empagliflozin. Empagliflozin (BI 107730 is a selective sodium glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitor with an IC50 of 3.1 nM for human SGLT-2.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enavogliflozin
(DWP-16001) Cat. No.: HY-109144

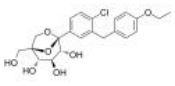
Enavogliflozin (DWP-16001), an antidiabetic agent, is an orally active, best-in-class and selective sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (**SGLT-2**) inhibitor.



Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ertugliflozin
(PF-04971729) Cat. No.: HY-15461

Ertugliflozin (PF-04971729) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2), with an IC_{50} of 0.877 nM for h-SGLT2. Has the potential for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.



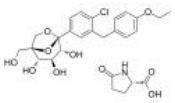
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ertugliflozin L-pyroglutamic acid

(PF-04971729 L-pyroglutamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-15461A

Ertugliflozin L-pyroglutamic acid (PF-04971729 L-pyroglutamic acid) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2), with an IC_{50} of 0.877 nM for h-SGLT2. Has the potential for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

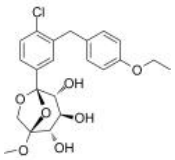


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

HSK0935

Cat. No.: HY-101782

HSK0935 is a potent, highly selective and orally available **SGLT2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.3 nM. Antihyperglycemic activities.



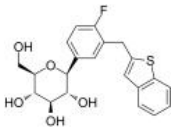
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ipragliflozin

(ASP1941)

Cat. No.: HY-14894

Ipragliflozin (ASP1941) is an orally active and selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 7.38 and 1876 nM, 6.73 and 1166 nM, 5.64 and 1380 nM for human SGLT2 and SGLT1, rat SGLT2 and SGLT1, mouse SGLT2 and SGLT1, respectively. Antidiabetic agent.

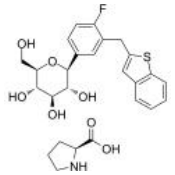


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ipragliflozin (L-Proline)

Cat. No.: HY-14894A

Ipragliflozin (L-Proline) is a highly potent and selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.8 nM; little and NO potency for SGLT1/3/4/5/6.



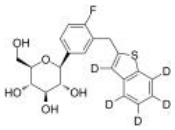
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ipragliflozin-d5

(ASP1941-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-14894S

Ipragliflozin-d5 (ASP1941-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ipragliflozin.

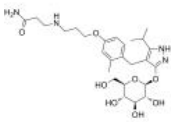


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KGA-2727

Cat. No.: HY-123797

KGA-2727 is a first selective, high-affinity and orally active **SGLT1** inhibitor with **K_i**s of 97.4 nM and 43.5 nM for **human** and **rat SGLT1**, respectively. The selectivity ratios (**K_i** for SGLT2/**K_i** for **SGLT1**) of KGA-2727 are 140 (human) and 390 (rat). KGA-2727 has antidiabetic efficacy.

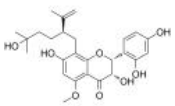


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kushenol K

Cat. No.: HY-117010

Kushenol K, a flavonoid antioxidant isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol K is a **cytochrome P-450 3A4 (CYP3A4)** inhibitor with a **K_i** value of 1.35 μM. Kushenol K shows weak antiviral activity against **HSV-2** (**EC_{50}** of 147 μM).



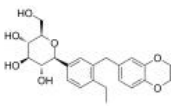
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Licogliflozin

(LIK066)

Cat. No.: HY-109092

Licogliflozin is a sodium glucose cotransporter (**SGLT1** and **SGLT2**) inhibitor.



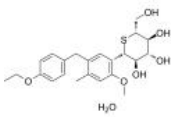
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luseogliflozin hydrate

(TS 071 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10449A

Luseogliflozin (TS 071) hydrate is a selective potent and orally active second-generation sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50}of2.26 nM. Luseogliflozin hydrate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LX2761

Cat. No.: HY-101122

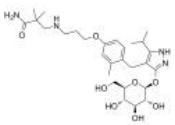
LX2761 is chemically stable and potent inhibitor against **sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 1 (SGLT1)** and **SGLT2** in vitro with **IC_{50}**s of 2.2 nM and 2.7nM for hSGLT1 and hSGLT2, but displays specific SGLT1 inhibition in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mizagliflozin (DSP-3235 free base; KGA-3235 free base; GSK-1614235 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-17638

Mizagliflozin (DSP-3235 free base) is a potent, orally active and selective **SGLT1** inhibitor, with a K_i of 27 nM for human SGLT1. Mizagliflozin displays 303-fold selectivity over SGLT2.

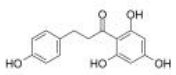


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792)

Cat. No.: HY-N0142

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a flavonoid extracted from Prunus mandshurica, has anti-inflammatory activities. Phloridzin is a specific, competitive and orally active inhibitor of **sodium/glucose cotransporters** in the intestine (SGLT1) and kidney (SGLT2).

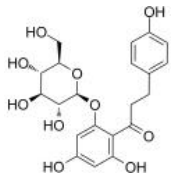


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Phlorizin (Floridzin; NSC 2833)

Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Phlorizin is a non-selective **SGLT** inhibitor with K_is of 300 and 39 nM for **hSGLT1** and **hSGLT2**, respectively. Phlorizin is also a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor.

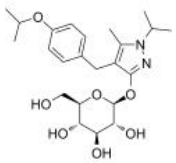


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Remogliflozin (Remogliflozin A)

Cat. No.: HY-13414

Remogliflozin is a potent and selective inhibitor of **SGLT2** (sodium-glucose cotransporter 2) with K_is of 12.4 and 26 nM for human and rat SGLT2, respectively.

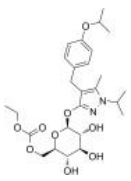


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Remogliflozin etabonate (GSK189075)

Cat. No.: HY-14945

Remogliflozin etabonate (GSK189075) is an orally active, selective and low-affinity **sodium glucose cotransporter (SGLT2)** inhibitor with K_i values of 1.95 μM, 2.14 μM, 43.1 μM, 8.57 μM for hSGLT2, rSGLT2, hSGLT1, rSGLT1, respectively.

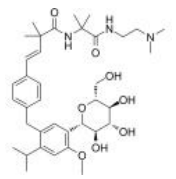


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SGL5213

Cat. No.: HY-114308

SGL5213 is a potent, oral active and low-absorbable **sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 1 (SGLT1)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 29 nM and 20 nM for hSGLT1 and hSGLT2, respectively. SGL5213 has potential to treat type 2 diabetes treatment.

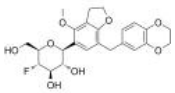


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGLT inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112807

SGLT inhibitor-1 is a potent dual inhibitor of **sodium glucose co-transporter proteins (SGLTs)**, inhibits hSGLT1 and hSGLT2 with IC_{50}s of 43 nM and 9 nM, respectively.

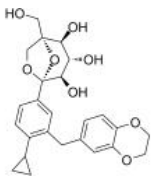


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGLT1/2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138944

SGLT1/2-IN-1 is a dual SGLT1/SGLT2 inhibitor extract from WO2015032272A1, compound 2 .

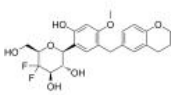


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGLT1/2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-145357

SGLT1/2-IN-2 demonstrates potent dual inhibitory activities (IC_{50} = 96 nM for SGLT1 and IC_{50} = 1.3 nM for SGLT2).

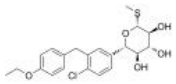


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sotagliflozin (LX-4211; LP-802034)

Cat. No.: HY-15516

Sotagliflozin (LX-4211) is a potent dual SGLT2/1 inhibitor. Antidiabetic agents.

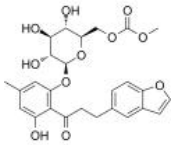


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

T-1095

Cat. No.: HY-106158

T-1095 is a selective and orally active **Na^+-glucose cotransporter (SGLT)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 22.8 μM and 2.3 μM for human SGLT1 and SGLT2, respectively. T-1095 can be used for diabetes research.



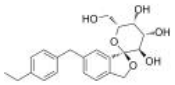
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tofogliflozin

(CSG452)

Cat. No.: HY-14902

Tofogliflozin(CSG-452) is a potent and highly specific sodium/glucose cotransporter 2(SGLT2) inhibitor with Ki values of 2.9, 14.9, and 6.4 nM for human, rat, and mouse SGLT2.



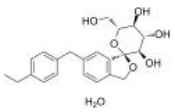
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tofogliflozin (hydrate)

(CSG-452 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13413

Tofogliflozin hydrate (CSG-452 hydrate) is a potent and highly specific **sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.9 nM and **K_i** values of 2.9 nM, 14.9 nM, and 6.4 nM for human, rat, and mouse **SGLT2**.

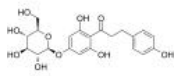


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Trilobatin

Cat. No.: HY-N4100

Trilobatin, a natural sweetener derived from Lithocarpus polystachyus Rehd, Trilobatin is an **HIV-1** entry inhibitor targeting the HIV-1 Gp41 envelope. Neuroprotective effects.

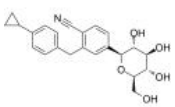


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL,

Velagliflozin

Cat. No.: HY-109018

Velagliflozin is an orally available sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor, with anti-diabetic activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium Channel

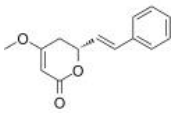
Na channels; Na+ channels

Sodium channels are integral membrane proteins that form ion channels, conducting sodium ions (Na^+) through a cell's plasma membrane. They are classified according to the trigger that opens the channel for such ions, i.e. either a voltage-change (Voltage-gated, voltage-sensitive, or voltage-dependent sodium channel also called VGSCs or Nav channel) or a binding of a substance (a ligand) to the channel (ligand-gated sodium channels). In excitable cells such as neurons, myocytes, and certain types of glia, sodium channels are responsible for the rising phase of action potentials. Voltage-gated Na+ channels can exist in any of three distinct states: deactivated (closed), activated (open), or inactivated (closed). Ligand-gated sodium channels are activated by binding of a ligand instead of a change in membrane potential.

(+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na^+ and Ca^{2+} channels.



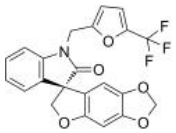
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(R)-Funapide

((R)-TV 45070; (R)-XEN402)

Cat. No.: HY-16723A

(R)-Funapide ((R)-TV 45070) is the less active R-enantiomer of Funapide. Funapide is a potent Nav1.7 sodium channel blocker that can be used for pain research.



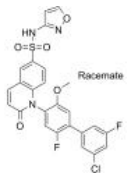
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(Rac)-AMG8379

((Rac)-AMG8380)

Cat. No.: HY-108425B

(Rac)-AMG8379 ((Rac)-AMG8380) is a racemate of AMG8379. AMG8379 is a potent, orally active and selective sulfonamide antagonist of NaV1.7, with IC_{50}s of 8.5 and 18.6 nM for hNaV1.7 and mNaV1.7, respectively .



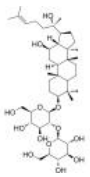
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na^+** and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

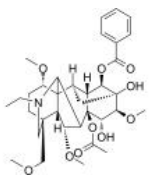


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Deoxyaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N2164

3-Deoxyaconitine a diterpenoid alkaloid, is a sodium channel activator.



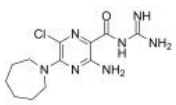
Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

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.

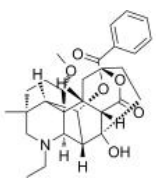


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

6-Benzoylheteratisine

Cat. No.: HY-N9404

6-Benzoylheteratisine is a naturally occurring antagonist of the Na^+ channel activator aconitine.

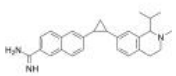


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

A-317567

Cat. No.: HY-122135

A-317567 is a potent **acid-sensing ion channel 3 (ASIC-3)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.025 μM. A-317567 has antidepressant and antinociception effects.

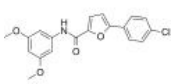


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-803467

Cat. No.: HY-11079

A-803467 is a potent and selective tetrodotoxin-resistant **$Na_v1.8$ sodium channel** blocker (**IC_{50}**=8 nM). A-803467 has shown significant anti-nociception in neuropathic and inflammatory pain models.

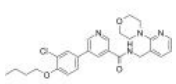


Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

A-887826

Cat. No.: HY-100080

A-887826 is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and voltage-dependent **Na(v)1.8 sodium channel** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 11 nM . A-887826 attenuates neuropathic tactile allodynia in vivo.

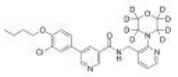


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-887826-d8

Cat. No.: HY-100080S

A-887826-d8 is the deuterium labeled A-887826. A-887826 is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and voltage-dependent **Na(v)1.8 sodium channel** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 11 nM . A-887826 attenuates neuropathic tactile allodynia in vivo.

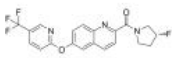


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

ABBV-318

Cat. No.: HY-146069

ABBV-318 is a potent **Nav1.7/ Nav1.8** blocker, with **IC_{50}**s of 2.8 μM and 3.8 μM for **hNav1.7** and **hNav1.8**, respectively. ABBV-318 can be used for the research of pain.



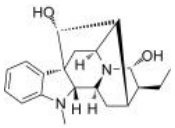
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ajmaline

(Cardiorythmine; (+)-Ajmaline)

Cat. No.: HY-B1167

Ajmaline (Cardiorythmine) is a **sodium channel** blocking, class 1A anti-arrhythmic agent. Ajmaline blocks HERG currents with an IC_{50} of 1 μM in HEK cells and 42.3 μM in Xenopus oocytes. Ajmaline can be used for the research of the ventricular tachyarrhythmia.

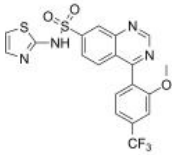


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

AM-2099

Cat. No.: HY-100727

AM-2099 is a potent and selective inhibitor of voltage-gated sodium channel **Nav1.7** with an **IC_{50}** of 0.16 μM for human Nav1.7.

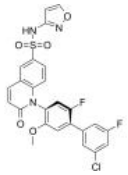


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG8379

Cat. No.: HY-108425

AMG8379 is a potent, orally active and selective sulfonamide antagonist of the **voltage-gated sodium channel NaV1.7**, with **IC_{50}**s of 8.5 and 18.6 nM for hNaV1.7 and mNaV1.7, respectively.

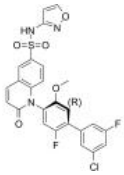


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG8380

Cat. No.: HY-108425A

AMG8380, an orally active and less active enantiomer of AMG8379, can serves as a negative control. AMG8380 inhibits human and mouse voltage-gated sodium channel **NaV1.7** with **IC_{50}**s of 0.907 and 0.387 μM, respectively.



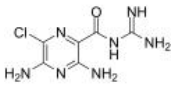
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



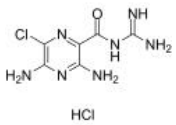
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



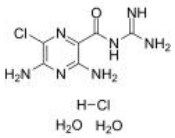
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

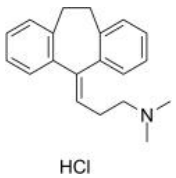


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Amitriptyline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0527A

Amitriptyline hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT)** and **noradrenaline reuptake transporter (NET)**, with K_is of 3.45 nM and 13.3 nM for human SERT and NET, respectively.

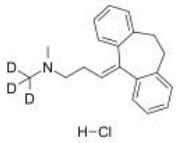


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135096

Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline (hydrochloride).

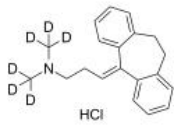


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0527AS

Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline hydrochloride.

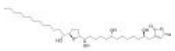


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Annonacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of **sodium/potassium (NKA)** and **sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps**.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

APETx2

Cat. No.: HY-P1346

APETx2, a sea anemone peptide from Anthopleura elegantissima, is a selective and reversible **ASIC3** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 63 nM. APETx2 directly inhibits the ASIC3 channel by acting at its external side. APETx2 could reverses acidinduced and inflammatory pain.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

APETx2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1346A

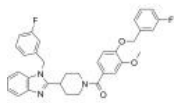
APETx2 TFA, a sea anemone peptide from Anthopleura elegantissima, is a selective and reversible **ASIC3** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 63 nM. APETx2 directly inhibits the ASIC3 channel by acting at its external side. APETx2 could reverses acidinduced and inflammatory pain.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ194

Cat. No.: HY-145169

AZ194 is a first-in-class, orally active inhibitor of **CRMP2-Ubc9 interaction** and inhibitor of **NaV1.7** (IC_{50}=1.2 μM). AZ194 blocks SUMOylation of CRMP2 to selectively reduce the amount of surface-expressed NaV1.7. Antinociceptive effects.

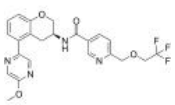


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-3161

Cat. No.: HY-117714

AZD-3161 is a potent and selective blocker of **$Na_V1.7$ channel**, with a **pIC_{50}** of 7.1. AZD-3161 can be used for the research of neuropathic and inflammatory pain.



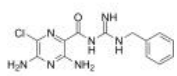
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzamil

(Benzylamiloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1546

Benzamil (Benzylamiloride), an Amiloride analogue, is a **Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}~100 nM). Benzamil also is a non-selective **Deg/epithelial sodium channels (ENaC)** blocker, and can potentiate myogenic vasoconstriction.



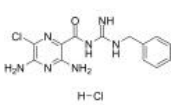
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzamil hydrochloride

(Benzylamiloride hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1546A

Benzamil hydrochloride (Benzylamiloride hydrochloride), an Amiloride analogue, is a Na^+/Ca^{2+} exchanger (NCX) inhibitor (IC_{50}~100 nM).

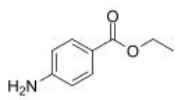


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzocaine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0258

Benzocaine shares a common receptor with all othe rLAs in the voltage-gated **Na^+ channel**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 mM tested with a potential of +30 mV.

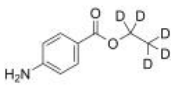


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Benzocaine-(ethyl-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0258S1

Benzocaine-(ethyl-d5) is the deuterium labeled Benzocaine. Benzocaine shares a common receptor with all othe rLAs in the voltage-gated **Na^+ channel**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 mM tested with a potential of +30 mV.

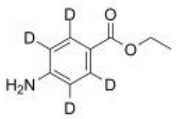


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzocaine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-Y0258S

Benzocaine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Benzocaine. Benzocaine shares a common receptor with all othe rLAs in the voltage-gated **Na^+ channel**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 mM tested with a potential of +30 mV.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzonatate

(Benzononatine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1551

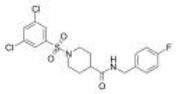
Benzonatate (Benzononatine) is a peripheral oral antitussive that dampens the activity of **cough stretch receptors**. Benzonatate has **sodium channel**-blocking properties and local anesthetic effects on the respiratory stretch receptors due to a tetracaine-like metabolite.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI 01383298

Cat. No.: HY-124738

BI 01383298 is a potent inhibitor of the **sodium-citrate co-transporter (SLC13A5)** that is highly expressed in the liver.

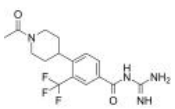


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-9627

Cat. No.: HY-18071

BI-9627 is potent sodium-hydrogen exchanger isoform 1 **(NHE1)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 6 and 31 nM in intracellular pH recovery (pHi) and human platelet swelling assays, respectively.

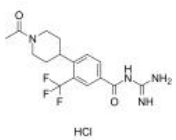


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

BI-9627 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18071A

BI-9627 hydrochloride is potent sodium-hydrogen exchanger isoform 1 (NHE1) inhibitor, with IC50s of 6 and 31 nM in intracellular pH recovery (pHi) and human platelet swelling assays, respectively.

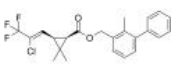


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bifenthrin

Cat. No.: HY-B0824

Bifenthrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that prolongs opening of sodium channels resulting in membrane depolarization and conductance block in the insect nervous system.

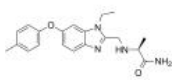


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bliretrigine

Cat. No.: HY-145558

Bliretrigine is a **sodium channel** blocker. Bliretrigine has the effect of relieving pain.



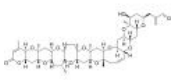
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Brevetoxin B

(Brevetoxin-2; PbTx-2)

Cat. No.: HY-12546

Brevetoxin B (Brevetoxin-2; PbTx-2) is a polyketide **neurotoxin** produced by Karenia species and other dinoflagellates.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 µg

Brevetoxin-3

(PbTx-3)

Cat. No.: HY-12545

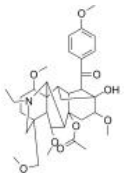
Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) is a potent allosteric **voltage-gated Na^+ channel** activator and has multiple active centers (A-ring lactone, C-42 of R side chain).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bulleyaconitine A

Cat. No.: HY-N0239

Bulleyaconitine A is an analgesic and antiinflammatory drug isolated from Aconitum plants; has several potential targets, including voltage-gated Na+ channels.

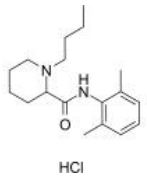


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bupivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0405A

Bupivacaine hydrochloride is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM. Bupivacaine hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic pain.

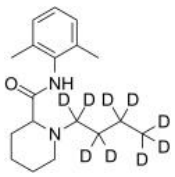


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bupivacaine-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0405S

Bupivacaine-d9 is a deuterium labeled Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a **NMDA receptor** inhibitor.Bupivacaine can block **sodium**, **L-calcium**, and **potassium channels**.Bupivacaine potently blocks **SCN5A channels** with the IC_{50} of 69.5 μM.



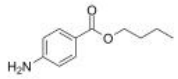
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butamben

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430

Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.



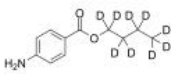
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Butamben-d9

(Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B1430S

Butamben-d9 (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9) is the deuterium labeled Butamben. Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.



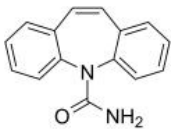
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carbamazepine

(CBZ; NSC 169864)

Cat. No.: HY-B0246

Carbamazepine, a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant drug.



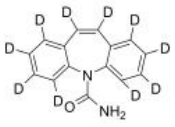
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Carbamazepine-d10

(CBZ-d10; NSC 169864-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-B0246S

Carbamazepine-D10 (CBZ-d10) is the deuterium labeled Carbamazepine. Carbamazepine (CBZ), a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant agent.



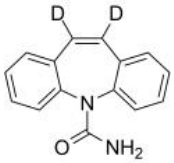
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg

Carbamazepine-d2

(CBZ-d2; NSC 169864-d2)

Cat. No.: HY-B0246S1

Carbamazepine-d2 (CBZ-d2) is the deuterium labeled Carbamazepine. Carbamazepine, a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant drug.



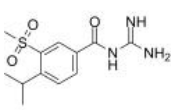
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Cariporide

(HOE-642)

Cat. No.: HY-19693

Cariporide (HOE-642) is a selective **Na^+/H^+** exchange inhibitor.

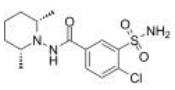


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clopamide

Cat. No.: HY-B1477

Clopamide is an orally active thiazide-like diuretic agent that inhibits the sodium-coupled chloride cotransporter SLC12A3. Clopamide has the potential for hypertension and cardiac failure research.

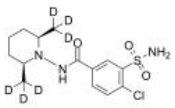


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Clopamide-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B1477S

Clopamide-d6 is the deuterium labeled Clopamide. Clopamide is an orally active thiazide-like diuretic agent that inhibits the sodium-coupled chloride cotransporter SLC12A3. Clopamide has the potential for hypertension and cardiac failure research.



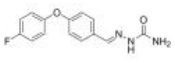
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Co 102862

(V 102862)

Cat. No.: HY-108504

Co 102862 (V 102862) is a potent, broad-spectrum, state-dependent Na^+ channel blocker. Co 102862 is also an orally active anticonvulsant.

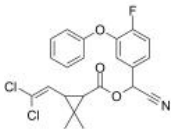


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyfluthrin

Cat. No.: HY-B1837

Cyfluthrin is a type II pyrethroid and has effects on various insects. Cyfluthrin is a modulator of **$Nav_{1.8}$ sodium channels** by repetitive stimulation. Cyfluthrin can be applied in agriculture,veterinary, insecticide,pyrethroid and stored product.



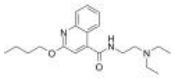
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibucaine

(Cinchocaine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0552

Dibucaine (Cinchocaine) is a **sodium channel** inhibitor. Dibucaine is a potent **SChE** inhibitor.



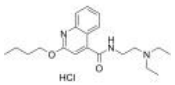
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Dibucaine hydrochloride

(Cinchocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0552A

Dibucaine hydrochloride (Cinchocaine hydrochloride) is a **sodium channel** inhibitor. Dibucaine hydrochloride is a potent **SChE** inhibitor.



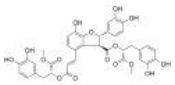
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Dimethyl lithospermate B

(dmLSB)

Cat. No.: HY-N6868

Dimethyl lithospermate B (dmLSB) is a selective **Na^+** channel agonist. Dimethyl lithospermate B slows inactivation of sodium current (INa), leading to increased inward current during the early phases of the action potential (AP).



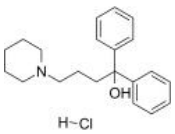
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diphenidol hydrochloride

(Difenidol hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0082

Diphenidol hydrochloride (Difenidol hydrochloride) is a non-selective **muscarinic M_1-M_4 receptor** antagonist, has anti-arrhythmic activity. Diphenidol hydrochloride is also a potent non-specific blocker of voltage-gated ion channels (Na^+, K^+, and Ca^{2+}) in neuronal cells.



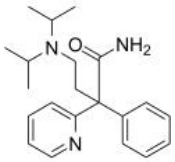
Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Disopyramide

(Dicorantil; SC-7031)

Cat. No.: HY-12533

Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias. Disopyramide blocks the fast inward **sodium** current of cardiac muscle and prolongs the duration of cardiac action potentials.

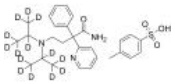


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disopyramide-d14 tosylate salt

Cat. No.: HY-12533S

Disopyramide-d14 (Dicorantil-d14) tosylate salt is the deuterium labeled Disopyramide. Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias.



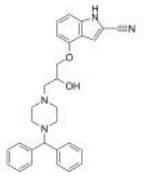
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

DPI 201-106

(SDZ 201106)

Cat. No.: HY-19666

DPI 201-106 (SDZ 201106) is a cardiotonic agent with a synergistic sarcolemmal and intracellular mechanism of action. DPI 201-106 shows cardioselective modulation of voltage-gated **sodium channels** (**VGSCs**) resulting in a positive inotropic effect.



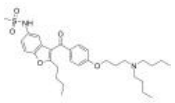
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dronedarone

(SR 33589)

Cat. No.: HY-A0016

Dronedarone (SR 33589), a derivative of amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class III **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

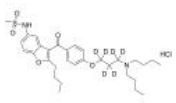


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0016S

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dronedarone. Dronedarone hydrochloride, a derivative of Amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class III **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

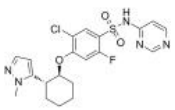


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS-1971a

Cat. No.: HY-131182

DS-1971a is a potent, selective, and orally active **NaV1.7** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 22.8 and 59.4 nM for hNaV1.7 and mNaV1.7, respectively. DS-1971a exerts analgesic effects.

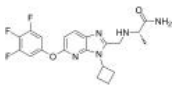


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DSP-2230

Cat. No.: HY-125079

DSP-2230 is a selective **Nav1.7/Nav1.8** blocker.



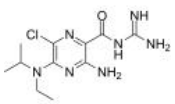
Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EIPA

(L593754; MH 12-43)

Cat. No.: HY-101840

EIPA (L593754) is a **TRPP3 channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM. EIPA also inhibits **Na^+/H^+-exchanger** (**NHE**) and **macropinocytosis**.



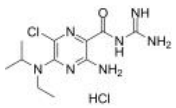
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

EIPA hydrochloride

(L593754 hydrochloride; MH 12-43 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101840A

EIPA hydrochloride (L593754 hydrochloride) is a **TRPP3 channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM. EIPA hydrochloride also inhibits **Na^+/H^+-exchanger** (**NHE**) and **macropinocytosis**.



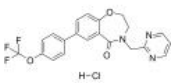
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eleclazine hydrochloride

(GS 6615 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16738A

Eleclazine hydrochloride is a novel late Na+ current inhibitor with IC50 value of 0.7 uM. target: Na+ current. IC50: 0.7 uM.



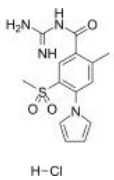
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eniporide hydrochloride

(EMD-96785 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106150B

Eniporide hydrochloride (EMD-96785 hydrochloride) is a potent **Na^+/H^+** exchange inhibitor.



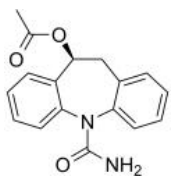
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Eslicarbazepine acetate

(BIA 2-093)

Cat. No.: HY-B0703

Eslicarbazepine acetate (BIA 2-093), an antiepileptic drug, is a dual a dual Inhibitor of **β-Secretase** and voltage-gated **sodium channel**.



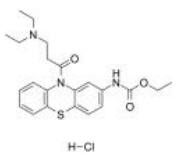
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ethacizine hydrochloride

(Ethacizin; NIK-244)

Cat. No.: HY-135121

Ethacizine hydrochloride (Ethacizin; NIK-244) is a longer-lasting **Class Ic antiarrhythmic agent** than Flecainide. Ethacizine hydrochloride (Ethacizin; NIK-244) inhibits the depolarizing current responsible for the intraatrial and His-Purkinje-ventricular conduction.

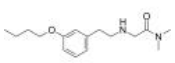


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Evenamide

(NW-3509) Cat. No.: HY-17612

Evenamide (NW-3509) is an orally available **voltage-gated sodium channel (VGSC)** blocker (K_i=0.4 μM) for the research of schizophrenia. Evenamide shows efficacy in a broad spectrum of rodent models of psychosis, mania, depression, and aggressiveness.

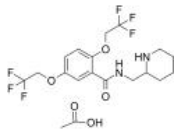


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flecainide acetate

(R-818) Cat. No.: HY-17429

Flecainide acetate (R-818) is a class 1C antiarrhythmic drug especially used for the management of supraventricular arrhythmia; works by blocking the Nav1.5 sodium channel in the heart, causing prolongation of the cardiac action potential.

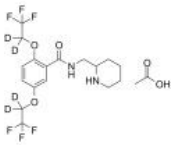


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flecainide-d4 acetate

(R-818-d4) Cat. No.: HY-17429S

Flecainide-d4 acetate (R-818-d4) is the deuterium labeled Flecainide acetate.

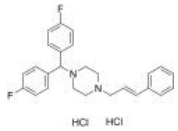


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flunarizine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0358A

Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a potent dual **Na^+/Ca^{2+} channel (T-type)** blocker. Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a **D_2 dopamine** receptor antagonist.

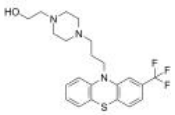


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Fluphenazine

Cat. No.: HY-119980

Fluphenazine is a potent, orally active phenothiazine-based **dopamine receptor** antagonist. Fluphenazine is used for the research of schizophrenia. Fluphenazine blocks neuronal voltage-gated sodium channels.

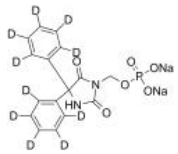


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fosphenytoin-d10 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1657AS

Fosphenytoin-d10 (disodium) is deuterium labeled Fosphenytoin (disodium). Fosphenytoin sodium is a phenytoin prodrug with similar anticonvulsant properties.

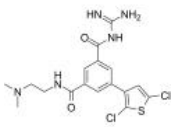


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FR183998 free base

Cat. No.: HY-100302

FR183998 free base is a potent **Na^+/H^+-exchange** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.3 nM, 3.1 nM and 6.5 nM by measurement of pH_i change in rat lymphocytes, rat and human platelets, respectively.

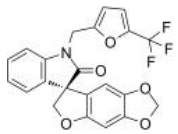


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Funapide

(TV 45070; XEN402) Cat. No.: HY-16723

Funapide (TV 45070; XEN402) is a potent **Sodium Channel Nav1.7** inhibitor.

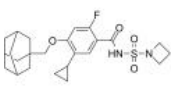


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GDC-0276

Cat. No.: HY-114237

GDC-0276 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active **NaV1.7** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.4 nM. GDC-0276 is well tolerated and exhibits a good pharmacokinetic profile.

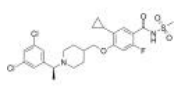


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GDC-0310

Cat. No.: HY-139081

GDC-0310 is a selective acyl-sulfonamide **$Na_v1.7$** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.6 nM for $hNa_v1.7$.

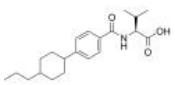


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GNE-0439

Cat. No.: HY-123824

GNE-0439 is a novel **Nav1.7**-selective inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.34 uM and inhibits Nav1.5 with an IC_{50} of 38.3 μM. GNE-0439 inhibits mutant N1742K channels (IC_{50}=0.37 uM) in membrane potential assays.

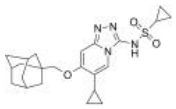


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNE-131

Cat. No.: HY-112279

GNE-131 is a potent and selective inhibitor of human sodium channel **NaV1.7**, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.

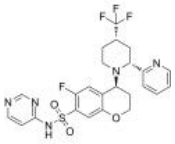


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GNE-616

Cat. No.: HY-126291

GNE-616 is a highly potent, metabolically stable, orally bioavailable, and subtype selective **Nav1.7** inhibitor (K_i of 0.79 nM and K_d of 0.38 nM for hNav1.7) for the treatment of chronic pain.

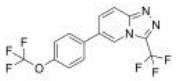


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GS967

Cat. No.: HY-12593

GS967 (GS-458967) is a potent, and selective inhibitor of cardiac late sodium current (late I_{Na}) with IC_{50} values of 0.13 and 0.21 μM for ventricular myocytes and isolated hearts, respectively.

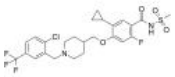


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

GX-201

Cat. No.: HY-131870

GX-201 is a selective **$Na_V1.7$** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of <3.2 nM for $hNa_V1.7$.

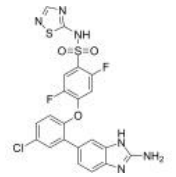


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GX-674

Cat. No.: HY-123825

GX-674 is a potent, state-dependent, isoform-selective **voltage-gated sodium channel 1.7 (Nav1.7)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM at -40 mV.

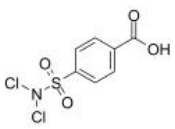


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Halazone

Cat. No.: HY-B1386

Halazone is an atypical antimicrobial sulfonamide derivative and a **carbonic anhydrase II** inhibitor with a K_d value of 1.45 μM. Halazone protects **sodium channels** from inactivation. Halazone is widely used for disinfection of drinking water.



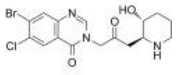
Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Halofuginone

(RU-19110)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584

Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of **type-I collagen** synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of **TGF-β** activity.



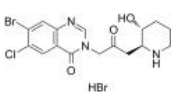
Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halofuginone hydrobromide

(RU-19110 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584A

Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromid, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM.



Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Huwentoxin-IV

Cat. No.: HY-P1220

Huwentoxin-IV is a potent and selective **sodium channel** blocker, inhibits neuronal **Nav1.7**, **Nav1.2**, **Nav1.3** and **Nav1.4** with IC_{50}s of 26, 150, 338 and 400 nM, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Huwentoxin-IV TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1220A

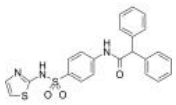
Huwentoxin-IV TFA is a potent and selective **sodium channel** blocker, inhibits neuronal **Nav1.7**, **Nav1.2**, **Nav1.3** and **Nav1.4** with IC_{50}s of 26, 150, 338 and 400 nM, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ICA-121431

Cat. No.: HY-16787

ICA-121431 is a nanomolar potent and broad-spectrum **voltage-gated sodium channel (Na_v)** blocker, shows equipotent selectivity for human $Na_v1.1$ and $Na_v1.3$ subtypes with IC_{50} values of 13 nM and 23 nM, respectively.

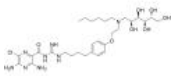


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Idrevloride

Cat. No.: HY-132818

Idrevloride, an epithelial sodium channel (**ENaC**) inhibitor (WO2016133967), can be used for the research of skin disorders.



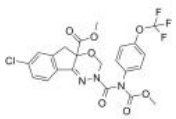
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indoxacarb

((±)-Indoxacarb)

Cat. No.: HY-B0834

Indoxacarb ((±)-Indoxacarb) is a broad-spectrum oxadiazine insecticide. Indoxacarb is metabolized in vivo to its active N-decarbomethoxyllated metabolite DCJW. Indoxacarb suppresses **voltage-gated sodium channel** currents in rat dorsal root ganglion neurons.

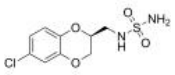


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-26489112

Cat. No.: HY-12596

JNJ-26489112, a CNS-active agent, exhibits broad-spectrum anticonvulsant activity in rodents against audiogenic, electrically-induced, and chemically-induced seizures.



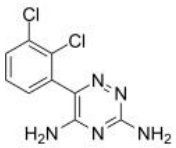
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lamotrigine

(LTG; BW430C)

Cat. No.: HY-B0495

Lamotrigine (BW430C) is a potent and orally active **anticonvulsant** or antiepileptic agent. Lamotrigine selectively blocks voltage-gated **Na^+ channels**, stabilizing presynaptic neuronal membranes and inhibiting glutamate release.



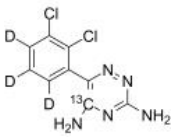
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Lamotrigine-13C,d3

(LTG-13C,d3; BW430C-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0495S1

Lamotrigine-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Lamotrigine (BW430C) is a potent and orally active anticonvulsant or antiepileptic agent.



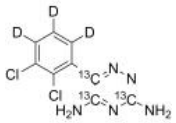
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lamotrigine-13C3,d3

(LTG-13C3,d3; BW430C-13C3,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0495S

Lamotrigine-13C3,d3 (LTG-13C3,d3) is the 13C-labeled Lamotrigine. Lamotrigine (BW430C) is a potent and orally active **anticonvulsant** or antiepileptic agent.



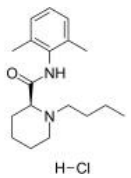
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levobupivacaine hydrochloride

((S)-(-)-Bupivacaine monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0653A

Levobupivacaine hydrochloride is a **sodium channel** blocker.



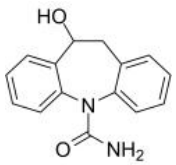
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Licarbazepine

(BIA 2-005; GP 47779)

Cat. No.: HY-108506

Licarbazepine (BIA 2-005; GP 47779) is a **voltage-gated sodium channel** blocker with anticonvulsant and mood-stabilizing effects.

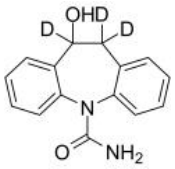


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licarbazepine-d3

(BIA 2-005-d3; GP 47779-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-108506S

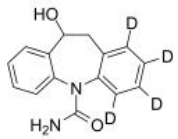


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Licarbazepine-d4

(BIA 2-005-d4; GP 47779-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-108506S1



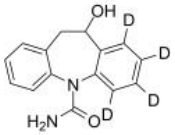
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Licarbazepine-d4-1

(BIA 2-005-d4-1; GP 47779-d4-1)

Cat. No.: HY-108506S2

Licarbazepine-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Licarbazepine. Licarbazepine (BIA 2-005; GP 47779) is a voltage-gated sodium channel blocker with anticonvulsant a nd mood-stabilizing effects.



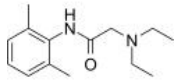
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lidocaine

(Lignocaine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185

Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.



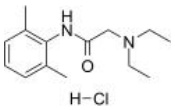
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine hydrochloride

(Lignocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185A

Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

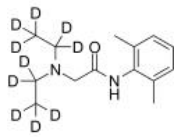


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0185S1

Lidocaine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

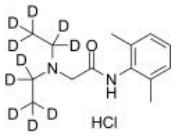


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

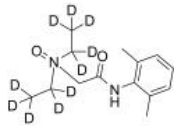


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

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.



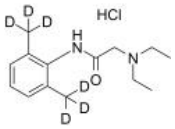
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

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.

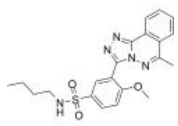


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lu AE98134

Cat. No.: HY-133910

Lu AE98134, an activator of **voltage-gated sodium channels**, acts as a partly selective **$Na_v1.1$ channels** positive modulator. Lu AE98134 also increases the activity of $Na_v1.2$ and $Na_v1.5$ channels but not of $Na_v1.4$, $Na_v1.6$ and $Na_v1.7$ channels.



Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mambalgin 1

Cat. No.: HY-P1441

Mambalgin-1 is a toxin isolated from black mamba venom. Mambalgin-1 is a disulfide-rich polypeptide consisting of 57 amino acids and belongs to the family of three-finger toxins.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mambalgin 1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1441A

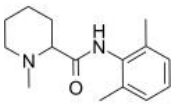
Mambalgin 1 TFA is a selective ASIC1a inhibitor (IC_{50} values are 192 and 72 nM for human ASIC1a and ASIC1a/1b dimer, respectively). Mambalgin 1 TFA binds to closed/inactive channel.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mepivacaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0517

Mepivacaine is an amide-type local anesthetic agent. Mepivacaine binds to specific voltage-gated sodium ion channels in neuronal cell membranes, which inhibits both sodium influx and membrane depolarization.

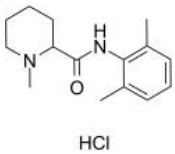


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Mepivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0517A

Mepivacaine hydrochloride binds to specific voltage-gated sodium ion channels in neuronal cell membranes, which inhibits both sodium influx and membrane depolarization.

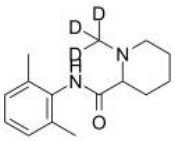


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Mepivacaine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0517S

Mepivacaine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Mepivacaine. Mepivacaine is an amide-type local anesthetic agent. Mepivacaine binds to specific voltage-gated sodium ion channels in neuronal cell membranes, which inhibits both sodium influx and membrane depolarization.



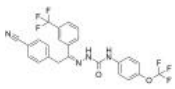
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metaflumizone

(BAS-320I)

Cat. No.: HY-116448

Metaflumizone is a semicarbazone insecticide, acts as a potent **sodium channel** blocker.

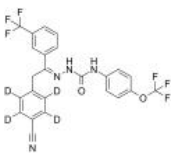


Purity: 95.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Metaflumizone-d4

Cat. No.: HY-116448S

Metaflumizone-d4 is deuterium labeled Metaflumizone. Metaflumizone is a semicarbazone insecticide, acts as a potent sodium channel blocker.

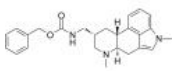


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metergoline

Cat. No.: HY-B1033

Metergoline is a **serotonin (5-HT) receptor** and **dopamine receptors** antagonist, with **pK_i**s of 8.64, 8.75 and 8.75 for 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2C}, respectively. Metergoline is a high-affinity ligand for the h5-HT_7 receptor, with a K_i of 16 nM.

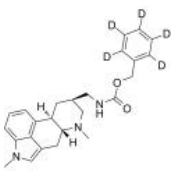


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Metergoline-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B1033S

Metergoline-d5 is the deuterium labeled Metergoline. Metergoline is a **serotonin (5-HT) receptor** and **dopamine receptors** antagonist, with **pK_i**s of 8.64, 8.75 and 8.75 for 5-HT_{2A}, 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2C}, respectively.

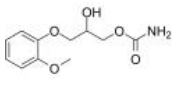


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methocarbamol

Cat. No.: HY-B0262

Methocarbamol is an orally active central muscle relaxant and blocks muscular **Nav1.4 channel**. Methocarbamol reversibly affects voltage dependence of inactivation of Nav1.4 channel. Methocarbamol has the potential for muscle spasms and pain syndromes research.

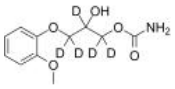


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methocarbamol D5

Cat. No.: HY-B0262S

Methocarbamol D5 is deuterium labeled Methocarbamol. Methocarbamol is an orally active central muscle relaxant and blocks muscular Nav1.4 channel.

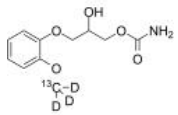


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methocarbamol-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0262S2

Methocarbamol-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Methocarbamol is an orally active central muscle relaxant and blocks muscular Nav1.4 channel. Methocarbamol reversibly affects voltage dependence of inactivation of Nav1.4 channel.

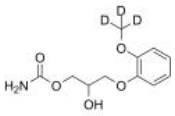


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methocarbamol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0262S1

Methocarbamol-d3 is the deuterium labeled Methocarbamol. Methocarbamol is an orally active central muscle relaxant and blocks muscular **Nav1.4 channel**. Methocarbamol reversibly affects voltage dependence of inactivation of Nav1.4 channel.

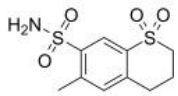


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Meticrane

Cat. No.: HY-B0908

Meticrane is a diuretic. Meticrane inhibits the reabsorption of **sodium** and **chloride** ions in the distal convoluted tubule. Meticrane is used to treat essential hypertension.



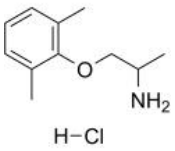
Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mexiletine hydrochloride

(KOE-1173 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0093

Mexiletine hydrochloride (KOE-1173 hydrochloride), a Class IB antianhythmic, is a non-selective **voltage-gated sodium channel** blocker.



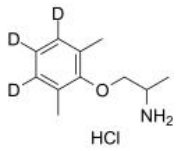
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mexiletine-d3 hydrochloride

(KOE-1173-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0093S1

Mexiletine-d3 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Mexiletine (hydrochloride). Mexiletine hydrochloride (KOE-1173 hydrochloride), a Class IB antianhythmic, is a non-selective voltage-gated sodium channel blocker.



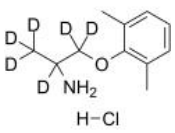
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mexiletine-d6 hydrochloride

(KOE-1173-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0093S

Mexiletine D6 hydrochloride (KOE-1173 D6 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Mexiletine hydrochloride (KOE-1173 hydrochloride). Mexiletine hydrochloride, a Class IB antianhythmic, is a non-selective voltage-gated sodium channel blocker.



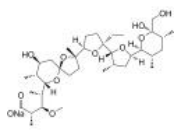
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Monensin sodium salt

(Monensin A sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0150

Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria Streptomyces cinnamonensis. Monensin sodium salt is an ionophore that mediates Na^+/H^+ exchange. Monensin sodium salt causes a marked enlargement of the multivesicular bodies (MVBs) and regulates exosome secretion.

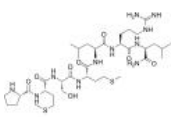


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Myomodulin

Cat. No.: HY-P0268

Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.

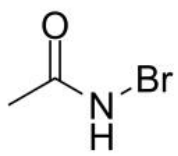


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Bromoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-131899

N-Bromoacetamide can irreversibly remove sodium channel inactivation in the cytoplasmic face of the membrane, also decreasing K current rapid inactivation.

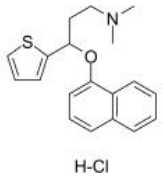


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Methyl Duloxetine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135412

N-Methyl Duloxetine hydrochloride is an analgesic. N-Methyl Duloxetine (hydrochloride) elicits both tonic and use-dependent block of neuronal Na^+ channels.

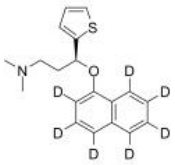


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Methyl duloxetine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-Z1897S

N-Methyl duloxetine-d7 is the deuterium labeled N-Methyl Duloxetine. N-Methyl Duloxetine is an analgesic. N-Methyl Duloxetine elicits both tonic and use-dependent block of neuronal Na^+ channels.

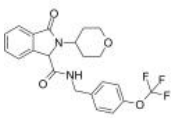


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

NAV 26

Cat. No.: HY-118048

NAV 26 (compound 26) is a selective **voltage-gated sodium channel Nav1.7** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 0.37 μM. NAV 26 can be used for pain research.

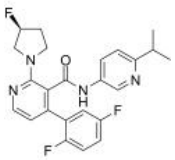


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nav1.1 activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-126429

Nav1.1 activator 1 (compound 4), a highly potent **$Na_v1.1$** activator with **BBB penetration**, increases decay time constant τ of $Na_v1.1$ currents at 0.03 μM along with significant selectivity against $Na_v1.2$, $Na_v1.5$, and $Na_v1.6$.

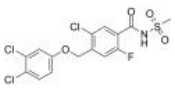


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nav1.7 inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-13985

Nav1.7 inhibitor (compound II), a sulfonamide, is a potent **Nav1.7** inhibitor. Nav1.7 inhibitor has the potential for a wide range of disorders, particularly pain.

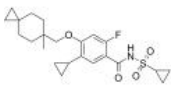


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NaV1.7 inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-119934

NaV1.7 inhibitor-1 is an efficacious **voltage-gated sodium channel (NaV) 1.7** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.6 nM for hNaV1.7, exhibits 80-fold selectivity versus hNaV1.5.

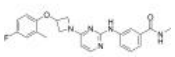


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nav1.7-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-19366

Nav1.7-IN-2 is an inhibitor of voltage-gated sodium channels (Nav), in particular Nav 1.7, with IC50 of 80 nM.

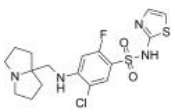


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nav1.7-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-101789

Nav1.7-IN-3 is a selective, orally bioavailable **voltage-gated sodium channel Nav1.7** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 8 nM. Pain relief. Limited CNS penetration.

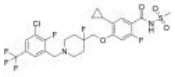


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nav1.7-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-102998

Nav1.7-IN-6 (example 346) is a **Nav1.7** selective inhibitor, which is extracted from patent WO2015078374A1.

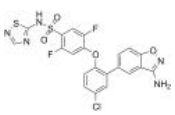


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nav1.7-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-141547

Nav1.7-IN-8 is a potent blockage of **NaV1.7** with high selectivity for the inhibition of **NaV1.7** over the subtypes hNaV1.1 and hNaV1.5. Nav1.7-IN-8 inhibits **CYP2C9** and **CYP3A4** with an **IC_{50}** of 0.17 μM and 0.077 μM, respectively.

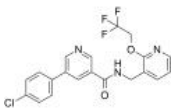


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nav1.8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132133

Nav1.8-IN-1 (Compound 31) is a potent inhibitor of Na(v)1.8 sodium channel. Nav1.8-IN-1 has the potential for the research of inflammatory and neuropathic pain.

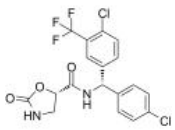


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nav1.8-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143481

Nav1.8-IN-2 (compound 35A) is a potent **$Na_v1.8$** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.4 nM. Nav1.8-IN-2 can be used for researching pain disorders, cough disorders, and acute and chronic itch disorders.



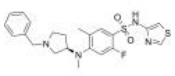
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NBI-921352

(XEN901)

Cat. No.: HY-115863

NBI-921352 (XEN901) is a potent inhibitor of sodium channels, specially targeting **$Na_v1.6$** channels. NBI-921352 (XEN901) treats the nervous system pathologies of epilepsy effectively without adverse side effects (extracted from patent WO2017201468A1).

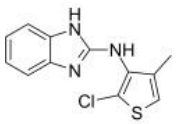


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NHE3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100325

NHE3-IN-1 is a **sodium/proton exchanger type 3 (NHE-3)** inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2011019784 A1.

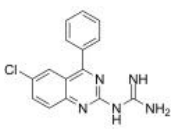


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NHE3-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-139313

NHE3-IN-2 is a **Na^+/H^+ exchanger-3 (NHE3)** inhibitor (patent WO2001079186A1, example 6-Chlor-4-phenyl-2-chinazolinyl-guanidin).



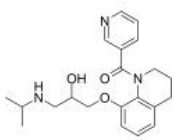
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nicainoprol

(RU-42924)

Cat. No.: HY-100572

Nicainoprol is a fast-**sodium-channel** blocking drug, which is a potent antiarrhythmic agent.

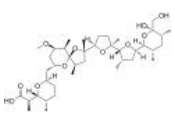


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

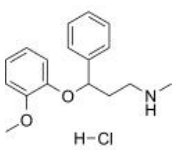


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nisoxetine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1704A

Nisoxetine hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of **noradrenaline transporter (NET)**, with a **K_d** of 0.76 nM. Nisoxetine hydrochloride is an antidepressant and local anesthetic, it can block voltage-gated **sodium channels**.

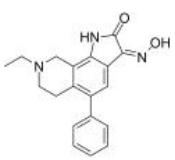


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NS383

Cat. No.: HY-131879

NS383 is a potent and uniquely selective inhibitor of rat **ASICs** containing 1a and/or 3 subunits. NS383 inhibits H(+)-activated currents recorded from rat homomeric ASIC1a, ASIC3, and heteromeric ASIC1a+3 with **IC_{50}** values ranging from 0.61 to 2.2 μM.



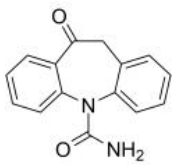
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

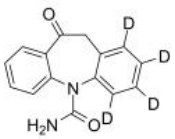


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

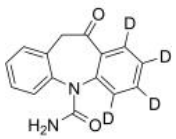


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

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.

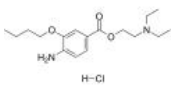


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxybuprocaine hydrochloride

(Benoxinate hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1288

Oxybuprocaine hydrochloride (Benoxinate hydrochloride) reversibly blocks **sodium channels** and prevents propagation of painful nerve impulses in the cornea, conjunctiva, and sclera.
Oxybuprocaine hydrochloride is used especially in ophthalmology and otolaryngology.

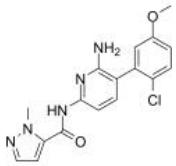


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

PF 04531083

Cat. No.: HY-105283

PF 04531083 is a selective **$Na_v1.8$** blocker, and used for the research of neuropathic/inflammatory pain.

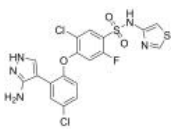


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

PF 05089771

Cat. No.: HY-12883

PF 05089771 is a potent, orally active and selective arylsulfonamide **$Na_v1.7$** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 171 nM and 8 nM for $hNa_v1.7$, $cynNa_v1.7$, $dogNa_v1.7$, $ratNa_v1.7$, and $musNa_v1.7$, respectively.

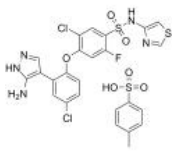


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

PF 05089771 tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-12883B

PF 05089771 tosylate is a potent, orally active and selective arylsulfonamide **$Na_v1.7$** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 11 nM, 12 nM, 13 nM, 171 nM and 8 nM for $hNa_v1.7$, $cynNa_v1.7$, $dogNa_v1.7$, $ratNa_v1.7$, and $musNa_v1.7$, respectively.

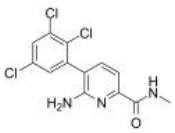


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-01247324

Cat. No.: HY-101383

PF-01247324 is a selective and orally bioavailable **$Na_v1.8$** channel blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 196 nM for recombinant human $Na_v1.8$ channel.

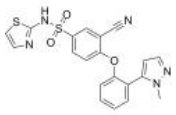


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04856264

Cat. No.: HY-12811

PF-04856264 is a potent and selective **Nav1.7** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 28, 131, 19, and 42 nM for human, mouse, cynomolgus monkey and dog Nav1.7, respectively. PF-04856264 has low potency against the rat Nav1.7 channel. PF-04856264 shows analgesic effect.

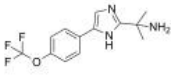


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PF-04885614

Cat. No.: HY-110325

PF-04885614 is a potent **NaV1.8** inhibitor, extracted from patent US2018328915. PF-04885614 has potential for neurological and neurodevelopmental diseases treatment.

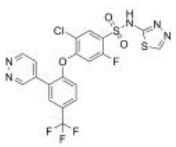


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-05186462

Cat. No.: HY-122001

PF-05186462 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **human Nav1.7 voltage-dependent sodium channel**, with an **IC_{50}** of 21 nM. PF-05186462 shows significant selectivity for Nav1.7 versus other sodium channels (Nav 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, and 1.8).

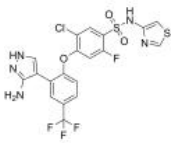


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-05198007

Cat. No.: HY-12883A

PF-05198007 is a potent, orally active and selective arylsulfonamide **$Na_v1.7$** inhibitor. PF-05198007 is a compound with a similar pharmacodynamic profile to PF-05089771.

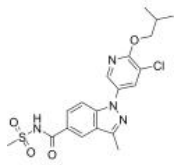


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-05241328

Cat. No.: HY-103623

PF-05241328 is a potent and selective inhibitor of human Nav1.7 voltage-dependent sodium channels **(Nav1.7)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 31 nM.

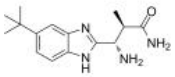


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-06305591

Cat. No.: HY-114301

PF-06305591 is a potent and highly selective voltage gated sodium channel **NaV1.8** blocker, with an **IC_{50}** of 15 nM. An excellent preclinical in vitro ADME and safety profile.

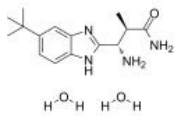


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg

PF-06305591 dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-114301A

PF-06305591 dihydrate is a potent and highly selective voltage gated sodium channel **NaV1.8** blocker, with an **IC_{50}** of 15 nM. An excellent preclinical in vitro ADME and safety profile.

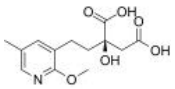


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg

PF-06761281

Cat. No.: HY-120669

PF-06761281 (Compound 4a) is a potent, orally active, partial selective **sodium-coupled citrate transporter (NaCT or SLC13A5)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** values of 0.51, 13.2 and 14.1 μM against HEK_{NaCT}, HEK_{NaDC1} and HEK_{NaDC3}, respectively.

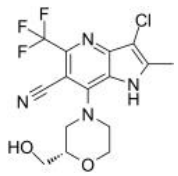


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-06869206

Cat. No.: HY-112065

PF-06869206 is an orally bioavailable selective inhibitor of the sodium-phosphate cotransporter **NaPi2a** (**SLC34A1**) with an IC_{50} of 380 nM.

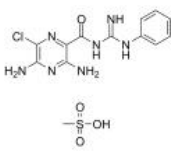


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phenamil methanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-108464A

Phenamil methanesulfonate, an analog of Amiloride (HY-B0285), is a more potent and less reversible **epithelial sodium channel (ENaC)** blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 400 nM.



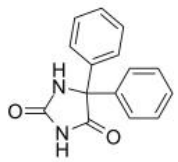
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Phenytoin

(5,5-Diphenylhydantoin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0448

Phenytoin (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin) is a potent **Voltage-gated Na^+ channels (VGSCs)** blocker. Phenytoin has antiepileptic activity and reduces breast tumour growth and metastasis in mice.



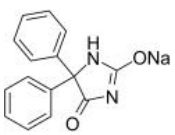
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Phenytoin sodium

(5,5-Diphenylhydantoin sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0448A

Phenytoin sodium (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin sodium salt) is a potent **Voltage-gated Na^+ channels (VGSCs)** blocker. Phenytoin has antiepileptic activity and reduces breast tumour growth and metastasis in mice.



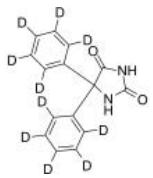
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Phenytoin-d10

(5,5-Diphenylhydantoin-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-B0448S

Phenytoin-d10 (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin-d10) is the deuterium labeled Phenytoin. Phenytoin (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin) is a potent **Voltage-gated Na^+ channels (VGSCs)** blocker. Phenytoin has antiepileptic activity and reduces breast tumour growth and metastasis in mice.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phrixotoxin 3

Cat. No.: HY-P1218

Phrixotoxin 3 is a potent blocker of **voltage-gated sodium channels**, with IC_{50}s of 0.6, 42, 72, 288, 610 nM for **NaV1.2**, **NaV1.3**, **NaV1.4**, **NaV1.1** and **NaV1.5**, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phrixotoxin 3 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1218A

Phrixotoxin 3 TFA is a potent blocker of **voltage-gated sodium channels**, with IC_{50}s of 0.6, 42, 72, 288, 610 nM for **NaV1.2**, **NaV1.3**, **NaV1.4**, **NaV1.1** and **NaV1.5**, respectively.

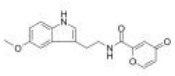
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piromelatine

(Neu-P11)

Cat. No.: HY-105285

Piromelatine (Neu-P11) is a **melatonin MT_1/MT_2** receptor agonist, **serotonin 5-HT_{1A}/5-HT_{1D}** agonist, and **serotonin 5-HT_{2B}** antagonist.

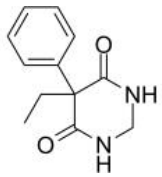


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Primidone

Cat. No.: HY-B0339

Primidone is a potent **anticonvulsant** agent of the barbiturate class. Primidone is a neuronal **voltage-gated sodium channel (VGSC)** blocker and can be used for the study of epilepsy, essential tremor, and Psychiatric disorders.

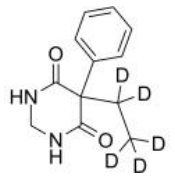


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Primidone-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0339S

Primidone-d5 is the deuterium labeled Primidone. Primidone is a potent **anticonvulsant** agent of the barbiturate class.



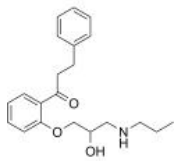
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Propafenone

(SA-79)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432

Propafenone (SA-79), a **sodium-channel** blocker, acts an antiarrhythmic agent. Propafenone also has high affinity for the **β receptor** (IC_{50}=32 nM).

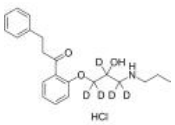


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propafenone D5 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS2

Propafenone D5 (SA-79 D5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propafenone hydrochloride. Propafenone (SA-79) hydrochloride is a class of anti-arrhythmic medication, which treats illnesses associated with rapid heart beats such as atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.



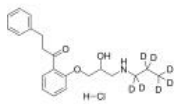
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propafenone D7 hydrochloride

(SA-79 D7 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS

Propafenone D7 (SA-79 D7) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propafenone, which is a classic anti-arrhythmic agent.



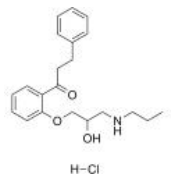
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propafenone hydrochloride

(SA-79 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432A

Propafenone (hydrochloride) (SA-79 (hydrochloride)) is a class of anti-arrhythmic medication, which treats illnesses associated with rapid heart beats such as atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.

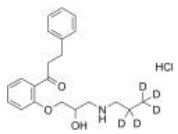


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Propafenone-d5 (hydrochloride)(Ethyl)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS3

Propafenone-d5 hydrochloride(Ethyl) (SA-79-d5 hydrochloride(Ethyl)) is the deuterium labeled Propafenone hydrochloride.

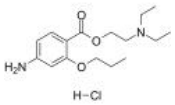


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propoxycaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1243

Propoxycaine hydrochloride inhibits **voltage-gated sodium channels**, and thereby inhibits the ionic flux required for the initiation and conduction of impulses. Propoxycaine hydrochloride application can lead to a loss of sensation.

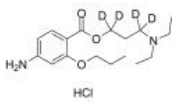


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Propoxycaine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1243S

Propoxycaine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propoxycaine hydrochloride. Propoxycaine hydrochloride inhibits **voltage-gated sodium channels**, and thereby inhibits the ionic flux required for the initiation and conduction of impulses.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ProTx II

Cat. No.: HY-P1221

ProTx II is a selective blocker of **Nav1.7 sodium channels** with an IC_{50} of 0.3 nM, and is at least 100-fold selective for Nav1.7 over other sodium channel subtypes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ProTx-I

Cat. No.: HY-P1073

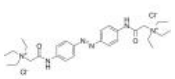
ProTx-I, a venom toxin of the tarantula Thrixopelma pruriens, is a potent, selective **$Ca_v3.1$ channel** blocker with IC_{50} values of 0.2 μM and 31.8 μM for **$hCa_v3.1$** and **$hCa_v3.2$** respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

QAQ dichloride

Cat. No.: HY-110358

QAQ dichloride, a photoswitchable **voltage-gated Na_v** and **K_v** channels blocker, blocks channels in its trans form (of the azobenzene photoswitch), but not in its cis form.

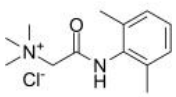


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

QX-222 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-101362

QX-222 chloride, a trimethyl analogue of Lignocaine (HY-B0185), is a potent **Na^+ channel** blocker.

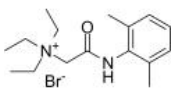


Purity: 96.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

QX-314 bromide

Cat. No.: HY-101350

QX-314 bromide is a membrane-impermeable permanently charged **sodium channel** blocker.

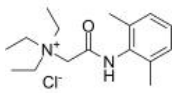


Purity: 96.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

QX-314 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-108505

QX-314 chloride is a membrane-impermeable permanently charged **sodium channel** blocker.



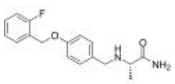
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ralfinamide

(FCE-26742A)

Cat. No.: HY-101437

Ralfinamide (FCE-26742A) is an orally available Na^+ blocker derived from α-aminoamide, with function of suppressing pain.



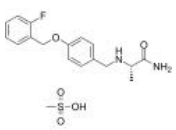
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ralfinamide mesylate

(FCE-26742A mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-101437A

Ralfinamide mesylate (FCE-26742A mesylate) is an orally available **Na^+ channel** blocker derived from α-aminoamide, with function of suppressing pain.

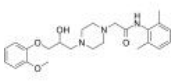


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranolazine

(CVT 303; RS 43285-003) Cat. No.: HY-B0280

Ranolazine (CVT 303) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward **sodium** current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure (BP).

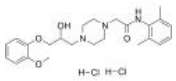


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ranolazine dihydrochloride

(CVT 303 dihydrochloride; RS 43285) Cat. No.: HY-17401

Ranolazine dihydrochloride (CVT 303 dihydrochloride) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward **sodium** current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure...

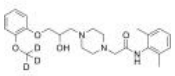


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ranolazine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0280S2

Ranolazine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.

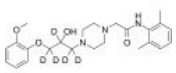


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ranolazine-d5

(CVT 303-d5; RS 43285-003-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0280S

Ranolazine-d5 (CVT 303-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.

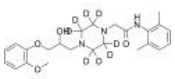


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranolazine-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0280S1

Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.

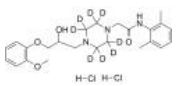


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ranolazine-d8 dihydrochloride

(CVT 303-d8 dihydrochloride; RS 43285-d8) Cat. No.: HY-17401S

Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine dihydrochloride.

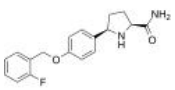


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raxatrigine

(GSK-1014802; CNV1014802) Cat. No.: HY-12796

Raxatrigine (GSK-1014802) is a novel small molecule state-dependent sodium channel blocker; Nav1.7 sodium channel inhibitor.

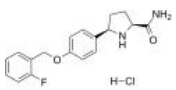


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Raxatrigine hydrochloride

(GSK-1014802 hydrochloride; CNV1014802 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12796A

Raxatrigine hydrochloride (GSK-1014802 hydrochloride) is a novel small molecule state-dependent sodium channel blocker; Nav1.7 sodium channel inhibitor.

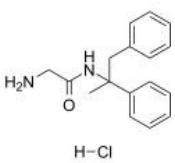


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Remacemide hydrochloride

(FPL 12924AA) Cat. No.: HY-107695

Remacemide hydrochloride (FPL 12924AA), a moderate inhibitor of the Na^+ channel, is a weak uncompetitive **NMDA receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 68 μM and 76 μM for MK-801 binding and NMDA currents, respectively. Remacemide hydrochloride is an anticonvulsant agent.

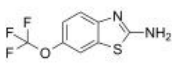


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Riluzole

(PK 26124) Cat. No.: HY-B0211

Riluzole is an anticonvulsant drug and belongs to the family of use-dependent **Na^+ channel** blocker which can also inhibit **GABA** uptake with an IC_{50} of 43 μM.

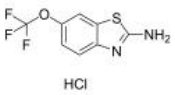


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Riluzole hydrochloride

(PK 26124 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0211A

Riluzole hydrochloride is an anticonvulsant drug and belongs to the family of use-dependent **Na^+ channel** blocker which can also inhibit **GABA** uptake with an **IC_{50}** of 43 μM.

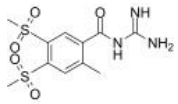


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rimeporide

(EMD-87580) Cat. No.: HY-19273

Rimeporide (EMD-87580) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **Na^+/H^+** exchanger (NHE-1).

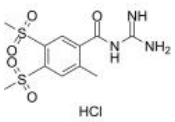


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimeporide hydrochloride

(EMD-87580 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-19273A

Rimeporide hydrochloride (EMD-87580 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **Na^+/H^+** exchanger (NHE-1).

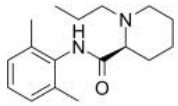


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ropivacaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0563

Ropivacain is a potent **sodium channel** blocker. Ropivacain blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

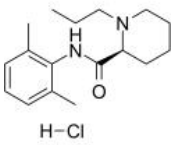


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0563B

Ropivacaine hydrochloride is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

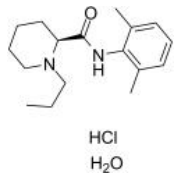


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563A

Ropivacaine hydrochloride monohydrate is a potent **sodium channel** blocker and blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibrese.

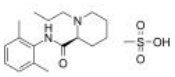


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-B0563C

Ropivacaine mesylate is a long-acting amide local **anaesthetic agent** for a spinal block and effectively blocks neuropathic pain. Ropivacaine blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of **sodium ion influx** in nerve fibressup>.

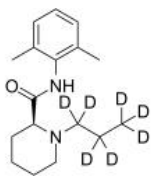


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ropivacaine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0563S1

Ropivacaine-d7 is deuterium labeled Ropivacaine. Ropivacain is a potent sodium channel blocker. Ropivacain blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of sodium ion influx in nerve fibrese.

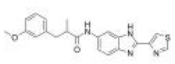


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RY785

Cat. No.: HY-114608

RY785 is a potent and selective **voltage-gated potassium (K_V2) channel** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.05 μM for $K_V2.2$. RY785 has analgesic activity.

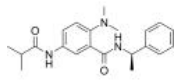


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RY796

Cat. No.: HY-120033

RY796 is a potent and selective **voltage-gated potassium (K_V2) channel** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.25 μM and 0.09 μM for $K_V2.1$ and $K_V2.2$. RY796 has analgesic activity.



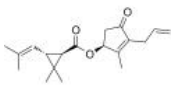
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Bioallethrin

(D-Trans-Allethrin; Esbiol)

Cat. No.: HY-122376

S-Bioallethrin is a pyrethroid insecticide. S-Bioallethrin disrupts nerve function by modifying the gating kinetics of transitions between the conducting and nonconducting states of voltage-gated sodium channels.

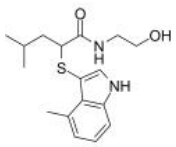


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

S3969

Cat. No.: HY-112472

S3969 is a potent and reversible activator of the human epithelial **sodium channel** (**hENaC**). The apparent EC_{50} for S3969 activation of hENaC is 1.2 μm.



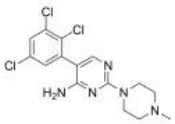
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sipatrigine

(619C89; BW 619C89)

Cat. No.: HY-108335

Sipatrigine (619C89), a neuroprotective agent, is a glutamate release inhibitor, voltage-dependent **sodium channel** and **calcium channel** inhibitor, penetrating the central nervous system. Has the potential in the study for focal cerebral ischemia and stroke.

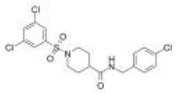


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

SLC13A5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-125990

SLC13A5-IN-1 is a selective sodium-citrate co-transporter (**SLC13A5**) inhibitor. SLC13A5-IN-1 completely blocks the uptake of ^{14}C-citrate with an IC_{50} value of 0.022 μM in HepG2 cells.

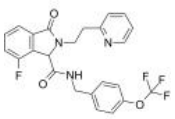


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium Channel inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-15736

Sodium Channel inhibitor1, one of 3-Oxoisoindoline-1-carboxamides, is a novel and selective voltage-gated sodium channel for pain treatment.

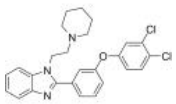


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sodium Channel inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-100257

Sodium Channel inhibitor 2 is a **sodium channel** blocker extracted from patent WO 2004011439 A2, compound 3c.



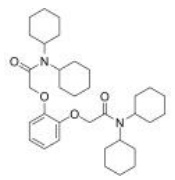
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium ionophore III

(ETH2120)

Cat. No.: HY-101109

Sodium ionophore III (ETH2120) is a Na^+ ionophore suitable for the assay of sodium activity in blood, plasma, serum. etc.

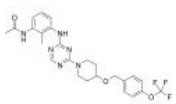


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

TC-N 1752

Cat. No.: HY-107405

TC-N 1752 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **Nav1.7**, with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM, 0.3 μM, 0.4 μM, 1.1 μM and 2.2 μM at **hNav1.7**, **hNav1.3**, **hNav1.4**, **hNaV1.5** and **rNav1.8**, respectively. TC-N 1752 also inhibits tetrodotoxin-sensitive sodium channels.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenapanor

(AZD1722; RDX5791)

Cat. No.: HY-15991

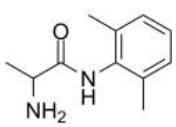
Tenapanor is an inhibitor of the Na^+/H^+ exchanger NHE3 with IC_{50} values of 5 and 10 nM against human and Rat NHE3, respectively.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tocainide

Cat. No.: HY-B1798

Tocainide hydrochloride is an orally active**sodium channel** blocker, it blocks the sodium channels in the pain-producing foci in the nerve membranes. Tocainide hydrochloride is a primary amine analog of lidocaine, can be used for the treatment of tinnitus.

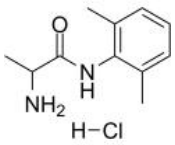


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tocainide hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1798A

Tocainide hydrochloride is a **sodium channel** blocker, it blocks the sodium channels in the pain-producing foci in the nerve membranes. Tocainide hydrochloride is a primary amine analog of lidocaine, can be used for the treatment of tinnitus.



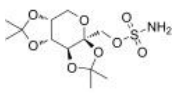
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Topiramate

(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)

Cat. No.: HY-B0122

Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.



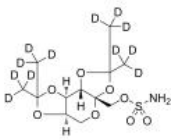
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Topiramate D12

(McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)

Cat. No.: HY-110234

Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a **GluR5 receptor** antagonist.

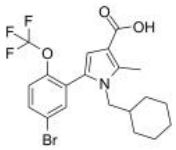


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TPC2-A1-P

Cat. No.: HY-131615

TPC2-A1-P is a powerful and membrane permeable agonist of **two pore channel 2 (TPC2)** with an EC_{50} of 10.5 μM. TPC2-A1-P plays its role by mimicking the physiological actions of PI(3,5)P2.

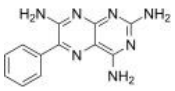


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triamterene

Cat. No.: HY-B0575

Triamterene blocks epithelial Na+ channel (ENaC) in a voltage-dependent manner, which used as a mild diuretic. Triamterene as an inhibitor of the TGR5 receptor.

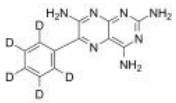


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Triamterene D5

Cat. No.: HY-B0575S

Triamterene D5 is deuterium labeled Triamterene, which can block epithelial Na+ channel (ENaC) in a voltage-dependent manner, which used as a mild diuretic.



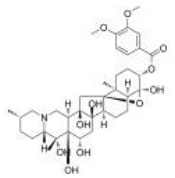
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Veratridine

(3-Veratroylveracevine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6691

Veratridine (3-Veratroylveracevine), a alkaloid derived from plants in the family Liliaceae, is a **sodium channel** agonist. Veratridine inhibits the peak current of Nav1.7, with an IC_{50} of 18.39μM.

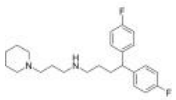


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

VGSC blocker-1

Cat. No.: HY-126005

VGSC blocker-1 is a potent and small molecule blocker of neonatal isoform of the VGSC subtype, Nav1.5 **(nNav1.5)**. VGSC blocker-1 blocks INa peak currents 34.9% at 1 μM and inhibits cell invasion 0.3% at 1 μM in human breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231, without affecting the cell viability.



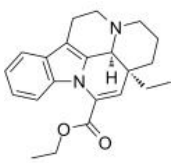
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinpocetine

(Ethyl apovincaminate)

Cat. No.: HY-13295

Vinpocetine (Ethyl apovincaminate) is a derivative of the alkaloid Vincamine that blocks voltage-gated Na^+ channels. The IC_{50} value of Vinpocetine on direct **IKK** inhibition in the cell-free system is 17.17 μM.

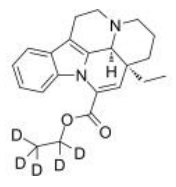


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Vinpocetine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-13295S

Vinpocetine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Vinpocetine. Vinpocetine (Ethyl apovincaminate) is a derivative of the alkaloid Vincamine that blocks voltage-gated Na^+ channels. The IC_{50} value of Vinpocetine on direct **IKK** inhibition in the cell-free system is 17.17 μM.

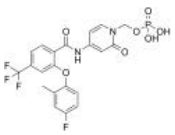


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VX-150

Cat. No.: HY-139346

VX-150 is an orally active, highly selective **$Na_V1.8$** inhibitor. VX-150 has the potential for various pain indications research.

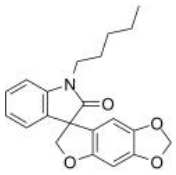


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XEN907

Cat. No.: HY-19958

XEN907 is a potent and spirooxindole blocker of **$Na_V1.7$**, with an **IC_{50}** of 3 nM. XEN907 also inhibits **CYP3A4** in a recombinant human enzyme assay. XEN907 can be used for the research of pain.

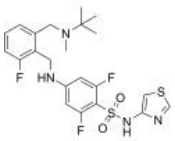


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

XPC-6444

Cat. No.: HY-128772

XPC-6444 is a highly potent, isoform-selective, and CNS-penetrant **$Na_V1.6$** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=41 nM for $hNa_V1.6$). XPC-6444 also displays potent block of $Na_V1.2$ (IC_{50}=125 nM). XPC-6444 shows anticonvulsant activity.



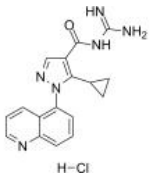
Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zoniporide hydrochloride

(CP-597396 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105064B

Zoniporide (CP-597396) hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of **sodium-hydrogen exchanger type 1 (NHE-1)**. Zoniporide hydrochloride inhibits human NHE-1 (**IC_{50}**=14 nM), and has >150-fold selectivity versus other NHE isoforms.



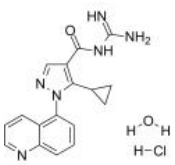
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Zoniporide hydrochloride hydrate

(CP-597396 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-105064D

Zoniporide (CP-597396) hydrochloride hydrate is a potent and selective inhibitor of **sodium-hydrogen exchanger type 1 (NHE-1)**. Zoniporide hydrochloride hydrate inhibits human NHE-1 (**IC_{50}**=14 nM), and has >150-fold selectivity versus other NHE isoforms.



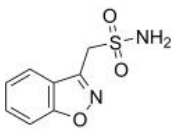
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Zonisamide

(AD 810; CI 912)

Cat. No.: HY-B0124

Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity. Zonisamide can be used for the rsearch for epilepsy, seizures and Parkinson's disease.



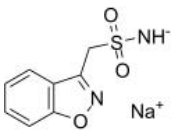
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Zonisamide sodium

(AD 810 sodium; CI 912 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0124A

Zonisamide sodium (AD 810 sodium) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide sodium has antiepileptic activity.

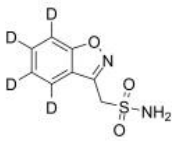


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zonisamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0124S

Zonisamide-d4 (AD 810-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zonisamide. Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme **carbonic anhydrase (CA)**, with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

β-Pompilidotoxin

(β-PMTX)

Cat. No.: HY-P1084

β-Pompilidotoxin (β-PMTX), a wasp venom, can slow **sodium channel** inactivation and increases steady-state sodium current in cells.

RIKIGLFDQLSRL-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Pompilidotoxin TFA

(β-PMTX TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1084A

β-Pompilidotoxin TFA (β-PMTX TFA), a wasp venom, can slow **sodium channel** inactivation and increases steady-state sodium current in cells.

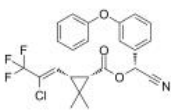
RIKIGLFDQLSRL-NH_2 (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

λ-Cyhalothrin

Cat. No.: HY-B0836

λ-Cyhalothrin is a high efficiency, broad-spectrum type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticide containing α-cyano group. λ-Cyhalothrin is used to control a wide range of **pests** in a variety of applications.



Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

TRP Channel

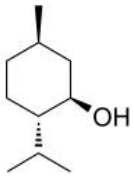
Transient receptor potential channels

TRP Channel (Transient receptor potential channel) is a group of ion channels located mostly on the plasma membrane of numerous human and animal cell types. There are about 28 TRP channels that share some structural similarity to each other. These are grouped into two broad groups: Group 1 includes TRPC ("C" for canonical), TRPV ("V" for vanilloid), TRPM ("M" for melastatin), TRPN, and TRPA. In group 2, there are TRPP ("P" for polycystic) and TRPML ("ML" for mucolipin). Many of these channels mediate a variety of sensations like the sensations of pain, hotness, warmth or coldness, different kinds of tastes, pressure, and vision. TRP channels are relatively non-selectively permeable to cations, including sodium, calcium and magnesium. TRP channels are initially discovered in trp-mutant strain of the fruit fly Drosophila. Later, TRP channels are found in vertebrates where they are ubiquitously expressed in many cell types and tissues. TRP channels are important for human health as mutations in at least four TRP channels underlie disease.

(-)-Menthol

Cat. No.: HY-75161

(-)-Menthol is a key component of peppermint oil that binds and activates transient receptor potential melastatin 8 (**TRPM8**), a Ca^{2+}-permeable nonselective cation channel, to increase $[Ca^{2+}]_i$. Antitumor activity.

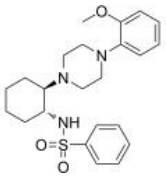


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(1R,2R)-ML-SI3

Cat. No.: HY-134819A

(1R,2R)-ML-SI3 is a potent inhibitor of both **TRPML1** and **TRPML2** (IC_{50} values of 1.6 and 2.3 μM) and a weak inhibitor (IC_{50} 12.5 μM) of TRPML3.



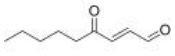
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E)-4-Oxo-2-nonenal

(4-ONE)

Cat. No.: HY-114524

(E)-4-Oxo-2-nonenal (4-ONE) is one of the major hemolytic decomposition products of lipid hydroperoxides. (E)-4-Oxo-2-nonenal is a major product of the FeII-mediated breakdown of lipid hydroperoxides.



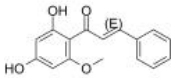
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(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.



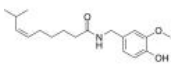
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Z)-Capsaicin

(Zucapsaicin; Civamide; cis-Capsaicin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1583

(Z)-Capsaicin is the cis isomer of capsaicin, acts as an orally active **TRPV1** agonist, and is used in the research of neuropathic pain.

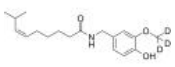


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(Z)-Capsaicin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1583S

(Z)-Capsaicin-d3 (Zucapsaicin-d3) is the deuterium labeled (Z)-Capsaicin. (Z)-Capsaicin is the cis isomer of capsaicin, acts as an orally active **TRPV1** agonist, and is used in the research of neuropathic pain.

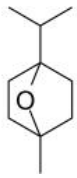


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

1,4-Cineole

Cat. No.: HY-N7117

1,4-Cineole is a widely distributed, natural, oxygenated monoterpene. 1,4-Cineole, present in eucalyptus oil, activates both human **TRPM8** and human **TRPA1**.

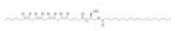


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Stearoyl-2-Arachidonoyl-d8-sn-Glycerol

Cat. No.: HY-131897S

1-Stearoyl-2-Arachidonoyl-d8-sn-Glycerol is the deuterium labeled 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol. 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol is a diacylglycerol (DAG) containing polyunsaturated fatty acids.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol

Cat. No.: HY-131897

1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol is a diacylglycerol (DAG) containing polyunsaturated fatty acids. 1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycerol can activate **PKC**.

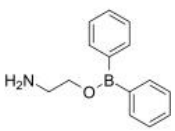
Purity: 96.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg15.50 mM * 500 μL in Methyl acetate,

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate

(2-APB)

Cat. No.: HY-W009724

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of **IP3R**. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate also inhibits the **store-operated** Ca^{2+} **(SOC)** channel and activates some **TRP** channels (V1, V2 and V3).



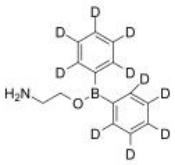
Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10

(2-APB-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-W009724S

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10 (2-APB-d10) is the deuterium labeled 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of **IP3R**.

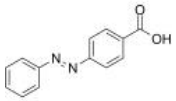


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-(Phenyldiazenyl)benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W106234

4-(Phenyldiazenyl)benzoic acid is a photosensitive and photoswitchable **TRPA1** agonist that can be used as pharmacological tools for study of pain signaling.

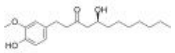


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Gingerol

Cat. No.: HY-N0447

8-Gingerol, found in the rhizomes of ginger (Z. officinale) with oral bioavailability, activates **TRPV1**, with an EC_{50} of 5.0 μM. 8-Gingerol inhibits COX-2, and inhibits the growth of H. pylori in vitro.



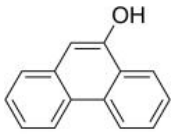
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

9-Phenanthrol

(9-Hydroxyphenanthrene; NSC 50554)

Cat. No.: HY-108457

9-Phenanthrol (9-Hydroxyphenanthrene) is a potent and selective **human TRPM4** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 20 μM. 9-Phenanthrol can be used for the research of ischemia-reperfusion injury.

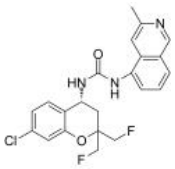


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-1165442

Cat. No.: HY-12428

A-1165442 is a potent, competitive and orally available **TRPV1** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 9 nM for human TRPV1.

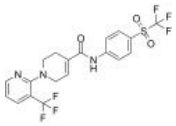


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-784168

Cat. No.: HY-108460

A-784168 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of vanilloid receptor type 1 (**TRPV1**).

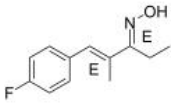


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-967079

Cat. No.: HY-108463

A-967079 is a selective **TRPA1** receptor antagonist with IC_{50}s of 67 nM and 289 nM at human and rat TRPA1 receptors, respectively, and has good penetration into the CNS.

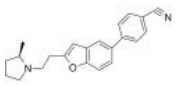


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-239

Cat. No.: HY-12195

ABT-239 is a novel, highly efficacious, non-imidazole class of **H3R** antagonist and a transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist. .

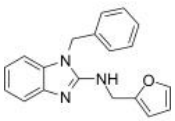


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AC1903

Cat. No.: HY-122051

AC1903 is a specific and selective inhibitor of **TRPC5** and has podocyte-protective properties. AC1903 does no effects on TRPC4 or TRPC6 currents and shows no off-target effects in kinase profiling assays.



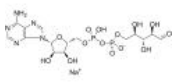
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium

(ADP ribose sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-100973A

Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium (ADP ribose sodium) is a nicotinamide adenine nucleotide (NAD^+) metabolite. Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium is the most potent and primary intracellular Ca^{2+}-permeable cation **TRPM2 channel** activator.

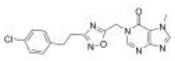


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

AM-0902

Cat. No.: HY-108329

AM-0902 is a potent, selective transient receptor potential A1 (**TRPA1**) antagonist with **IC$_{50}$**s of 71 and 131 nM for **rTRPA1** and **hTRPA1**, respectively.

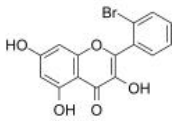


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AM12

Cat. No.: HY-128561

AM12 inhibits Lanthanide-evoked **TRPC5** activity with an **IC$_{50}$** of 0.28 μM.

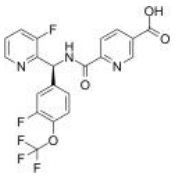


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG 333

Cat. No.: HY-112703

AMG 333 is a potent and highly selective **TRPM8** antagonist with an **IC$_{50}$** of 13 nM.

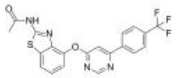


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AMG 517

Cat. No.: HY-10634

AMG 517 is a potent and selective vanilloid receptor-1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist with an **IC$_{50}$** of 0.5 nM.

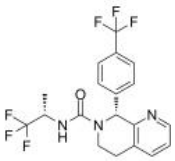


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AMG2850

Cat. No.: HY-104059

AMG2850 is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective **transient receptor potential melastatin 8 (TRPM8)** antagonist.

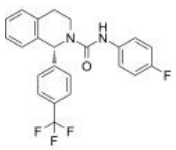


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG8788

Cat. No.: HY-104061

AMG8788 is a potent, selective, orally active antagonist of **TRPM8** with an **IC$_{50}$** of 63.2 nM.

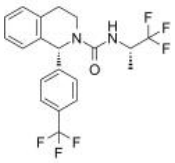


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG9678

Cat. No.: HY-104062

AMG9678 is a potent, selective, orally active antagonist of **TRPM8** with an **IC$_{50}$** of 31.2 nM.

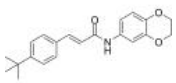


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG9810

Cat. No.: HY-101736

AMG9810 is a selective and competitive vanilloid receptor 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist with **IC$_{50}$** values of 24.5 and 85.6 nM for human and rat TRPV1, repectively.



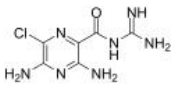
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



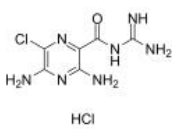
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

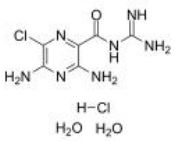


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

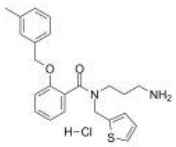


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

AMTB hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100345

AMTB hydrochloride is a selective **TRPM8 channel** blocker. AMTB hydrochloride inhibits icilin-induced TRPM8 channel activation with a **pIC_{50}** of 6.23. AMTB hydrochloride can be used for the research of the overactive bladder and painful bladder syndrome.

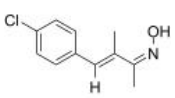


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP-18

Cat. No.: HY-W014421

AP-18, a potent and selective **TRPA1** inhibitor, blocks activation of TRPA1 by 50 μM Cinnamaldehyde with an IC_{50} of 3.1 μM and 4.5 μM for human and mouse TRPA1, respectively. AP-18 reverses complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA)-induced mechanical hyperalgesia in mice.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arvanil

(N-Vanillylarachidonamide) Cat. No.: HY-103333

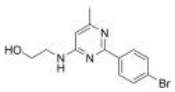
Arvanil is a ligand for **vanilloid receptor 1 (VR1)** and **cannabinoid 1 (CB1)**. Arvanil can inhibit spasticity, as a potent neuroprotectant.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AS1269574

Cat. No.: HY-107535

AS1269574 is a potent, orally available **GPR119** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 2.5 μM in HEK293 cells expressing human GPR119. AS1269574 activates TRPA1 cation channels to stimulate glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) secretion.

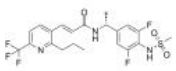


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asivatrep

(PAC-14028) Cat. No.: HY-12777

Asivatrep (PAC-14028) is a potent and selective transient receptor potential vanilloid type I (**TRPV1**) antagonist.

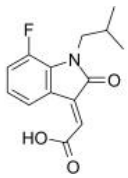


Purity: 95.14%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ASP7663

Cat. No.: HY-101907

ASP7663 is an orally active and selective **TRPA1** agonist. ASP7663 exerts both anti-constipation and anti-abdominal pain actions.

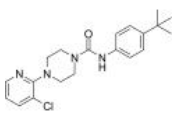


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCTC

Cat. No.: HY-19960

BCTC is a potent and specific inhibitor of transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily M member 8 (TRPM8) in prostate cancer (PCa) DU145 cells.

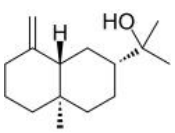


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Beta-Eudesmol

Cat. No.: HY-N6018

Beta-Eudesmol is a natural oxygenated sesquiterpene, activates **hTRPA1**, with an **EC_{50}** of 32.5 μM. Beta-Eudesmol increases appetite through TRPA1.

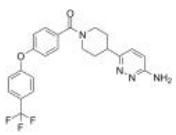


Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BI-749327

Cat. No.: HY-111925

BI-749327 is a potent, high selectivity and orally bioavailable **TRPC6** antagonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 13 nM, 19 nM and 15 nM for mouse, human and guinea pig TRPC6, respectively. BI-749327 is 85-fold more selective for mouse TRPC6 than TRPC3 and 42-fold versus TRPC7.

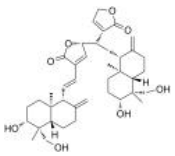


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bisandrographolide C

Cat. No.: HY-N2941

Bisandrographolide C is an unusual dimer of ent-labdane diterpenoid isolated and identified from Andrographis paniculata.

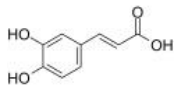


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caffeic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0172

Caffeic acid is an inhibitor of both **TRPV1** ion channel and **5-Lipoxygenase** (**5-LO**).



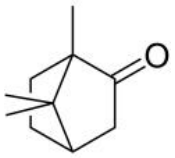
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Camphor

((±)-Camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-N0808

Camphor ((±)-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities. Camphor is a **TRPV3** agonist.



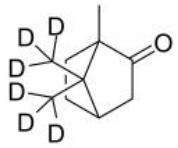
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Camphor-d6

((±)-Camphor-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0808S

Camphor-d6 ((±)-Camphor-d6) is the deuterium labeled Camphor. Camphor ((±)-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested.



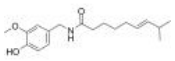
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



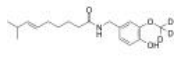
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

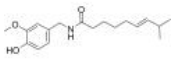


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Capsaicinoid

Cat. No.: HY-10448A

Capsaicinoid is a mixture of Capsaicin and Dihydrocapsaicin. Capsaicinoid is an **capsaicin receptor (TRPV1)** agonist.

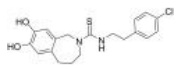


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

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.

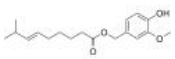


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Capsiate

Cat. No.: HY-N8377

Capsiate, as a capsaicin analogue extracted from a non-pungent cultivar of CH-19 sweet red pepper, is an orally active agonist of **TRPV1**.



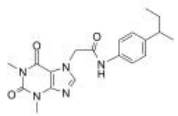
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Chembridge-5861528

(TCS 5861528)

Cat. No.: HY-15065

Chembridge-5861528 is a TRPA1 channel blocker that antagonizes AITC- and 4-HNE-evoked calcium influx (IC50 values are 14.3 and 18.7μM respectively).

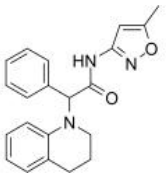


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CIM0216

Cat. No.: HY-110220

CIM0216, a synthetic **TRPM3** ligand, acts as a potent and selective agonist of **TRPM3**. CIM0216 exhibits selectivity for TRPM3 over TRPM1, TRPM2 and TRPM4-8.

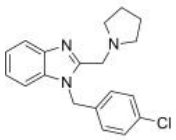


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clemizole

Cat. No.: HY-30234

Clemizole is an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit **HCV** replication. Clemizole is an inhibitor of **TRPC5 channel**. The IC_{50} of Clemizole for RNA binding by **NS4B** is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC_{50} for viral replication is 8 μM.

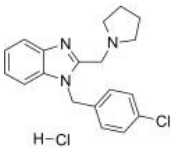


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemizole hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-30234A

Clemizole hydrochloride is an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit **HCV** replication. Clemizole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **TRPC5 channel**.



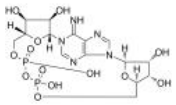
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclic ADP-ribose

(cADPR)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395

Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



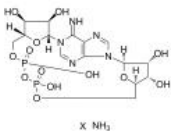
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium

(cADPR ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395A

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.

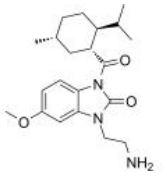


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

D-3263

Cat. No.: HY-16162

D-3263 is an agonist of transient receptor potential melastatin member 8 (**TRPM8**) with potential antineoplastic activity.

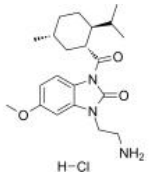


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-3263 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16162A

D-3263 hydrochloride is an enteric-coated, orally bioavailable (transient receptor potential melastatin member 8) **TRPM8** agonist.

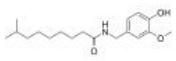


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dihydrocapsaicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0361

Dihydrocapsaicin is a natural capsaicin, acts as a selective **TRPV1** agonist, and also increases p-Akt levels. Dihydrocapsaicin enhances the hypothermia-induced neuroprotection.

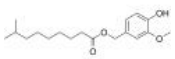


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydrocapsiate

Cat. No.: HY-124073

Dihydrocapsiate, as a compound of capsinoid family, is an orally active **TRPV1** agonist. Dihydrocapsiate can be used for the research of metabolism disease.



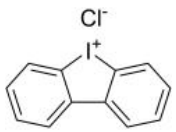
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Diphenyleneiodonium chloride

(DPI)

Cat. No.: HY-100965

Diphenyleneiodonium chloride is a **NADPH oxidase** (**NOX**) inhibitor and also functions as a **TRPA1** activator with an EC_{50} of 1 to 3 μM. Diphenyleneiodonium chloride selectively inhibits intracellular **reactive oxygen species**.

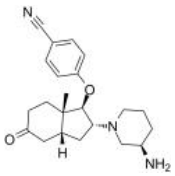


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DS88790512

Cat. No.: HY-112298

DS88790512 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **TRPC6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.



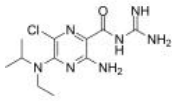
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EIPA

(L593754; MH 12-43)

Cat. No.: HY-101840

EIPA (L593754) is a **TRPP3 channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM. EIPA also inhibits **Na^+/H^+-exchanger** (**NHE**) and **macropinocytosis**.



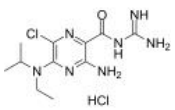
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

EIPA hydrochloride

(L593754 hydrochloride; MH 12-43 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101840A

EIPA hydrochloride (L593754 hydrochloride) is a **TRPP3 channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM. EIPA hydrochloride also inhibits **Na^+/H^+-exchanger** (**NHE**) and **macropinocytosis**.

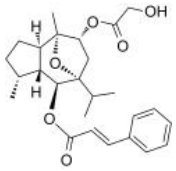


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Englerin A

Cat. No.: HY-133168

Englerin A is a potent and selective activator of **TRPC4** and **TRPC5** channels, with EC_{50}s of 11.2 and 7.6 nM, respectively. Englerin A can induce renal carcinoma cells death by elevated Ca^{2+} influx and Ca^{2+} cell overload.

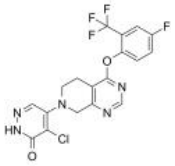


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Evifacotrep

Cat. No.: HY-132813

Evifacotrep, a short transient receptor potential channel 5 (**TRPC5**) antagonist (WO2020061162, compound 100), can be used for the research of neurological diseases.

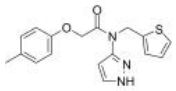


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FEMA 4809

Cat. No.: HY-130074

FEMA 4809 is a **TRPM8 receptor** agonist (EC_{50}=0.2 nM) for use as a cooling agent. TRPM8 is the ion channel responsible for the cool perception.

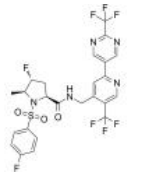


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GDC-0334

Cat. No.: HY-115877

GDC-0334 is a **TRPA1** antagonist useful in treatment TRPA1-mediated diseases, such as pain or asthma.

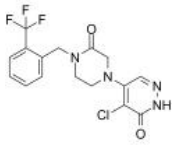


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GFB-8438

Cat. No.: HY-133012

GFB-8438 is a potent and subtype selective **TRPC5** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.18 and 0.29 μM of hTRPC5 and hTRPC4, respectively. GFB-8438 shows excellent selectivity against TRPC6, other TRP family members, NaV 1.5, as well as limited activity against the hERG channel.

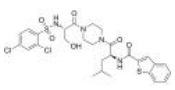


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1016790A

Cat. No.: HY-19608

GSK1016790A is a potent and selective **transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4)** channel agonist. GSK1016790A can elicit Ca^{2+} influx and elevate intracellular Ca^{2+} in HEK cells.

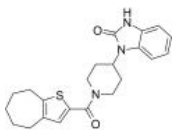


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1702934A

Cat. No.: HY-111098

GSK1702934A is a selective **TRPC3** agonist. GSK1702934A modulates cardiac contractility and f arrhythmogenesis by activation of TRPC3.

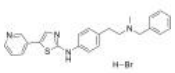


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK205

Cat. No.: HY-120691A

GSK205 is a potent, selective **TRPV4** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 4.19 μM for inhibiting **TRPV4**-mediated Ca^{2+} influx.

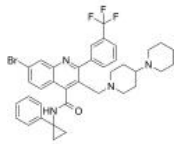


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2193874

Cat. No.: HY-100720

GSK2193874 is an orally active, potent, and selective **TRPV4** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 40 nM for **rTRPV4** and **hTRPV4**.

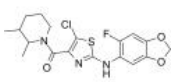


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2332255B

Cat. No.: HY-121519

GSK2332255B is a potent, selective **TRPC3** and **TRPC6** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 5 nM and 4 nM for rat **TRPC3** and rat **TRPC6**. GSK2332255B shows ≥100-fold selectivity for TRPC3/6 over other calcium-permeable channels.

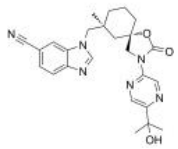


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK2798745

Cat. No.: HY-19765

GSK2798745 is a first-in-class, highly potent, selective, orally active transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (**TRPV4**) **ion channel** blocker with IC_{50}s of 1.8 and 1.6 nM for hTRPV4 and rTRPV4, respectively.

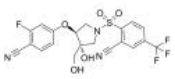


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GSK3395879

Cat. No.: HY-112202

GSK3395879 is a selective and orally bioavailable transient receptor potential vanilloid-4 (**TRPV4**) antagonist with an IC_{50} of 1 nM for hTRPV4.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GsMTx4

Cat. No.: HY-P1410

GsMTx4 is a spider venom peptide that selectively inhibits cation-permeable **mechanosensitive channels (MSCs)** belonging to the Piezo and TRP channel families.

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

GsMTx4 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1410A

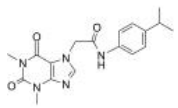
GsMTx4 TFA is a spider venom peptide that selectively inhibits cation-permeable **mechanosensitive channels (MSCs)** belonging to the Piezo and TRP channel families.

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

HC-030031

Cat. No.: HY-15064

HC-030031 is a potent and selective **TRPA1** inhibitor, which antagonizes AITC- and formalin-evoked calcium influx with IC_{50}s of 6.2±0.2 and 5.3±0.2 μM, respectively.

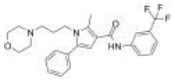


Purity: 95.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HC-067047

Cat. No.: HY-100208

HC-067047 is a potent and selective **TRPV4** antagonist and reversibly inhibits currents through the human, rat, and mouse **TRPV4** orthologs with IC_{50} values of 48 nM, 133 nM, and 17 nM, respectively.

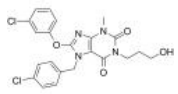


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HC-070

Cat. No.: HY-112302

HC-070 is an antagonist of **TRPC4/TRPC5**, with IC_{50}s of 9.3 nM and 46 nM for hTRPC5 and hTRPC4 in cells, respectively.



Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxy-α-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6825

Hydroxy-α-sanshool is an alkylamide isolated from **pepper**, acts as a **TRPA1** covalent and **TRPV1** non-covalent agonist, with **EC_{50}**s of 69 and 1.1 μM, respectively.

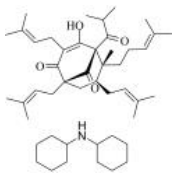
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt

(Hyperforin DCHA)

Cat. No.: HY-116330A

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt (Hyperforin DCHA) is a **transient receptor canonical 6 (TRPC6)** channels activator. Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt modulates Ca^{2+} levels by activating Ca^{2+}-conducting non-selective canonical TRPC6 channels.



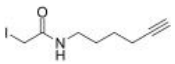
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

IA-Alkyne

(Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide)

Cat. No.: HY-136205

IA-Alkyne (Iodoacetamide-alkyne; N-Hex-5-ynyl-2-iodo-acetamide) is a **TRP channel (TRPC)** agonist and has the potential for the study of respiratory infection. IA-Alkyne can be used to develop an isotopically tagged **probe** for quantitative **cysteine-reactivity** profiling.



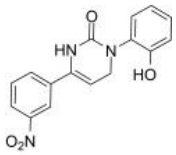
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Icilin

(AG-3-5)

Cat. No.: HY-11062

Icilin (AG-3-5) is a super-agonist of the transient receptor potential M8 (**TRPM8**) ion channel. Icilin activates TRPM8 in EGTA in a dose-dependent manner (**EC_{50}**=1.4 μM). Icilin is a "super-cooling agent".



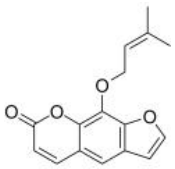
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Imperatorin

(Ammidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0285

Imperatorin is an effective of **NO synthesis** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=9.2 μmol), which also is a **BChE** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=31.4 μmol). Imperatorin is a weak agonist of **TRPV1** with **EC_{50}** of 12.6±3.2 μM.

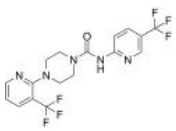


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

JNJ-17203212

Cat. No.: HY-100129

JNJ-17203212 is a selective, potent and competitive **TRPV1** antagonist. JNJ-17203212 is developed for researching pain management, such as migraine.

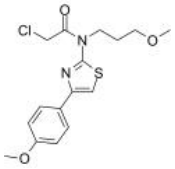


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JT010

Cat. No.: HY-111132

JT010 is a potent agonist of **TRPA1** with an **EC_{50}** of 0.65 nM.

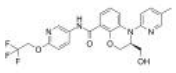


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

JTS-653

Cat. No.: HY-19589

JTS-653 is a highly potent and selective transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist in vitro and in vivo. JTS-653 attenuates chronic pain refractory to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents.



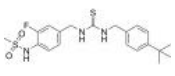
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JYL 1421

(SC 0030)

Cat. No.: HY-100668

JYL 1421 is a **TRPV1 receptor** antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 8 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

L-R4W2

Cat. No.: HY-P1175

L-R4W2 is a potent antagonist of **vanilloid receptor 1 (VR1, TRPV1)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.1 μM. L-R4W2 may act as a potent analgesic.

RRRRWW-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-R4W2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1175A

L-R4W2 TFA is a potent antagonist of **vanilloid receptor 1 (VR1, TRPV1)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM. L-R4W2 TFA may act as a potent analgesic.

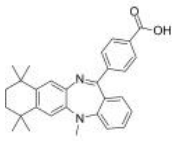
RRRRWW-NH_2 (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LE135

Cat. No.: HY-107436

LE135 is a potent RAR antagonist that binds selectively to **RARα** (K_i of 1.4 μM) and **RARβ** (K_i of 220 nM), and has a higher affinity to **RARβ**. LE135 is highly selective over RARγ, RXRα, RXRβ and RXRγ.



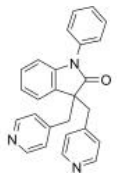
Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Linopirdine

(DuP 996)

Cat. No.: HY-W020468

Linopirdine (DuP 996) is an orally active, selective **M-type K^+ current (IM; Kv7; KCNQ Channels)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.4 μM. Linopirdine is a **TRPV1** agonist. Linopirdine, a putative cognition enhancing drug, increases acetylcholine release in rat brain tissue.



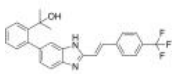
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mavatrep

(JNJ-39439335)

Cat. No.: HY-16935

Mavatrep is an orally bioavailable TRPV1 antagonist (Ki=6.5 nM), exhibits minimal effect on the enzymatic activity (IC50 > 25 μM) of CYP isoforms 3A4, 1A2, and 2D6. IC50 value: 6.5 nM (Ki, for TRPV1) Target: TRPV1 in vitro: Mavatrep exhibits superior pharmacodynamic properties.

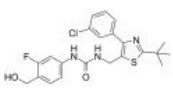


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDR-652

Cat. No.: HY-136363

MDR-652 is a highly specific and efficacious **transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1)** ligand with agonist activity. The K_is are 11.4 and 23.8 nM for hTRPV1 and rTRPV1, respectively. The EC_{50}s are 5.05 and 93 nM for hTRPV1 and rTRPV1, respectively. Potent topical analgesic activity.

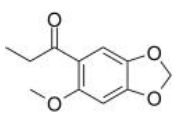


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl kakuol

Cat. No.: HY-N7965

Methyl kakuol shows agonistic activity against **TRPA1** with an EC_{50} of 0.27 μM.

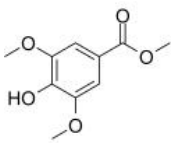


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl syringate

Cat. No.: HY-W002116

Methyl syringate, a chemical marker of asphodel monofloral honey, is an efficient phenolic mediator for bacterial and fungal laccases. Methyl syringate is a **TRPA1** agonist.

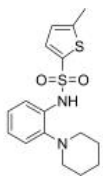


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

MK6-83

Cat. No.: HY-110238

MK6-83 is a new candidate agonist of **TRPML1** with an improved efficacy and potency. MK6-83 has the potential for Mucolipidosis type IV study.

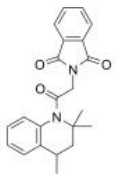


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML-SA1

Cat. No.: HY-108462

ML-SA1, as a selective **TRPML** agonist, inhibits Dengue virus 2 (**DENV2**) and Zika virus (**ZIKV**) by promoting lysosomal acidification and protease activity. The IC_{50} value of ML-SA1 against DENV2 RNA and ZIKV RNA is 8.3 μM and 52.99 μM, respectively. ML-SA1 induces **autophagy**.

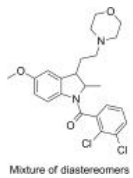


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ML-SI1

Cat. No.: HY-134818

ML-SI1, a racemic mixture of diastereomers, is a **TRPML** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 15 μM for **TRPML1**.

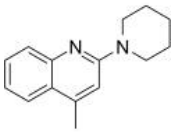


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML204

Cat. No.: HY-12949

ML204 is a potent, selective **TRPC4/TRPC5** channel inhibitor, with at least 19-fold selectivity against TRPC6 and no appreciable effect on all other TRP channels, nor on voltage-gated sodium, potassium, or Ca^{2+} channels.

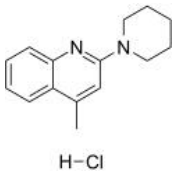


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML204 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12949A

ML204 hydrochloride is a novel, potent, selective **TRPC4/TRPC5** channel inhibitor, with at least 19-fold selectivity against TRPC6 and no appreciable effect on all other TRP channels, nor on voltage-gated sodium, potassium, or Ca^{2+} channels.

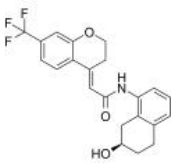


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Motugivatrep

Cat. No.: HY-145582

Motugivatrep is the potent antagonist of transient receptor potential type 1 (**TRPV1**). Motugivatrep has a wide range of usefulness in treating drugs, urine tabletops, and respiratory diseases (extracted from patent WO2007010383A1).

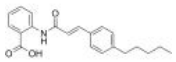


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(p-amylcinnamoyl) Anthranilic Acid (ACA)

Cat. No.: HY-118628

N-(p-amylcinnamoyl) Anthranilic Acid (ACA) is a broad spectrum **Phospholipase A_2 (PLA_2)** inhibitor and **TRP channel** blocker.



Purity: 96.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Arachidonyldopamine

Cat. No.: HY-110018

N-Arachidonyldopamine is a potent and selective endogenous **CB1 receptor agonist with a K_i of 250 nM. N-Arachidonyldopamine is also a potent and selective TRPV1 agonist an with EC_{50} of ~ 50 nM.**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Oleoyldopamine (OLDA)

Cat. No.: HY-108448

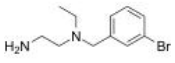
N-Oleoyldopamine (OLDA) is a product of condensation of oleic acid and dopamine (DA) and an endogenous **TRPV1** selective agonist. N-Oleoyldopamine (OLDA) can crosses the blood-brain barrier.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base

Cat. No.: HY-139192A

NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base (compound 8) is a potent **NMDAR/TRPM4** interaction interface inhibitor. NMDAR/TRPM4-IN-2 free base shows neuroprotective activity.

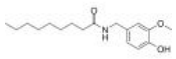


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nonivamide (Pelargonic acid vanillylamide; Nonanoic acid vanillylamide; Pseudocapsaicin)

Cat. No.: HY-17568

Nonivamide is a <b<TRPV1 agonist, which exhibits 4d-EC_{50} value of 5.1 mg/L in static toxicity tests.



Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 5 g

Oleoyl serotonin

Cat. No.: HY-109841

Oleoyl Serotonin is a **TRPV1** antagonist with IC_{50} value of 2.57 μM for human TRPV1.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olvanil (NE-19550; N-Vanillyloleamide)

Cat. No.: HY-101323

Olvanil (NE-19550) is an analgesic and an agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 (**TRPV1**) channels with an EC_{50} of 0.7 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OMDM-5

Cat. No.: HY-135881

OMDM-5 is a selective inhibitor of **anandamide cellular uptake (ACU)**, with a K_i of 4.8 μM.

OMDM-5 is also a potent **vanilloid receptor type 1 (VR1, TRPV1)** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 75 nM, and shows weakly active as cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1) ligand (K_i=4.9 μM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OMDM-6

Cat. No.: HY-135882

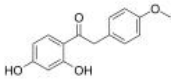
OMDM-6 is a hybrid agonist of **vanilloid receptor type 1 (VR1, TRPV1)** (EC_{50}=75 nM) and **cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1)** (K_i=3.2 μM). OMDM-6 inhibits **anandamide cellular uptake (ACU)** with a K_i of 7.0 μM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ononetin

Cat. No.: HY-108451

Ononetin, a natural deoxybenzoin, is a potent and selective TRPM3 channel blocker with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM.

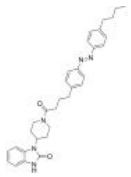


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

OptoBI-1

Cat. No.: HY-133528

OptoBI-1 is a photochromic **TRPC3** agonist, which asts as a photopharmacological tool to control of neuronal firing.

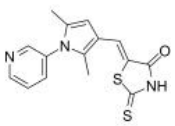


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Optovin

Cat. No.: HY-12809

Optovin is a reversible photoactivated **TRPA1** ligand that enables light-mediated neuronal excitation. Optovin activates TRPA1 via structure-dependent photochemical reactions with redox-sensitive cysteine residues.

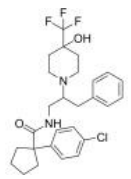


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04745637

Cat. No.: HY-120689

PF-04745637 is a potent and selective **TRPA1** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 17 nM for human TRPA1.

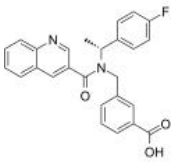


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-05105679

Cat. No.: HY-115506

PF-05105679 is an orally active and selective **TRPM8** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 103 nM. PF-05105679 has the potential for cold-related pain.

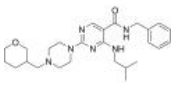


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-4840154

Cat. No.: HY-18779

PF-4840154 is a potent, selective agonist of the rat and human **TrpA1** channel with EC_{50}s of 97 and 23 nM, respectively. PF-4840154 elicits TrpA1-mediated nocifensive behaviour in mouse.

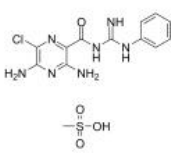


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phenamil methanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-108464A

Phenamil methanesulfonate, an analog of Amiloride (HY-B0285), is a more potent and less reversible **epithelial sodium channel (ENaC)** blocker with an IC_{50} of 400 nM.



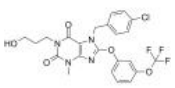
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pico145

(HC-608)

Cat. No.: HY-101507

Pico145 (HC-608) is a remarkable inhibitor of **TRPC1/4/5** channels, inhibits (−)-englerin A-activated TRPC4/TRPC5 channels, with IC_{50}s of 0.349 and 1.3 nM in cells, and shows no effect on TRPC3, TRPC6, TRPV1, TRPV4, TRPA1, TRPM2, TRPM8.

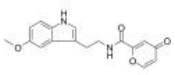


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piromelatine

(Neu-P11) Cat. No.: HY-105285

Piromelatine (Neu-P11) is a **melatonin MT_1/MT_2** receptor agonist, **serotonin 5-HT_{1A}/5-HT_{1D}** agonist, and **serotonin 5-HT_{2B}** antagonist.

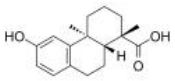


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Podocarpic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2318

Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel **TRPA1** activator.

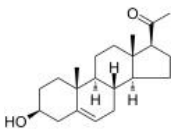


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Pregnenolone

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one) Cat. No.: HY-B0151

Pregnenolone (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.

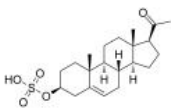


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pregnenolone monosulfate

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate) Cat. No.: HY-B1739

Pregnenolone monosulfate (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.

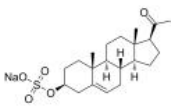


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium) Cat. No.: HY-110189

Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.

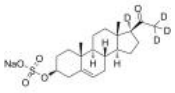


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pregnenolone monosulfate-d4 sodium

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate-d4 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-110189S1

Pregnenolone monosulfate-d4 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Pregnenolone monosulfate.

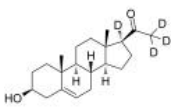


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pregnenolone-d4-1

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-B0151S2

Pregnenolone-d4-1 (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one-d4-1) is the deuterium labeled Pregnenolone.

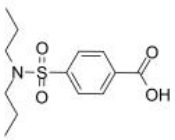


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Probenecid

Cat. No.: HY-B0545

Probenecid is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid 2 (**TRPV2**) channels. Probenecid also inhibits **pannexin 1** channels.

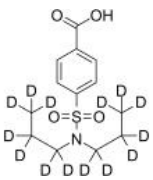


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Probenecid-d14

Cat. No.: HY-B0545S

Probenecid-d14 is the deuterium labeled Probenecid. Probenecid is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid 2 (**TRPV2**) channels. Probenecid also inhibits **pannexin 1** channels.

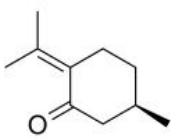


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Pulegone

Cat. No.: HY-N1500

Pulegone, the major chemical constituent of Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi essential oil which is an aromatic herb with a mint-oregano flavor, is one of avian repellents. The molecular target for the repellent action of Pulegone in avian species is nociceptive **TRP ankyrin 1 (TRPA1)**.

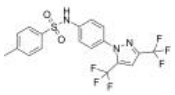


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pyr10

Cat. No.: HY-19408

Pyr10 is a pyrazole derivative and a selective **TRP cation 3 (TRPC3)** inhibitor. Pyr10 inhibits Ca^{2+} influx in carbachol-stimulated **TRPC3**-transfected HEK293 cells with an **IC_{50}** of 0.72 μM (IC_{50} of 13.08 μM for store operated Ca^{2+} entry in BRL-2H3 cells).

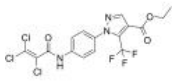


Purity: 97.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyr3

Cat. No.: HY-108465

Pyr3 is a selective inhibitor of transient receptor potential canonical channel 3 **(TRPC3)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 700 nM for TRPC3-mediated Ca^{2+} influx.

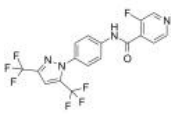


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pyr6

Cat. No.: HY-12504

Pyr6 is a selective inhibitor of TRPC3 with IC50 of 0.49 uM(Ca2+ influx inhibition in thapsigargin depleted native RBL-2H3 cells). IC50 value: 0.49 uM Target: TRPC3 inhibitor Pyr6 is a selective SOCE inhibitor (Yonetoku et al., 2008; Sweeney et al.



Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Resolvin D2

(RvD2)

Cat. No.: HY-121636

Resolvin D2 is a metabolite of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), with anti-inflammatory, anti-infective activities. Resolvin D2 is a potent regulator of leukocytes and controls microbial sepsis.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg, 50 μg

Resolvin D2-d5

(RvD2-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-121636S

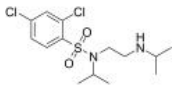
Resolvin D2-d5 (RvD2-d5) is the deuterium labeled Resolvin D2. Resolvin D2 is a metabolite of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), with anti-inflammatory, anti-infective activities. Resolvin D2 is a potent regulator of leukocytes and controls microbial sepsis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg

RN-1734

Cat. No.: HY-19975

RN-1734 is selective antagonist of the **TRPV4 channel**, completely antagonizes 4αPDD-mediated activation of TRPV4 with comparable, low micromolar **IC_{50}**s for all three species (hTRPV4: 2.3 μM, mTRPV4: 5.9 μM, rTRPV4: 3.2 μM).

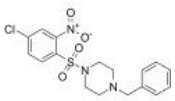


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RN-1747

Cat. No.: HY-19976

RN-1747 is a selective **transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 4 (TRPV4)** agonist, with **EC_{50}** values are 0.77 μM, 4.0 μM and 4.1 μM for hTRPV4, mTRPV4 and rTRPV4 respectively. RN-1747 also antagonizes TRPM8, with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.



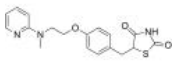
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



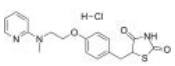
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg

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.



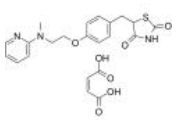
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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...

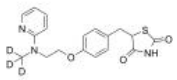


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 200 mg

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.

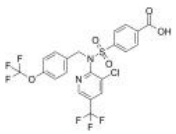


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RQ-00203078

Cat. No.: HY-18662

RQ-00203078 is a highly selective, potent and orally active **TRPM8** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 5.3 nM and 8.3 nM for rat and human **TRPM8** channels, respectively. RQ-00203078 shows little inhibitory action against TRPV1, TRPA1, TRPV4, or TRPM2 channels.

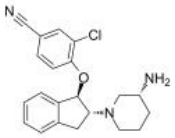


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAR7334

Cat. No.: HY-15699

SAR7334 is a potent and specific **TRPC6** inhibitor, inhibiting TRPC6 currents with IC_{50} of 7.9 nM.

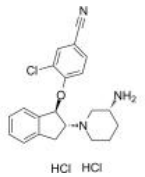


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAR7334 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15699A

SAR7334 hydrochloride is a potent and specific **TRPC6** inhibitor, inhibiting TRPC6 currents with IC_{50} of 7.9 nM.

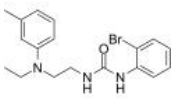


Purity: 95.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB 452533

Cat. No.: HY-108458

SB 452533 is a potent and selective **TRPV1** antagonist with the pK_b of 7.8.

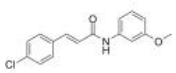


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB-366791

Cat. No.: HY-12245

SB-366791 is a potent and selective vanilloid receptor (**VR1/TRPV1**) antagonist (IC_{50}=5.7 nM). SB-366791 can be used for the research of inflammation.

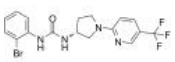


Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB-705498

Cat. No.: HY-10633

SB-705498 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) receptor** antagonist with a pIC_{50} of 7.1.

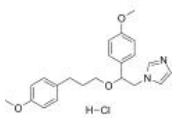


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

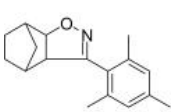


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SN 2

Cat. No.: HY-16696

SN 2 is a potent activator of **TRPML3** ion channel with an EC_{50} of 1.8 μM. SN 2 also acts as a potent inhibitor of Dengue virus 2 (DENV2) and Zika virus (ZIKV).

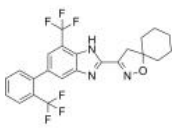


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

TC-I 2014

Cat. No.: HY-110199

TC-I 2014 (compound 5) is a potent and orally active Benzimidazole-containing **transient receptor potential melastatin 8 (TRPM8)** antagonist, with IC_{50} values of 0.8 nM, 3.0 nM and 4.4 nM for canine, human and rat channels respectively.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tivanisiran

(SYL1001)

Cat. No.: HY-132596

Tivanisiran (SYL1001) is a siRNA used for the study of dry eye disease. Tivanisiran was designed to silence **transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1)**.

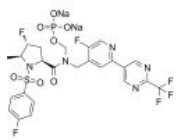
Tivanisiran

Purity: 92.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TRPA1 Antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111494

TRPA1 Antagonist 1 is a methylene phosphate prodrug which converts to its active parent drug, a **TRPA1** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 8 nM.

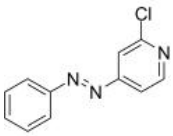


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPA1 Antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-139904

TRPA1 Antagonist 3 is a photoswitchable **TRPA1** agonist that enables optical control of the TRPA1 channel.

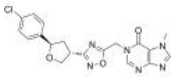


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPA1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-142214

TRPA1-IN-1 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **TRPA1** small molecule antagonist.

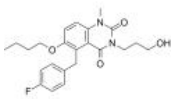


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC5 modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-142030

TRPC5 modulator-1 (Compound 9) is a **TRPC5** modulator with an IC_{50} of <1 nM for the research of neuropsychiatry disorders.

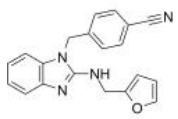


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145150

TRPC5-IN-1 (Compound 6j) is a selective **TRPC5** inhibitor with 50.5 % Inhibition for TRPC5 at 3 μM. TRPC5-IN-1 can be used for the research of chronic kidney disease (CKD).

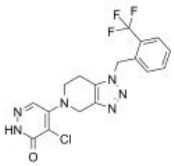


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC5-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144205

TRPC5-IN-2 is a potent **TRPC5** inhibitor (WO2019055966A2, Compound IO).

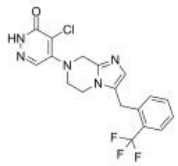


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC5-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144208

TRPC5-IN-3 is a potent **TRPC5** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 10.75 nM (WO2022001767A1, L001).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC5-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144429

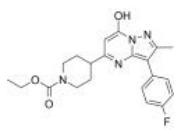
TRPC5-IN-4 is potent and safe **TRPC** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 14.07 nM and 65 nM for **TRPC5** and **TRPC4**, respectively. TRPC5-IN-4 shows no damage on the cellular component of liver and kidney. TRPC5-IN-4 can be used for the research of chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC6-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101547

TRPC6-IN-1 is a Transient Receptor Potential Canonical 6 Channel **(TRPC6)** inhibitor, with an EC_{50} of 4.66 μM.

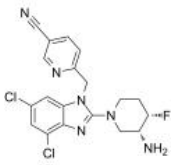


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRPC6-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-145151

The compound inhibits TRPC proteins, and more specifically inhibits the **TRPC6** protein.

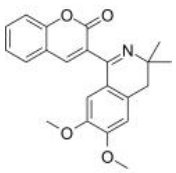


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPC6-PAM-C20

Cat. No.: HY-136190

TRPC6-PAM-C20 is a selective positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of **TRPC6** channels. TRPC6-PAM-C20 is a potent enhancer of channel activation, enabling low basal concentrations of DAG to induce activation of the ion channel.

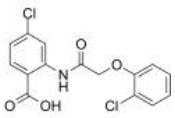


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TRPM4-IN-1 (CBA)

Cat. No.: HY-122605

TRPM4-IN-1 (CBA) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the cation channel **TRPM4**, with an IC_{50} of 1.5 μM. TRPM4-IN-1 can be used for the research of cardiac diseases and prostate cancer.

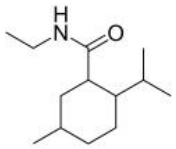


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRPM8 agonist WS-3

Cat. No.: HY-W014325

TRPM8 agonist WS-3 is an agonist of **TRPM8** with an EC_{50} of 3.7 μM.

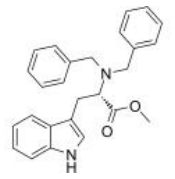


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

TRPM8 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-112430

TRPM8 antagonist 2 is a potent and selective **TRPM8** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 nM, used in the research of neuropathic pain syndromes.

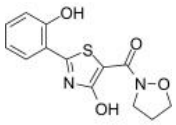


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRPM8 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-145124

TRPM8 antagonist 3 is a novel **TRPM8** blocker with an IC_{50} value of 11 nM.

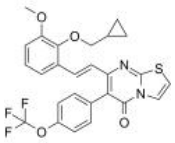


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRPV antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00330

TRPV antagonist 1 is a transient receptor potential vanilloid **(TRPV)** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of < 250 nM.

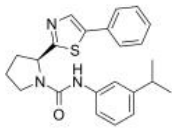


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPV1 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-144372

TRPV1 antagonist 3 (Compound 7q) is a potent **TRPV1** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 2.66 nM against capsaicin. TRPV1 antagonist 3 is mode-selective, oral bioavailable (F = 60%) and CNS-penetrant.

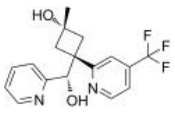


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPV3 antagonist 74a

Cat. No.: HY-131868

TRPV3 antagonist 74a is a potent and selective **TRPV3** antagonist. TRPV3 antagonist 74a displays no significant activity against a panel of other ion channels. TRPV3 antagonist 74a can be used for the research of neuropathic pain.

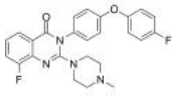


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

TRPV4 agonist-1 free base

Cat. No.: HY-114400

TRPV4 agonist-1 free base is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (**TRPV4**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 60 nM in the hTRPV4 Ca^{2+} assay.

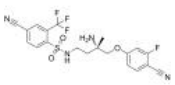


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRPV4 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-142620

TRPV4 antagonist 3 is a **TRPV4** antagonist (pIC_{50} = 8.4).

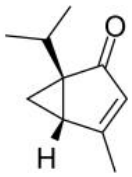


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umbellulone

Cat. No.: HY-135013

Umbellulone is an active constituent of the leaves of Umbellularia californica. Umbellulone stimulates the **TRPA1 channel** in a subset of peptidergic, nociceptive neurons, activating the trigeminovascular system via this mechanism.

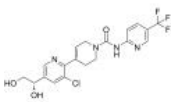


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

V116517

Cat. No.: HY-12914

V116517 is a potent, orally active transient receptor potential vanilloid **(TRPV1)** antagonist.

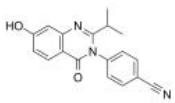


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vanilloid receptor antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-114017

Vanilloid receptor antagonist 1 is a potent vanilloid receptor **TRPV1** antagonist extracted from patent US8349852B2, compound B8.



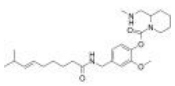
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vocacapsaicin

(CA-008)

Cat. No.: HY-137459

Vocacapsaicin (CA-008), a prodrug of Capsaicin, is a first-in-class non-opioid **TRPV1** agonist. Vocacapsaicin can provide meaningful and long-lasting pain relief.



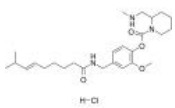
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vocacapsaicin hydrochloride

(CA-008 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-137459A

Vocacapsaicin (CA-008) hydrochloride, a prodrug of Capsaicin, is a first-in-class non-opioid **TRPV1** agonist. Vocacapsaicin hydrochloride can provide meaningful and long-lasting pain relief.



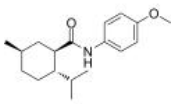
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WS-12

(AR-15512; AVX-012)

Cat. No.: HY-108449

WS-12 (AR-15512) is an agonist of **TRPM8** with an EC_{50} of 39 nM.

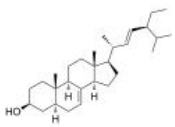


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Spinasterol

Cat. No.: HY-N6962

α-Spinasterol, isolated from Spinacia oleracea, has antibacterial activity. α-Spinasterol is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist, has anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.



Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

URAT1

Urate transporter 1; SLC22A12

URAT1, a member of the OAT (organic anion transporter) family was first cloned from the human kidney, where it is localized to the apical (brush border) membrane of renal proximal tubular cells. URAT1 mediates the reabsorption of uric acid, thereby regulating blood uric acid concentrations. Impairment in URAT1 activity, either due to polymorphisms, or drug-drug interactions, can have toxicological consequences. In the kidney, URAT1 is distributed along the renal tubular cell membrane and involved in reabsorption and excretion of uric acid, organic acids, drugs and their metabolites. Uric acid is taken up by OAT1 and OAT3 from the blood and reabsorbed into renal tubular cells via URAT1, in exchange for dicarboxylic acid. URAT1, along with OAT4 mediates uptake of uric acid from the renal tubule into renal tubular cells in exchange for organic anions such as lactic acid and nicotinic acid. This exchange is electroneutral and can be trans-stimulated by Cl^- gradients and gradients of lactate transported by the sodium-monocarboxylate transporter. In the salivary glands, URAT1 is distributed along the entire surface, including the ductal and acinar cells, suggesting a role in the transport of organic acids and uric acid in the whole salivary gland.

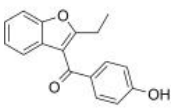
URAT1 Inhibitors

Benzarone

(Fragivix)

Cat. No.: HY-W011711

Benzarone (Fragivix) is a potent **human uric acid transporter 1 (hURAT1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.8 μM in oocyte. Benzarone could lower uric acid serum levels.

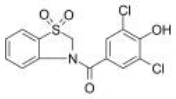


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dotinurad

Cat. No.: HY-109031

Dotinurad is a potent and selective urate reabsorption inhibitor. Dotinurad inhibits urate transporter 1 (**URAT1**) with an IC_{50} value of 37.2 nM. Dotinurad acts as a uricosuric agent.

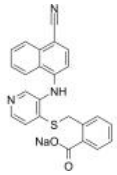


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KPH2f

Cat. No.: HY-144305

KPH2f is a safe, orally active, and effective dual **URAT1/GLUT9** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.24 μM and 9.37 μM for URAT1 and GLUT9, respectively. KPH2f shows little effects on OAT1 and ABCG2 (IC_{50}=32.14 and 26.74 μM).



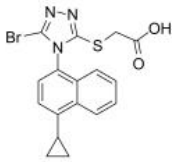
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lesinurad

(RDEA594)

Cat. No.: HY-15258

Lesinurad is a **URAT1** and **OAT** inhibitor, is determined to be a substrate for the kidney transporters **OAT1** and **OAT3** with K_m values of 0.85 and 2 μM, respectively.



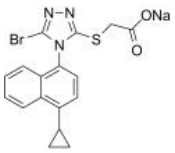
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lesinurad sodium

(RDEA-594 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15258A

Lesinurad sodium is a **URAT1** and **OAT** inhibitor, is determined to be a substrate for the kidney transporters **OAT1** and **OAT3** with K_m values of 0.85 and 2 μM, respectively.

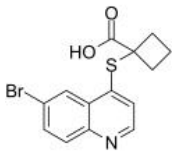


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ruzinurad

Cat. No.: HY-W052011

Ruzinurad is a highly selective **URATl** inhibitor (WO2020088641, compound I). Ruzinurad can be used in the study of hyperuricemia.

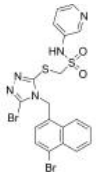


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

URAT1 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-114309

URAT1 inhibitor 1 (1g) is a **uric acid transporter 1 (URAT1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 32 nM. URAT1 inhibitor 1 has potential to treat hyperuricemia associated with gout.

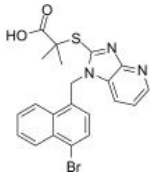


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

URAT1 inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-143906

URAT1 inhibitor 2 is an orally active and potent **URAT1** and **CYP isozyme** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.36 μM, 16.97 μM, 5.22 μM for URAT1-mediated ^{14}C-UA uptake, CYP1A2 and CYP2C9, respectively.



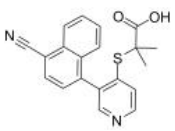
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verinurad

(RDEA3170)

Cat. No.: HY-16733

Verinurad (RDEA3170) is a highly potent and specific **URAT1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.



Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VDAC

Voltage-dependent anion channel

VDAC (voltage-dependent anion selective channel) proteins, also known as mitochondrial porins, are the most abundant proteins of the outer mitochondrial membrane (OMM) where they play a vital role in various cellular processes, in the regulation of metabolism, and in survival pathways. They mediate the ions (such as Ca^{2+}) and metabolites (such as succinate or ATP, tRNA or DNA) exchange between mitochondria and the rest of the cell, ensuring good functionality of mitochondrial complexes and energy production.

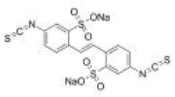
In higher eukaryotes, there are three VDAC isoforms (VDAC1, VDAC2, VDAC3) encoded by separate genes located on different chromosomes. VDAC has the potential for the research of cancer and Alzheimer's disease.

VDAC Inhibitors

DIDS sodium salt
(MDL101114ZA)

Cat. No.: HY-D0086

DIDS sodium salt (MDL101114ZA) is a dual **ABCA1** and **VDAC1** inhibitor.

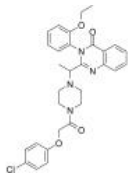


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Erastin

Cat. No.: HY-15763

Erastin is a **ferroptosis** inducer. Erastin binds and inhibits voltage-dependent anion channels (**VDAC2/VDAC3**).

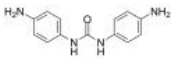


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (1 mg x 5), 10 mg (1 mg x 10), 1 mg

NSC 15364

Cat. No.: HY-108937

NSC 15364 is an inhibitor of **VDAC1 oligomerization** and **apoptosis**.

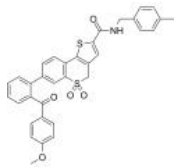


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

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