NF-κB

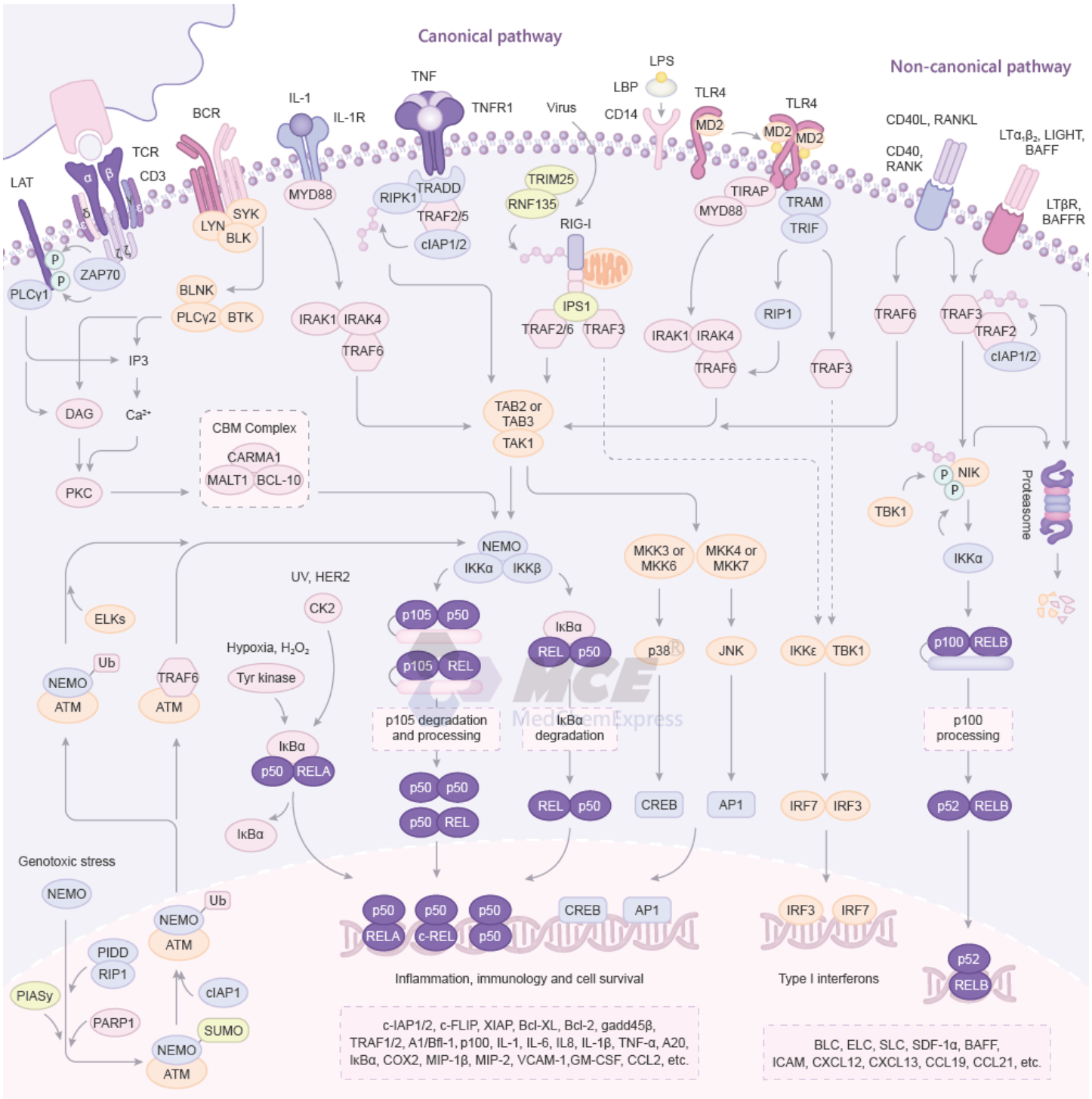
Rel/NF-κB proteins are dimeric, DNA sequence-specific transcription factors that coordinate inflammatory responses; innate and adaptive immunity; and cellular differentiation, proliferation, and survival in almost all multicellular organisms. In most cells NF-κB exists in the cytoplasm in an inactive complex bound to IkappaB. The NF-κB network consists of five family member protein monomers (p65/RelA, RelB, cRel, p50, and p52) that form homodimers or heterodimers that bind DNA differentially and are regulated by two pathways: the canonical, NF-κB essential modulator (NEMO)-dependent pathway and the noncanonical, NEMO-independent pathway.

The I Bs bind to NF-κB dimers and sterically block the function of their NLSs, thereby causing their cytoplasmic retention. Potent NF-κB activators, such as TNFα and IL-1, cause almost complete degradation of IκBs (especially I B) by the 26S proteasome, and NF-κB is activated and enters the nucleus. Nfkb2/p100 is the primary signaling node at which canonical and noncanonical signals interact. NIK/IKK1 processes p100 into p52, enabling the activity of RelB, NIK degrades IκBδ, allowing for sustained RelA activity, and canonical pathway activity may boost noncanonical pathway activation of RelB:p52.

Activation of the NF-κB pathway is involved in the pathogenesis of chronic inflammatory diseases, such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease. In addition, altered NF-κB regulation may be involved in other diseases such as atherosclerosis and Alzheimer's disease and a variety of human cancers. Therefore, numerous drugs, natural products, and normal or recombinant proteins that inhibits NF-κB activation can used in the treatment of NF-κB-related diseases.

References:

[1] Karin M. Oncogene. 1999 Nov 22;18(49):6867-74.
[2] Yamamoto Y, et al. J Clin Invest. 2001 Jan;107(2):135-42.
[3] Mitchell S, et al. Wiley Interdiscip Rev Syst Biol Med. 2016 May;8(3):227-41.



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Target List in NF-κB

IKK

IκB kinase; I kappa B kinase

IKK is a complex composed of three subunits: IKKα, IKKβ, and IKKγ (also called NEMO). The complex is the signal integration hub for NF-κB activation. It integrates signals from all NF-κB activating stimuli to catalyze the phosphorylation of various IκB and NF-κB proteins, as well as of other substrates. The human IKK family has four members, the IKKs IKK-alpha and IKK-beta, and the IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKK-epsilon.

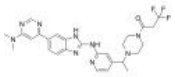
Two members, IKKα and IKKβ, the so-called canonical members, phosphoryate IκBα, leading to activation of the transcription factor NF-κB, which controls the expression of many immune and inflammatory genes. The IKK-related proteins TBK-1 and IKK-epsilon have a different substrate--IRF3--which regulates a different set of genes, the products of which include Type I interferons. IKKs are a therapeutic target due to their crucial roles in various biological processes, including the immune response, the stress response, and tumor development.

IKK Inhibitors

(Rac)-BAY-985

Cat. No.: HY-133117A

(Rac)-BAY-985 (Compound Example 100.01) is a potent, ATP-competitive and selective **TBK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. Antitumor efficacy.



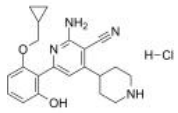
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ACHP Hydrochloride

(IKK-2 Inhibitor VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-13060

ACHP Hydrochloride (IKK-2 Inhibitor VIII) is a highly potent and selective **IKK-β** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8.5 nM.



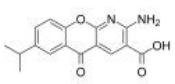
Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amlexanox

(AA673; Amoxanox; CHX3673)

Cat. No.: HY-B0713

Amlexanox (AA673; Amoxanox; CHX3673) is a specific inhibitor of **IKKε** and **TBK1**, and inhibits the IKKε and TBK1 activity determined by MBP phosphorylation with an IC_{50} of approximately 1-2 μM.

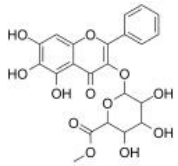


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-139833

Anti-inflammatory agent 6 blocks the phosphorylation of **I kappa b kinase α/β (IKKα/β)**, **IκBα**, and **nuclear factor kB p65 (NF-κB p65)** which is a key controller of inflammation, thereby showing anti-inflammatory potential.

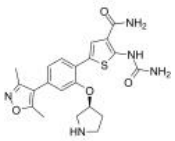


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD3264

Cat. No.: HY-19362

AZD3264 is a selective IkB-kinase **IKK2** inhibitor.



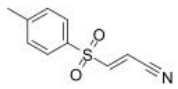
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 11-7082

(BAY 11-7821)

Cat. No.: HY-13453

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

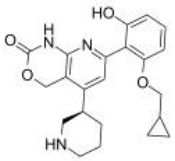


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bay 65-1942 (R form)

Cat. No.: HY-50949A

Bay 65-1942 R form is the less active R-form of Bay 65-1942. Bay 65-1942 is an ATP-competitive and selective IKKβ inhibitor.

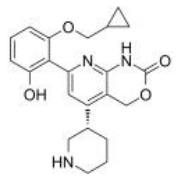


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Bay 65-1942 free base

Cat. No.: HY-50949

Bay 65-1942 free base is an ATP-competitive and selective **IKKβ** inhibitor.

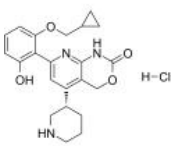


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bay 65-1942 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-50948

Bay 65-1942 hydrochloride is an ATP-competitive and selective **IKKβ** inhibitor.

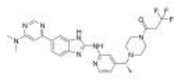


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BAY-985

Cat. No.: HY-133117

BAY-985 is a highly potent, orally active and selective ATP-competitive dual inhibitor of **TBK1** and **IKKε** with IC_{50}s of 2/30 and 2 nM for TBK1 (low/high ATP) and IKKε, respectively. Antitumor efficacy.

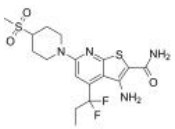


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI605906

Cat. No.: HY-13019

BI605906 is a novel **IKKβ** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 380 nM when assayed at 0.1 mM ATP.

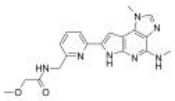


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BMS-066

Cat. No.: HY-18710

BMS-066 is an **IKKβ/Tyk2** pseudokinase inhibitor, with IC_{50}**s** of 9 nM and 72 nM, respectively.

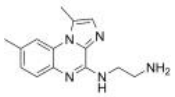


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-345541

Cat. No.: HY-10519

BMS-345541 is a selective inhibitor of the catalytic subunits of **IKK** (**IKK-2** IC_{50}=0.3 μM, **IKK-1** IC_{50}=4 μM). BMS-345541 binds at an allosteric site of IKK.

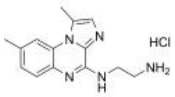


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BMS-345541 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10518

BMS-345541 hydrochloride is a selective inhibitor of the catalytic subunits of **IKK** (**IKK-2** IC_{50}=0.3 μM, **IKK-1** IC_{50}=4 μM). BMS-345541 binds at an allosteric site of IKK.

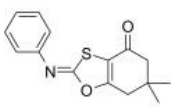


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BOT-64

Cat. No.: HY-136741

BOT-64 is an **inhibitory κB (IκB) kinase β (IKKβ)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 μM. BOT-64 blocks lipopolysaccharide-induced nuclear factor-κB activation and nuclear factor-κB-regulated inflammatory gene transcription.

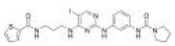


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BX795

Cat. No.: HY-10514

BX795 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **PDK1**, with an IC_{50} of 6 nM. BX795 is also a potent and relatively specific inhibitor of **TBK1** and **IKKε**, with an IC_{50} of 6 and 41 nM, respectively.

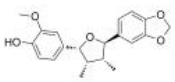


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Chicanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2270

Chicanine is a lignan compound of Schisandra chinesis, inhibits LPS-induced phosphorylation of **p38 MAPK**, **ERK 1/2** and **IκB-α**, with anti-inflammatory activity.



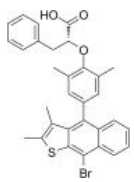
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ertiprotafib

(PTP 112)

Cat. No.: HY-19383

Ertiprotafib is an inhibitor of **PTP1B**, **IkB kinase β (IKK-β)**, and a dual **PPARα and PPARβ** agonist, with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM for PTP1B, 400 nM for IKK-β, an EC_{50} of ~1 μM for PPARα/PPARβ.

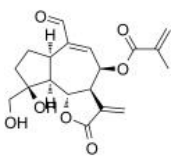


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glabrescone C

Cat. No.: HY-N10112

Glabrescone C possesses potent anti-inflammatory activity by directly bnding to **IKKα/β**.

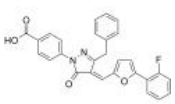


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GS143

Cat. No.: HY-110261

GS143 is a selec-tive **IκBα ubiquitination** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.2 μM for $SCF^{\beta TrCP1}$-mediated **IκBα ubiquitylation**. GS143 sup-presses **NF-κB** acti-va-tion and tran-scrip-tion of tar-get genes and does not inhibit proteasome activity. GS143 has anti-asthma effect.

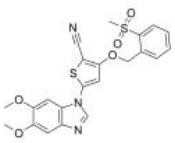


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK319347A

Cat. No.: HY-14682

GSK319347A is a dual inhibitor of **TBK1** and **IKKε** with **IC_{50}**s of 93 nM and 469 nM, respectively. GSK319347A also inhibits **IKK2** with an **IC_{50}** of 790 nM.

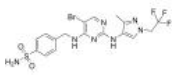


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK8612

Cat. No.: HY-111941

GSK8612 is a highly selective and potent **Tank-binding Kinase-1 (TBK1)** inhibitor, with a **pIC_{50}** of 6.8 for recombinant TBK1.



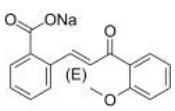
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HOIPIN-1

(JTP-0819958)

Cat. No.: HY-122881

HOIPIN-1 (JTP-0819958) is a selective **linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex (LUBAC)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.8 μM. HOIPIN-1 suppress LUBAC-mediated NF-kB activation in vitro.

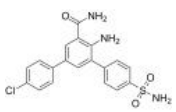


Purity: 97.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HPN-01

Cat. No.: HY-135366

HPN-01 is a potent and selective **IKK** inhibitor, with **pIC_{50}** values of 6.4, 7.0 and <4.8 for IKK-α, IKK-β and IKK-ε, respectively. HPN-01 displays greater 50-fold selectivity over a panel of more than 50 other kinases, including ALK5, CDK-2, EGFR, ErbB2, GSK3β, PLK1, Src, and VEGFR-2.

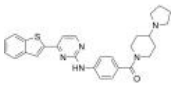


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IKK 16

Cat. No.: HY-13687

IKK 16 is a selective IκB kinase (**IKK**) inhibitor for **IKK2**, **IKK complex** and **IKK1** with **IC_{50}**s of 40 nM, 70 nM and 200 nM, respectively. IKK16 also inhibits leucine-rich repeat kinase-2 (**LRRK2**) with an **IC_{50}** of 50 nM.

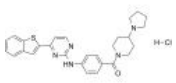


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IKK 16 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13687A

IKK 16 hydrochloride is a selective IκB kinase (**IKK**) inhibitor for **IKK2**, **IKK complex** and **IKK1** with **IC_{50}**s of 40 nM, 70 nM and 200 nM, respectively. IKK16 also inhibits leucine-rich repeat kinase-2 (**LRRK2**) with an **IC_{50}** of 50 nM.

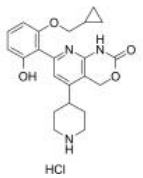


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IKK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-13873

IKK-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **IKK** extracted from patent WO2002024679A1, compound example 18-13.

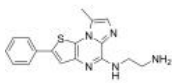


Purity: 95.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

IKK-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-136392

IKK-IN-3 is a potent and selective **IkappaB kinase 2** (**IKK2** or **IKKβ**) inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 19 and 400 nM for IKK2 and IKK1 (or IKKα), respectively.

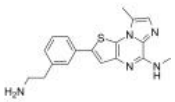


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IKK-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-136393

IKK-IN-4 is a potent and selective **IkappaB kinase 2** (**IKKβ** or**IKK2**) inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 45 and 650 nM for IKKβ and IKKα, respectively.

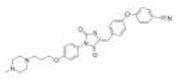


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IKKβ-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146723

IKKβ-IN-1 is a potent and orally active **IkappaB** (**IKK-β**) inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 0.20 μM. IKKβ-IN-1 can reduce **PGE_2** and **TNF-α** production in mouse macrophage cells. IKKβ-IN-1 has the ability to protect mice against septic shock induced mortality.



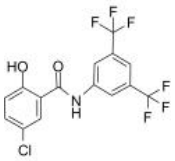
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-0354

(IKK2 Inhibitor V)

Cat. No.: HY-10172

IMD-0354 (IKK2 Inhibitor V) is a selective **IKKβ** inhibitor which inhibits NF-κB activity. IMD0354 inhibits TNF-α induced NF-κB transcription activity with an IC_{50} of 1.2 uM.

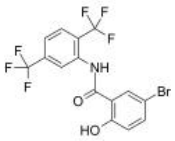


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IMD-0560

Cat. No.: HY-105661

IMD-0560 is a novel **IκB kinase β** inhibitor.

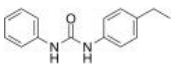


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

INH14

Cat. No.: HY-114454

INH14 is a cell permeable inhibitor of **IKKα/IKKβ**, with IC_{50}s of 8.97 and 3.59 μM, respectively. INH14 inhibits the IKKα/β-dependent **TLR** inflammatory response. INH14 also inhibits downstream of TAK1/TAB1 and NF-kB pathways. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

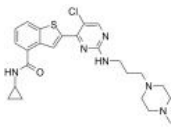


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2409881

Cat. No.: HY-B0788

LY2409881 is a selective IκB kinase β (**IKK2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

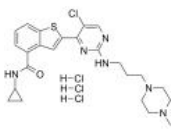


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2409881 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0788A

LY2409881 trihydrochloride is a selective IκB kinase β (**IKK2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

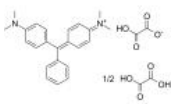


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Malachite green oxalate

Cat. No.: HY-D0162

Malachite green oxalate is a triphenylmethane dye which can be used to detect the release of phosphate in enzymatic reactions. Malachite green oxalate is also a potent and selective inhibitor of **IKBKE**, and inhibits its downstream targets such as **IκBα**, **p65** and **IRF3**.



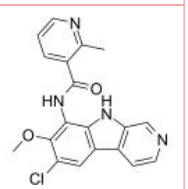
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

MLN120B

(ML120B)

Cat. No.: HY-15473

MLN120B (ML120B) is a potent, ATP competitive, and orally active inhibitor of **IKKβ** with an IC_{50} of 60 nM. MLN120B inhibits multiple myeloma cell growth in vitro and in vivo and also can be used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis.



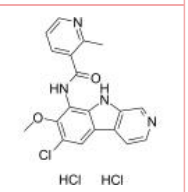
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MLN120B dihydrochloride

(ML120B dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15473A

MLN120B dihydrochloride (ML120B dihydrochloride) is a potent, ATP competitive, and orally active inhibitor of **IKKβ** with an IC_{50} of 60 nM. MLN120B inhibits multiple myeloma cell growth in vitro and in vivo and also can be used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis.

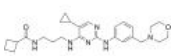


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MRT67307

Cat. No.: HY-13018

MRT67307 is a dual inhibitor of the **IKKε** and **TBK-1** with IC_{50}s of 160 and 19 nM, respectively. MRT67307 also inhibits **ULK1** and **ULK2** with IC_{50}s of 45 and 38 nM, respectively. MRT67307 also blocks **autophagy** in cells.

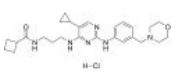


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MRT67307 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13018A

MRT67307 hydrochloride is a dual inhibitor of the **IKKε** and **TBK-1** with IC_{50}s of 160 and 19 nM, respectively. MRT67307 hydrochloride also inhibits **ULK1** and **ULK2** with IC_{50}s of 45 and 38 nM, respectively. MRT67307 hydrochloride also blocks **autophagy** in cells.

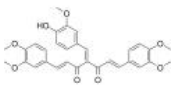


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138537

NF-κB-IN-1, a 4-arylidene crucumin analogue, is a potent **NF-κB signaling pathway** inhibitor. NF-κB-IN-1 directly inhibits **IKK** to block NF-κB activation. NF-κB-IN-1 effectively inhibits the viability of lung cancer cells and attenuates the clonogenic activity of A549 cells.

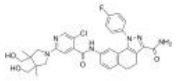


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-184

Cat. No.: HY-107591

PF-184 is a potent inhibitory factor-κB kinase 2 (**IKK-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 37 nM. PF-184 has anti-inflammatory effects.

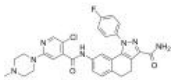


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PHA 408

Cat. No.: HY-14180

PHA 408 (PHA-408) is a potent, selective and orally active IκB kinase-2 (IKK-2) inhibitor. PHA 408 is a powerful anti-inflammatory agent against lipopolysaccharide (LPS)- and cigarette smoke (CS)-mediated lung inflammation.

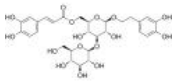


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Plantainoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N5063

Plantainoside D shows **ACE** inhibitory activity with IC_{50} 2.17 mM. And plantainoside D is a promising **IKK-β** inhibitor.

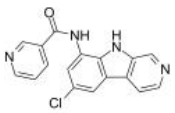


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PS-1145

Cat. No.: HY-18008

PS-1145 is an IκB kinase (**IKK**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 88 nM.



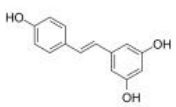
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resveratrol

(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)

Cat. No.: HY-16561

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

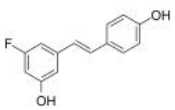


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Resveratrol analog 1

Cat. No.: HY-136203

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

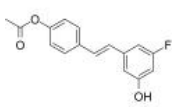


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Resveratrol analog 2

Cat. No.: HY-136204

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



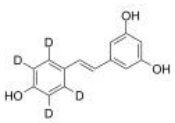
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resveratrol-d4

(trans-Resveratrol-d4; SRT501-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-16561S

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



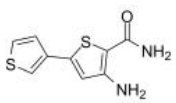
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SC-514

(GK 01140)

Cat. No.: HY-13802

SC-514 is a selective **IKK-2** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11.2 μM), which does not inhibit other IKK isoforms or other serine-threonine and tyrosine kinases.

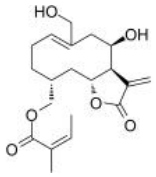


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Siegesbeckialide I

Cat. No.: HY-N10111

Siegesbeckialide I most potently inhibits LPS-induced NO production in RAW264.7 murine macrophages by directly binding to **IKKα/β**.

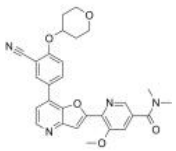


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TBK1/IKKε-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00457

TBK1/IKKε-IN-1 is a dual **TBK1** and **IKKε** inhibitor extracted from patent US20160376283 A1, Compound 274 in Example 60, has IC_{50}s of <100 nM.

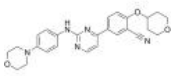


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TBK1/IKKε-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-12453

TBK1/IKKε-IN-2 is a dual **TBK1** and **IKKε** inhibitor.

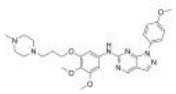


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TBK1/IKKε-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-124652

TBK1/IKKε-IN-4 is a 6-aminopyrazolopyrimidine derivative and a potent, selective **TBK1** and **IKKε** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 13 nM and 59 nM, respectively.

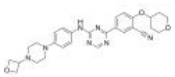


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TBK1/IKKε-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-128679

TBK1/IKKε-IN-5 (compound 1) is a dual **TBK1** and **IKKε** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1 nM and 5.6 nM for TBK1 and IKKε, respectively.

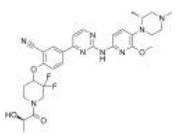


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TBK1/IKKε-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-138931

TBK1/IKKε-IN-6 (example 110) is a **TBK1** and **IKKε** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of <100 nM for both TBK1 and IKKε.

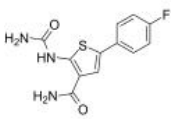


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPCA-1

Cat. No.: HY-10074

TPCA-1 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **IKK-2** with IC_{50} of 17.9 nM. TPCA-1 is an effective inhibitor of **STAT3** phosphorylation, DNA binding, and transactivation.



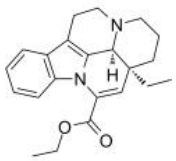
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

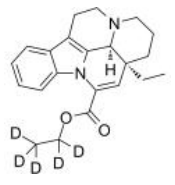


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

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

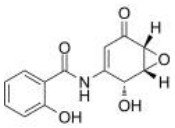
Keap1-Nrf2

Keap1-Nrf2 is the major regulator of cytoprotective responses to electrophilic chemicals or reactive oxygen species (ROS). Keap1 is an E3 ligase, which induces the degradation of Nrf2 by ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS). Upregulation of Nrf2 inducing by inactivation of Keap1 is often observed in cancer cells. Aberrant activation of Nrf2 in cancer cells accelerates proliferation and metabolism. For this case, Nrf2 is an attractive molecule as a therapeutic target in cancer and a lot number of Nrf2 inhibitors are developed. What's interesting, Nrf2 induction is also reported to be treatment strategies for accelerating the detoxification of carcinogens and protect the body from chemical carcinogenesis.

(+)-DHMEQ ((1R,2R,6R)-Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin; (1R,2R,6R)-DHMEQ)

Cat. No.: HY-14645A

(+)-DHMEQ is an activator of antioxidant transcription factor **Nrf2**. (+)-DHMEQ is the enantiomer of (-)-DHMEQ. (-)-DHMEQ inhibits NF-kB than its enantiomer (+)-DHMEQ.

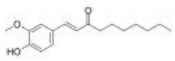


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(E)-[6]-Dehydroparadol

Cat. No.: HY-77293

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

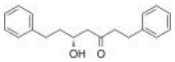


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(R)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-3-heptanone

Cat. No.: HY-N10405

(R)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-3-heptanone is a diarylheptanoid that can be found in Alpinia officinarum.
(R)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-3-heptanone ameliorates oxidative stress and insulin resistance via activation of **Nrf2/ARE pathway**.

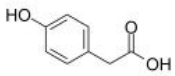


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1902

4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, a major microbiota-derived metabolite of polyphenols, is involved in the antioxidative action.
4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid induces expression of **Nrf2**.

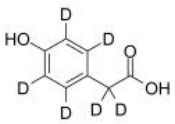


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid-d6

Cat. No.: HY-N1902S

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid-d6 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid.
4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, a major microbiota-derived metabolite of polyphenols, is involved in the antioxidative action.

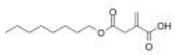


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Octyl Itaconate

Cat. No.: HY-112675

4-Octyl Itaconate is a cell-permeable Itaconate derivative. Itaconate is an anti-inflammatory metabolite that activates **Nrf2** via alkylation of KEAP1.

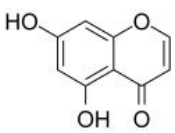


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

5,7-Dihydroxychromone

Cat. No.: HY-N1970

5,7-Dihydroxychromone, the extract of Cudrania tricuspidata, activates **Nrf2/ARE** signal and exerts neuroprotective effects against 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-induced oxidative stress and **apoptosis**.

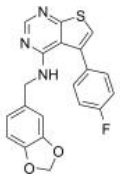


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

AEM1

Cat. No.: HY-113848

AEM1 is a **Nrf2** inhibitor. AEM1 reduces the expressions of Nrf2-dependent genes in A549 cells and inhibits the growth of A549 cells in vitro and in vivo.



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

Antroquinonol ((+)-Antroquinonol)

Cat. No.: HY-19893

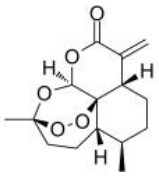
Antroquinonol ((+)-Antroquinonol), a ubiquinone derivative from the mushroom Antrodia camphorata, has hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer effects. Antroquinonol can be used for the research of colon cancer.

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

Artemisitene

Cat. No.: HY-122550

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

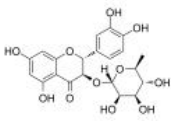


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances **NRF2** activation. Astilbin also suppresses **TNF-α** expression and **NF-κB** activation.



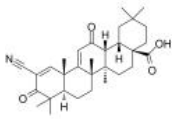
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bardoxolone

(CDDO; RTA 401)

Cat. No.: HY-14909

Bardoxolone is a novel nuclear regulator factor (**Nrf-2**) activator.



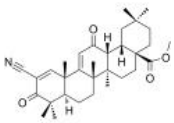
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bardoxolone methyl

(RTA 402; NSC 713200; CDDO Methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-13324

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



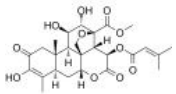
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Brusatol

(NSC 172924)

Cat. No.: HY-19543

Brusatol (NSC 172924) is a unique inhibitor of the **Nrf2** pathway that sensitizes a broad spectrum of cancer cells to Cisplatin and other chemotherapeutic agents. Brusatol enhances the efficacy of chemotherapy by inhibiting the Nrf2-mediated defense mechanism.

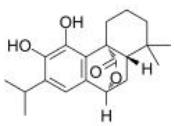


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Carnosol

Cat. No.: HY-N0643

Carnosol is a potent Ribosomal S6 Kinase **(RSK2)** inhibitor that could be useful for treating gastric cancer, with an IC_{50} of ~5.5 μM. Carnosol, a **Nrf2** activator, increases the nuclear levels of Nrf2 and can promote the expression of heme oxygenase 1 (HMOX1).

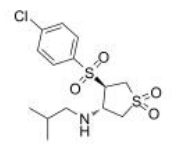


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CBR-470-1

Cat. No.: HY-134205A

CBR-470-1 is an inhibitor of the **glycolytic enzyme phosphoglycerate kinase 1 (PGK1)**. CBR-470-1 is also a non-covalent **Nrf2** activator. CBR-470-1 protects SH-SY5Y neuronal cells against MPP^+-induced cytotoxicity through activation of the Keap1-Nrf2 cascade.

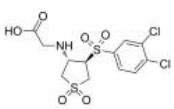


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CBR-470-2

Cat. No.: HY-134001

CBR-470-2, a glycine-substituted analog, can activate **NRF2** signaling. CBR-470-2 can be used for the research of modulation glycolysis.



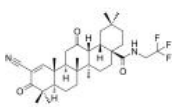
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDDO-dhTFEA

(RTA dh404)

Cat. No.: HY-112671

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



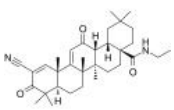
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDDO-EA

(CDDO ethyl amide; TP319; RTA 405)

Cat. No.: HY-12213

CDDO-EA is an NF-E2 related factor 2/antioxidant response element (**Nrf2/ARE**) activator.



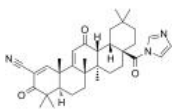
Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDDO-Im

(RTA-403; TP-235; CDDO-Imidazolide)

Cat. No.: HY-15725

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



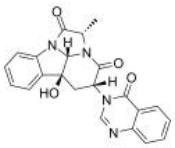
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chaetominine

((-)-Chaetominine)

Cat. No.: HY-125136

Chaetominine is an alkaloidal metabolite. Chaetominine has cytotoxicity against human leukemia K562 and colon cancer SW1116 cell lines. Chaetominine reduces MRP1-mediated drug resistance via inhibiting PI3K/Akt/Nrf2 signaling pathway in K562/Adr human leukemia cells.

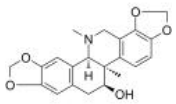


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corynoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0826

Corynoline is a reversible and noncompetitive acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30.6 μM. Corynoline exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by activating **Nrf2**.



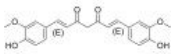
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Curcumin

(Diferuloylmethane; Natural Yellow 3; Turmeric yellow)

Cat. No.: HY-N0005

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

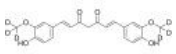


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0005S

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



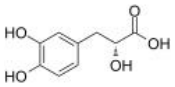
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Danshensu

(Dan shen suan A; Salvianic acid A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1913

Danshensu, an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating **Nrf2** signaling pathway.

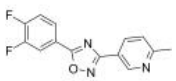


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DDO-7263

Cat. No.: HY-144634

DDO-7263, a 1,2,4-Oxadiazole derivative, is a potent **Nrf2** activator. DDO-7263 upregulates Nrf2 through binding to Rpn6 to block the assembly of 26S proteasome and the subsequent degradation of ubiquitinated Nrf2.

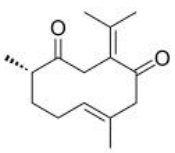


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N8160

Dehydrocurdione, a zedoary-derived sesquiterpene, induces heme oxygenase **(HO)-1**, an antioxidative enzyme, in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Dehydrocurdione interacts with **Keap1**, resulting in Nrf2 translocation followed by activation of the HO-1 E2 enhancer.

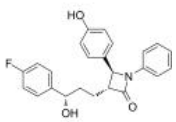


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Desfluoro-ezetimibe

Cat. No.: HY-136059

Desfluoro-ezetimibe is a desfluoro impurity of Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a potent, metabolically stable **cholesterol absorption** inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a **Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1)** inhibitor, and is a potent **Nrf2** activator.

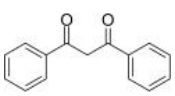


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibenzoylmethane

Cat. No.: HY-W009731

Dibenzoylmethane, a minor ingredient in licorice, activates **Nrf2** and prevents various cancers and oxidative damage. Dibenzoylmethane, an analog of curcumin, results in dissociation from Keap1 and nuclear translocation of Nrf2.

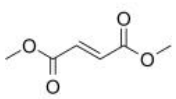


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dimethyl fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-17363

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant **Nrf2** activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.

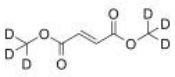


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Dimethyl fumarate-d6

Cat. No.: HY-17363S

Dimethyl fumarate D6 is a deuterium labeled Dimethyl fumarate. Dimethyl fumarate is a nuclear factor (erythroid-derived)-like 2 (**Nrf2**) pathway activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.



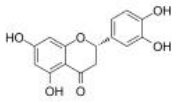
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eriodictyol

(Huazhongilexone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0637

Eriodictyol is a flavonoid isolated from the Chinese herb, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Eriodictyol induces **Nrf2** signaling pathway. Eriodictyol is also a potent **influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 18 nM.



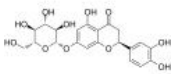
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside

(Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3847

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside (Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside), a flavonoid, is a potent free radical scavenger. Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside is also an **Nrf2** activator, confers protection against Cisplatin-induced toxicity.



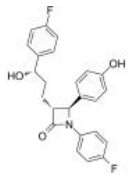
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ezetimibe

(SCH 58235)

Cat. No.: HY-17376

Ezetimibe (SCH 58235) is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (**NPC1L1**) inhibitor, and is a potent **Nrf2** activator.



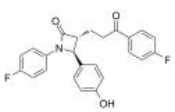
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ezetimibe ketone

(EZM-K)

Cat. No.: HY-133114

Ezetimibe ketone (EZM-K) is a phase-I metabolite of Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (**NPC1L1**) inhibitor, and is a potent **Nrf2** activator. Ezetimibe is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor.

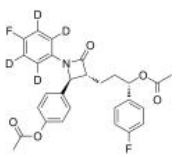


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ezetimibe-d4 diacetate

Cat. No.: HY-17376S2

Ezetimibe-d4 diacetate is the deuterium labeled Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe (SCH 58235) is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (**NPC1L1**) inhibitor, and is a potent **Nrf2** activator.



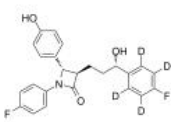
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ezetimibe-d4-1

(SCH 58235-d4-1)

Cat. No.: HY-17376S1

Ezetimibe-d4 is deuterium labeled Ezetimibe. Ezetimibe (SCH 58235) is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor. Ezetimibe is a Niemann-Pick C1-like1 (NPC1L1) inhibitor, and is a potent Nrf2 activator.

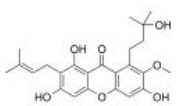


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Garcinone D

Cat. No.: HY-N6953

Garcinone D, a natural xanthone from mangosteen, promotes the proliferation of C17.2 neural stem cell.

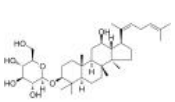


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh3

Cat. No.: HY-N0606

Ginsenoside Rh3 is a bacterial metabolite of Ginsenoside Rg5. Ginsenoside Rh3 treatment in human retinal cells induces **Nrf2** activation.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hesperin

Cat. No.: HY-101371

Hesperin is a bioactive ingredient present in Japanese horseradish (wasabi) and has been shown to be an **Nrf2** activator.

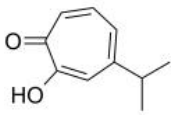
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hinokitiol

(β-Thujaplicin)

Cat. No.: HY-B2230

Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from Chymacyparis obtusa, reduces **Nrf2** expression, and decreases **DNMT1** and UHRF1 mRNA and protein expression, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.

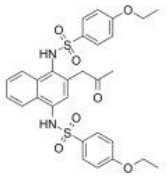


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

K67

Cat. No.: HY-111126

K67 specifically inhibits the interaction between Keap1 and S_{349}-phosphorylated p62. K67 prevents p-p62 from blocking the binding of Keap1 and Nrf2.

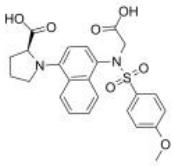


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-126245

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 is a **Keap1 (Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1)-Nrf2 (nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2) protein-protein interaction** inhibitor, and with an IC_{50} of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.

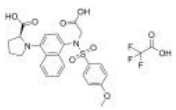


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-126245A

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 TFA (compound35) is a **Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1-nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Keap1-Nrf2) protein-protein interaction** inhibitor, and with an IC_{50} of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.

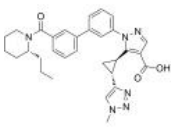


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-139862

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-3 is a **KEAP1:NRF2** protein–protein interaction inhibitor, and with a K_d value of 2.5 nM for KEAP1 protein.

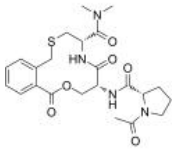


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-143892

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-5 (compound 1) is a potent **Keap1-Nrf2 PPI (Keap1-Nrf2 protein–protein interaction)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.1 μM, K_d of 3.7 μM.

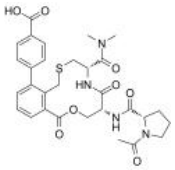


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-143893

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-6 (compound 64) is a potent and selective **Keap1-Nrf2 PPI (Keap1-Nrf2 protein–protein interaction)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 41 nM, K_d of 68 nM.

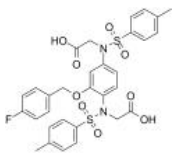


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-146577

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-7 (compound 7v) is a potent **Keap1-Nrf2 PPI (Keap1-Nrf2 protein–protein interaction)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.45 μM.

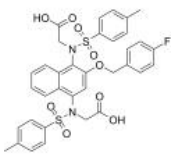


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-146578

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-8 (compound 12d) is a potent **Keap1-Nrf2 PPI (Keap1-Nrf2 protein–protein interaction)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 64.5 nM and 14.2 nM for FP and TR-FRET assays, respectively.

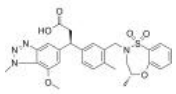


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KI696

Cat. No.: HY-101140

KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the **Keap1/NRF2** interaction. KI696 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **KEAP1/NRF2** interaction.

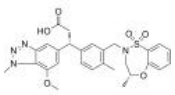


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KI696 isomer

Cat. No.: HY-101140A

KI696 isomer is the less active isomer of KI696 (HY-101140). KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the Keap1/NRF2 interaction.

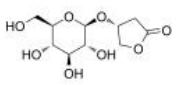


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kinsenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2292

Kinsenoside is a main active component isolated from plants of the genus Anoectochilus, and exhibits many biological activities and pharmacological effects.



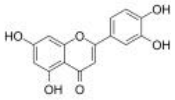
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolin

(Luteoline; Luteolol; Digitoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0162

Luteolin (Luteoline), a flavanoid compound, is a potent **Nrf2** inhibitor.

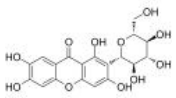


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0290

Mangiferin is a **Nrf2** activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the **NF-κB** subunits **p65** and **p50**. Mangiferin exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperuricemic, antiviral, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities.



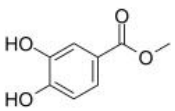
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect.

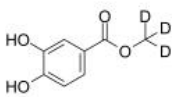


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3 (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester-d3; Methyl protocatechuate-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548S

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3 (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester-d3) is the deuterium labeled Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate.

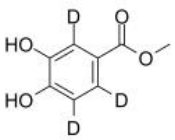


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3-1

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548S1

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3-1 is the deuterium labeled Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate. Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea.



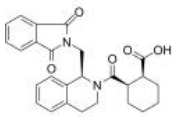
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML334

(LH601A)

Cat. No.: HY-110258

ML334 is a potent, cell permeable activator of **NRF2** by inhibition of **Keap1-NRF2** protein-protein interaction. ML334 binds to Keap1 Kelch domain with a K_d of 1 μM. ML334 stimulates **NRF2** expression and nuclear translocation and induces antioxidant response elements (ARE) activity.

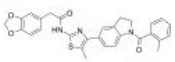


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ML385

Cat. No.: HY-100523

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

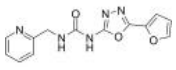


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

NK-252

Cat. No.: HY-19734

NK-252 is a potential **Nrf2** activator, which exhibits a great **Nrf2**-activating potential.

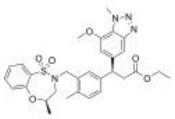


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nrf2 activator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145390

Nrf2 activator-1 is a potent activator of NF-E2 related factor 2 (**Nrf2**).

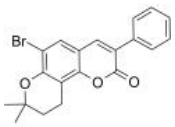


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nrf2 activator-2

Cat. No.: HY-145879

Nrf2 activator-2 (compound O15), a Osthole derivative, is a potent **Nrf2** agonist with an EC_{50} of 2.9 μM in 293 T cells. Nrf2 activator-2 effectively inhibits the interaction between Keap1 and Nrf2, thus showing the activation effect on Nrf2.

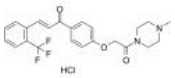


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nrf2 activator-4

Cat. No.: HY-146086

Nrf2 activator-4 (Compound 20a) is a highly potent, orally active **Nrf2** activator with an EC_{50} of 0.63 μM. Nrf2 activator-4 suppresses **reactive oxygen species** against oxidative stress in microglia.

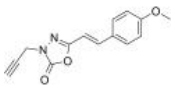


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nrf2-ARE/hMAO-B/QR2 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-144635

Nrf2-ARE/hMAO-B/QR2 modulator 1 is a Resveratrol-based multitarget-directed ligands with IC_{50}s of 8.05, 9.83 and 0.57 μM for **hMAO-B**, **NRF2** and **QR2**.

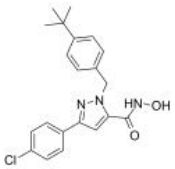


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nrf2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101025

Nrf2-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **nuclear factor-erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2)**. Nrf2-IN-1 is developed for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).



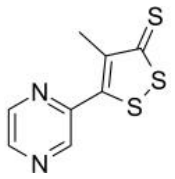
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oltipraz

(RP 35972; NSC 347901)

Cat. No.: HY-12519

Oltipraz has an inhibitory effect on **HIF-1α** activation in a time-dependent manner, completely abrogating **HIF-1α** induction at ≥10 μM concentrations, the IC_{50} of Oltipraz for **HIF-1α** inhibition is 10 μM. Oltipraz is a potent **Nrf2** activator.



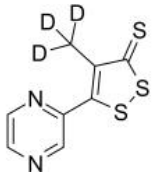
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Oltipraz-d3

(RP 35972-d3; NSC 347901-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-12519S

Oltipraz-d3 (RP 35972-d3) is the deuterium labeled Oltipraz. Oltipraz has an inhibitory effect on **HIF-1α** activation in a time-dependent manner, completely abrogating **HIF-1α** induction at ≥10 μM concentrations, the IC_{50} of Oltipraz for **HIF-1α** inhibition is 10 μM.



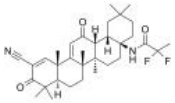
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Omaveloxolone

(RTA 408)

Cat. No.: HY-12212

Omaveloxolone (RTA 408) is an antioxidant inflammation modulator (AIM), which activates **Nrf2** and suppresses nitric oxide (NO). Omaveloxolone attenuates osteoclastogenesis by inhibiting STING dependent NF-κb signaling.



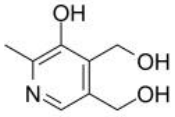
Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pyridoxine

(Pyridoxol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1328

Pyridoxine (Pyridoxol) is a pyridine derivative. Pyridoxine exerts antioxidant effects in cell model of Alzheimer's disease via the Nrf-2/HO-1 pathway.



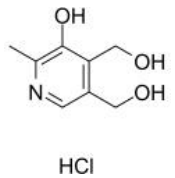
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pyridoxine hydrochloride

(Pyridoxol hydrochloride; Vitamin B6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0682

Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) is a pyridine derivative. Pyridoxine (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) exerts antioxidant effects in cell model of Alzheimer's disease via the **Nrf-2**/HO-1 pathway.

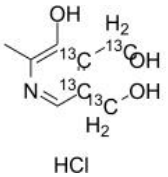


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyridoxine-13C4 hydrochloride (Pyridoxol-13C4 hydrochloride; Vitamin B6-13C4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0682S3

Pyridoxine-13C4 (Pyridoxol-13C4) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled Pyridoxine (hydrochloride). Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) is a pyridine derivative.

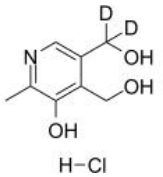


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoxine-d2 hydrochloride

(Pyridoxol-d2 hydrochloride; Vitamin B6-d2 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0682S1

Pyridoxine-d2 (Pyridoxol-d2) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Pyridoxine hydrochloride. Pyridoxine hydrochloride is a pyridine derivative. Pyridoxine (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) exerts antioxidant effects in cell model of Alzheimer's disease via the **Nrf-2**/HO-1 pathway.

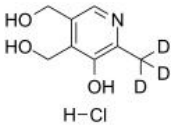


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoxine-d3 hydrochloride

(Pyridoxol-d3 hydrochloride; Vitamin B6-d3 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0682S

Pyridoxine-d3 (Pyridoxol-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Pyridoxine hydrochloride. Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) is a pyridine derivative.

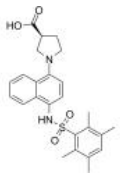


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

RA839

Cat. No.: HY-110275

RA839 is a noncovalent small molecule binder to Keap1 with a K_d of 6 μM and selective activator of Nrf2 signaling. RA839 prevents the induction of both inducible nitric-oxide synthase expression and nitric oxide release in response to lipopolysaccharides in macrophages.

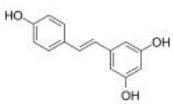


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resveratrol

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

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

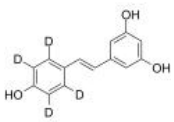


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Resveratrol-d4

(trans-Resveratrol-d4; SRT501-d4) Cat. No.: HY-16561S

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

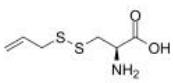


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Allylmercaptocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-145532

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

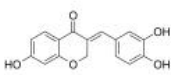


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sappanone A

Cat. No.: HY-113556

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

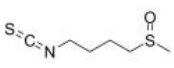


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulforaphane

Cat. No.: HY-13755

Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables. Sulforaphane increases tumor suppressor protein transcription and inhibits **histone deacetylase** activity.



Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAT-14

Cat. No.: HY-P1328

TAT-14 is a 14-mer peptide that acts as **Nrf2** activator with an anti-inflammatory effect. TAT-14 has no effect on Nrf2 mRNA expression, but increases Nrf2 protein level due to targeting the Nrf2 binding site on Keap1.

Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TAT-14 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1328A

TAT-14 TFA is a 14-mer peptide that acts as **Nrf2** activator with an anti-inflammatory effect. TAT-14 TFA has no effect on Nrf2 mRNA expression, but increases Nrf2 protein level due to targeting the Nrf2 binding site on Keap1.

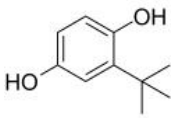
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TBHQ

(tert-Butylhydroquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-100489

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

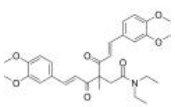


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

TML-6

Cat. No.: HY-137315

TML-6, an orally active curcumin derivative, inhibits the synthesis of the β-amyloid precursor protein and **β-amyloid (Aβ)**. TML-6 can upregulate Apo E, suppress **NF-κB** and **mTOR**, and increase the activity of the anti-oxidative **Nrf2** gene.

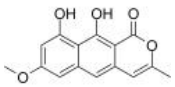


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Toralactone

Cat. No.: HY-N7617

Toralactone, isolated from Cassia obtusifolia, mediates hepatoprotection via an Nrf2-dependent anti-oxidative mechanism.

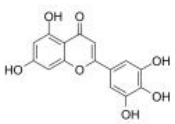


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tricetin

Cat. No.: HY-131592

Tricetin is a potent competitive inhibitor of the **Keap1-Nrf2** Protein Protein Interaction (PPI).



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

MALT1

mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation gene 1

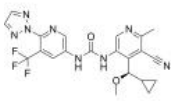
MALT1 is a paracaspase, which is related to the caspase (cysteine-aspartic proteases) family of proteases but cleaves after Arg residues instead of Asp. MALT1 cleavage activity is linked to the pathogenesis of activated B cell-like diffuse large B cell lymphoma (ABC-DLBCL), a chemoresistant form of DLBCL. MALT1 is a unique paracaspase protein that transduces aberrant oncogenic signaling in ABC-DLBCL. MALT1 represents a potentially important therapeutic target for ABC-DLBCL and MALT lymphoma. MALT1 small molecule inhibitors might be useful chemical tools for studying MALT1 biology and treating MALT1-addicted tumors.

MALT1 Inhibitors

(R)-MALT1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-143422A

(R)-MALT1-IN-3 (compound 121) is a potent **MALT1 protease** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 20 nM. (R)-MALT1-IN-3 has IC_{50} of 60 nM, 40 nM for human IL6/IL10 in OCI-LY3 cells, respectively.

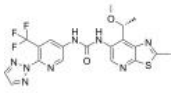


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-MALT1-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-143425A

(R)-MALT1-IN-7 (compound 142a) is a potent **MALT1 protease** inhibitor. (R)-MALT1-IN-7 has&n bsp;the potential for cancer r esearch.

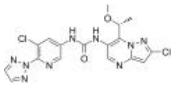


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-MLT-985

Cat. No.: HY-142648A

(R)-MLT-985 (compound 11) is a potent **MALT1 protease** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3 nM. (R)-MLT-985 has an IC_{50} of 20 nM for MALT1-dependent IL-2 production in Jurkat cells.

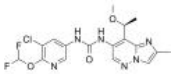


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-MALT1-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-143423A

(S)-MALT1-IN-5 is a potent inhibitor of **MALT1** protease.

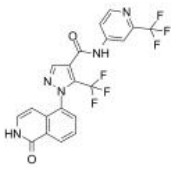


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-67856633

Cat. No.: HY-139399

JNJ-67856633 is an orally active, first-in-class, potent, selective and allosteric **MALT1 protease** inhibitor. JNJ-67856633 in some cases lead to tumor stasis.

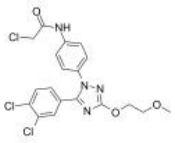


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MALT1 inhibitor MI-2

Cat. No.: HY-12276

MALT1 inhibitor MI-2 is a **MALT1** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=5.84 μM).

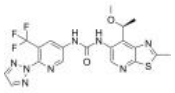


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MALT1-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-143425

MALT1-IN-7 (compound 142b) is a potent **MALT1 protease** inhibitor. MALT1-IN-7 has the potential for cancer research.



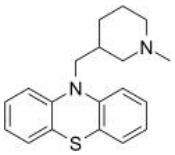
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mepazine

(Pecazine)

Cat. No.: HY-121282

Mepazine (Pecazine) is a potent and selective **MALT1** protease inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.83 and 0.42 μM for GSTMALT1 full length and GSTMALT1 325-760, respectively. Mepazine affects viability of ABC-DLBCL cells by enhancing **apoptosis**.



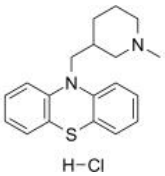
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mepazine hydrochloride

(Pecazine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-121282A

Mepazine hydrochloride (Pecazine hydrochloride) is a potent and selective **MALT1** protease inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.83 and 0.42 μM for GSTMALT1 full length and GSTMALT1 325-760, respectively. Mepazine hydrochloride affects viability of ABC-DLBCL cells by enhancing **apoptosis**.

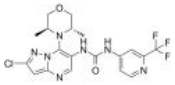


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

MLT-231

Cat. No.: HY-131902

MLT-231 is a potent, highly selective allosteric **MALT1** Inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 9 nM. MLT-231 specifically prevents endogenous BCL10 cleavage with IC_{50} of 160 nM. MLT-231 shows antitumor activity in an ABC-DLBCL type xenograft model in mouse.

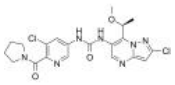


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MLT-747

Cat. No.: HY-124587

MLT-747 is a potent, selective, allosteric inhibitor of **MALT1**, binds MALT1 in the allosteric Trp580 pocket, with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.

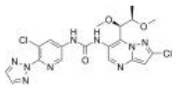


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MLT-748

Cat. No.: HY-115466

MLT-748 is a potent, selective and allosteric inhibitor of **MALT1**, binds MALT1 in the allosteric Trp580 pocket, with an IC_{50} of 5 nM.

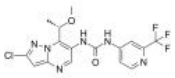


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MLT-943

Cat. No.: HY-134820

MLT-943 is a potent, selective and orally active **MALT1 protease** inhibitor. MLT-943 inhibits stimulated-IL-2 secretion in PBMC or in whole blood with a similar IC_{50} across species (0.07-0.09 μM in PBMC, 0.6-0.8 μM in whole blood).

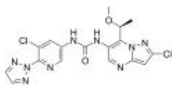


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MLT-985

Cat. No.: HY-142648

MLT-985 is a highly selective allosteric **MALT1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 3 nM.



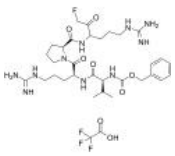
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-VRPR-FMK TFA

(VRPR)

Cat. No.: HY-P1407

Z-VRPR-FMK (TFA) (VRPR), a tetrapeptide, is a selective and irreversible **MALT1** (Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation protein 1) inhibitor. Z-VRPR-FMK (TFA) can protect against **influenza A virus (IAV)** infection.

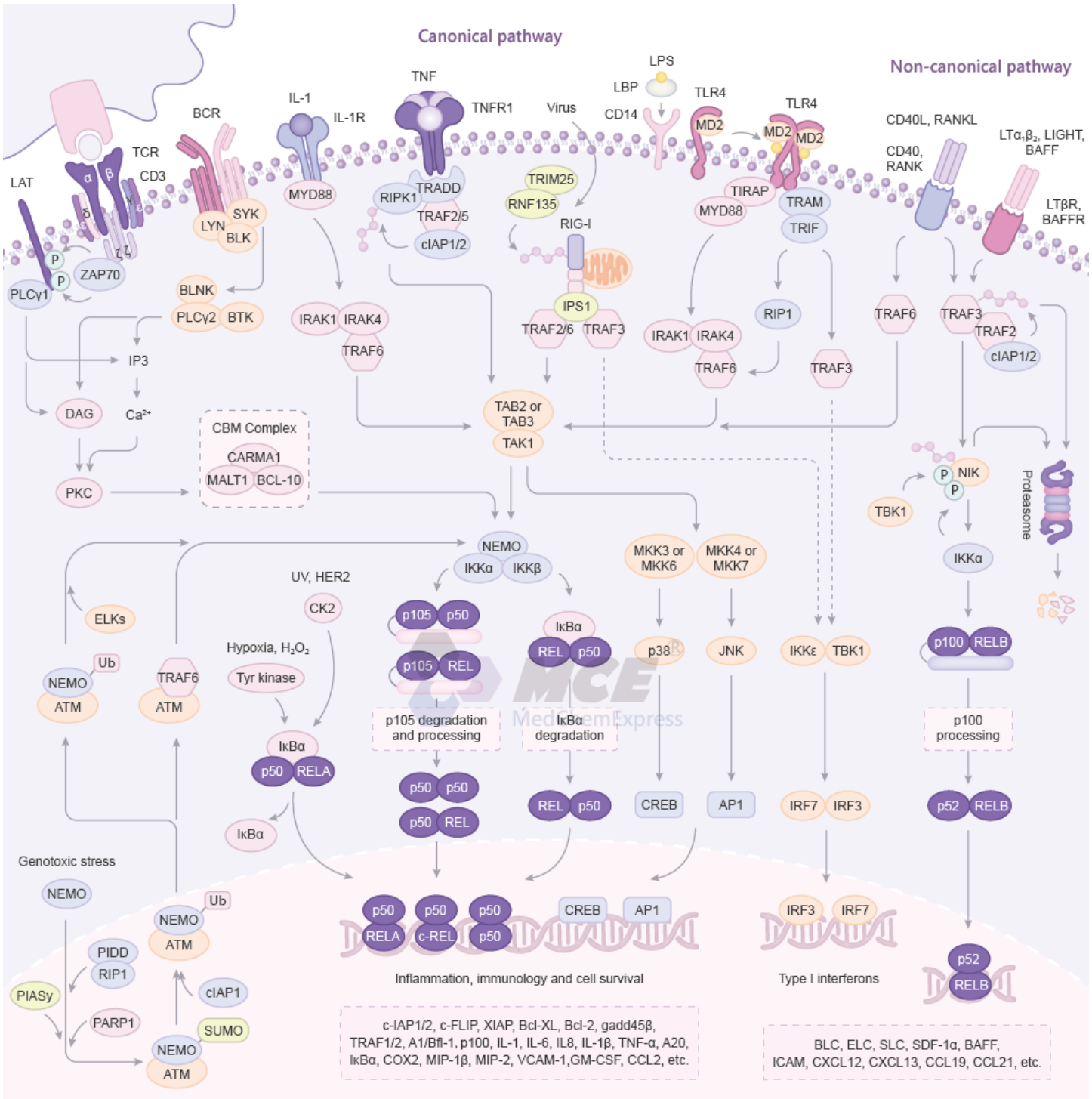


Purity: 95.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

NF-κB

Nuclear factor-κB; Nuclear factor-kappaB

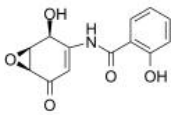
NF-κB (Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells) is a protein complex that controls transcription of DNA. NF-κB is found in almost all animal cell types and is involved in cellular responses to stimuli such as stress, cytokines, free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, oxidized LDL, and bacterial or viral antigens. NF-κB plays a key role in regulating the immune response to infection. Incorrect regulation of NF-κB has been linked to cancer, inflammatory, and autoimmune diseases, septic shock, viral infection, and improper immune development. NF-κB has also been implicated in processes of synaptic plasticity and memory. There are five proteins in the mammalian NF-κB family: NF-κB1, NF-κB2, RelA, RelB, c-Rel.


Canonical pathway
Non-canonical pathway
LPS
LBP
CD14
TLR4
MD2
TLR4
MD2
MD2
TNF
TNFR1
IL-1
IL-1R
Virus
BCR
TCR
CD3
LAT
CD40L, RANKL
CD40, RANK
LTα1β2, LIGHT, BAFF
LTβR, BAFFR
TRADD
RIPK1
TRAF2/5
cIAP1/2
TRIM25
RNF135
RIG-I
MYD88
TIRAP
TRAM
TRIF
SYK
LYN
BLK
ZAP70
PLCγ1
BLNK
PLCγ2
BTK
IRAK1
IRAK4
TRAF6
IPS1
TRAF2/6
TRAF3
RIP1
TRAF6
TRAF3
TRAF2
cIAP1/2
IP3
DAG
Ca2+
CBM Complex
CARMA1
MALT1
BCL-10
PKC
TAB2 or TAB3
TAK1
NIK
TBK1
Proteasome
IKKα
NEMO
IKKα
IKKβ
MKK3 or MKK6
MKK4 or MKK7
UV, HER2
CK2
ELKs
Ub
NEMO
ATM
TRAF6
ATM
Hypoxia, H2O2
Tyr kinase
IκBα
p50
RELA
IκBα
p105
p50
p105
REL
p105 degradation and processing
IκBα
REL
p50
IκBα degradation
p38
JNK
IKKε
TBK1
p100
RELB
p100 processing
p50
p50
p50
REL
REL
p50
CREB
AP1
IRF7
IRF3
p52
RELB
Genotoxic stress
NEMO
Ub
NEMO
ATM
PIDD
RIP1
PIASy
PARP1
cIAP1
SUMO
NEMO
ATM
p50
RELA
p50
c-REL
p50
CREB
AP1
IRF3
IRF7
p52
RELB
Inflammation, immunology and cell survival
Type I interferons
c-IAP1/2, c-FLIP, XIAP, Bcl-XL, Bcl-2, gadd45β, TRAF1/2, A1/Bfl-1, p100, IL-1, IL-6, IL8, IL-1β, TNF-α, A20, IκBα, COX2, MIP-1β, MIP-2, VCAM-1,GM-CSF, CCL2, etc.
BLC, ELC, SLC, SDF-1α, BAFF, ICAM, CXCL12, CXCL13, CCL19, CCL21, etc.

(-)-DHMEQ

(Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin)

Cat. No.: HY-14645

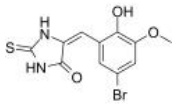


(-)-DHMEQ (Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin) is a potent, selective and irreversible **NF-κB** inhibitor that covalently binds to a cysteine residue. (-)-DHMEQ inhibits nuclear translocation of **NF-κB** and shows anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity.

Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(E/Z)-IT-603

Cat. No.: HY-121508

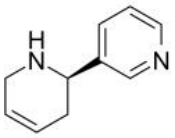


(E/Z)-IT-603 is a mixture of E-IT-603 and Z-IT-603 (IT-603). IT-603 is a **c-Rel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. IT-603 has anti-tumor activity. (E/Z)-IT-603 is a promising modulator of T-cell responses in the context of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and malignant diseases.

Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-(+)-Anatabine

Cat. No.: HY-126047B



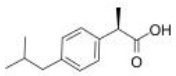
(R)-(+)-Anatabine is an less active R-enantiomer of Anatabine. Anatabine is a potent **α4β2 nAChR** agonist. Anatabine inhibits **NF-κB** activation lower **amyloid-β (Aβ)** production by preventing the β-cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP).

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

(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen

((R)-Ibuprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-78131B



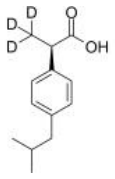
(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen is the R enantiomer of Ibuprofen, inactive on COX, inhibits **NF-κB** activation; (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen exhibits anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects.

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

(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen-d3

((R)-Ibuprofen-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-78131BS

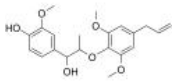


(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen-d3 ((R)-Ibuprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen. (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen is the R enantiomer of Ibuprofen, inactive on COX, inhibits **NF-κB** activation; (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen exhibits anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects.

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

(Rac)-Myrislignan

Cat. No.: HY-N0608A

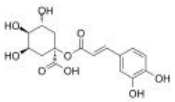


(Rac)-Myrislignan is the racemate of Myrislignan. Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

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

1-Caffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0460

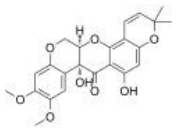


1-Caffeoylquinic acid is an effective **NF-κB** inhibitor, shows significant binding affinity to the RH domain of p105 with K_i of 0.002 μM and binding energy of 1.50 Kcal/mol. 1-Caffeoylquinic acid has anti-oxidative stress ability.

Purity: 97.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Hydroxytephrosin

Cat. No.: HY-N1022



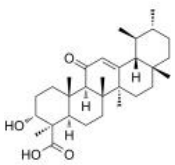
11-Hydroxytephrosin is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kappaB**. NF-kappaB is known to play a crucial role in the regulation of genes controlling the immune system, **apoptosis**, tumor cell growth, and tissue differentiation.

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

11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid

(11-Keto-β-boswellic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2056



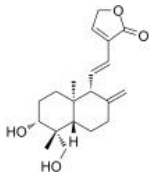
11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid (11-Keto-β-boswellic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpenic acid of the oleogum resin from the bark of the Boswellia serrate tree, popularly known as Indian Frankincense.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide

(14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10)

Cat. No.: HY-N1490



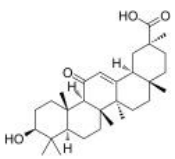
14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0375

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

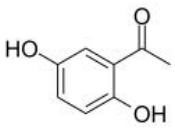


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001174

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

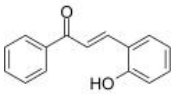


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-119931

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



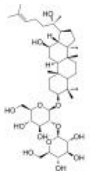
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

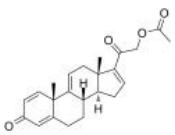


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-136340

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



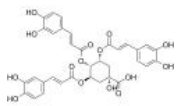
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

(3,4,5-triCQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N6588

3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid (3,4,5-triCQA) inhibits tumor necrosis factor-α-stimulated production of inflammatory mediators in keratinocytes via suppression of Akt- and NF-κB-pathways.

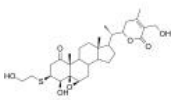


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-(2-Hydroxyethyl) thio withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10358

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

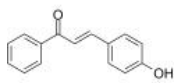


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-107818

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

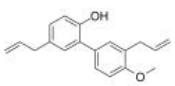


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-O-Methyl honokiol

Cat. No.: HY-U00450

4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from Magnolia officinalis, acts as a **PPARγ** agonist, and inhibtis **NF-κB** activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.



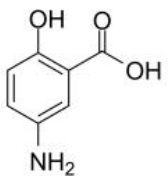
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Aminosalicylic Acid

(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)

Cat. No.: HY-15027

5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

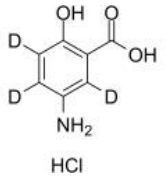


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-15027S

5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 (Mesalamine-D3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled 5-Aminosalicylic Acid. 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) hydrochloride acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

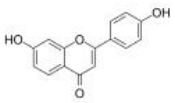


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2609

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

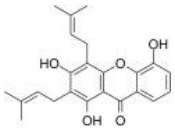


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

8-Deoxygartanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6009

8-Deoxygartanin, a prenylated xanthones from G. mangostana, is a selective inhibitor of **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)**. 8-Deoxygartanin exhibits antiplasmodial activity with an IC_{50} of 11.8 μM for the W2 strain of Plasmodium falciparum.



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

Ac2-26

Cat. No.: HY-P1098

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

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

Ac2-26 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1098A

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

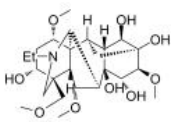
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Aconine

(Jesaconine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0277

Aconine inhibits receptor activator of nuclear factor (NF)-κB ligand (RANKL)-induced **NF-κB** activation.



Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adelmidrol

Cat. No.: HY-B1026

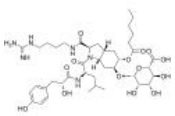
Adelmidrol exerts important anti-inflammatory effects that are partly dependent on **PPARγ**. Adelmidrol reduces **NF-κB** translocation, and **COX-2** expression.

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

Aeruginosin 865

Cat. No.: HY-130994

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

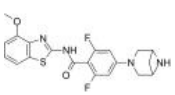


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ALPK1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-147562

ALPK1-IN-2 (compound T001) is a potent **ALPK1** (alpha-kinase 1) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 95 nM. ALPK1-IN-2 also inhibits **NF-κB**, with an IC_{50} of 1.31 μM.

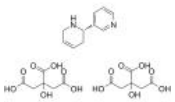


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



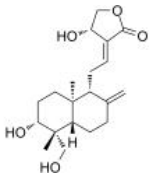
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Andrographolide

(Andrographis)

Cat. No.: HY-N0191

Andrographolide is a **NF-κB** inhibitor, which inhibits NF-κB activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on **p50** in endothelial cells without affecting IκBα degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.

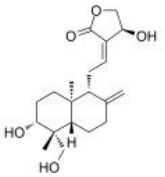


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Andropanolide

Cat. No.: HY-N1912

Andrographolide (Andro) is a small antagonist for NF-κB activation by covalent modifying reduced cysteine 62 of p50. Andrographolide is a bicyclic diterpenoid lactone mainly produced from the plant Andrographis (Andrographis paniculate).

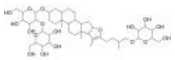


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anemarsaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0811

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

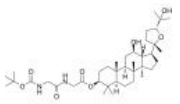


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 20

Cat. No.: HY-146419

Anti-inflammatory agent 20 (compound 5a) is a potent inhibitor of **NO** activity. Anti-inflammatory agent 20 shows anti-inflammatory activity.

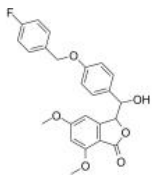


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 21

Cat. No.: HY-146421

Anti-inflammatory agent 21 (compound 9o) is an orally active and low cytotoxic anti-inflammatory agent, with an IC_{50} value of 0.76 μM for **NO**. Anti-inflammatory agent 21 acts via accumulation **ROS** and blocks the **NF-κB/MAPK** signaling pathway.

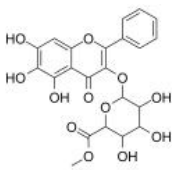


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-139833

Anti-inflammatory agent 6 blocks the phosphorylation of **I kappa b kinase α/β (IKKα/β)**, **IκBα**, and **nuclear factor kB p65 (NF-κB p65)** which is a key controller of inflammation, thereby showing anti-inflammatory potential.

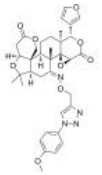


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 7

Cat. No.: HY-139844

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

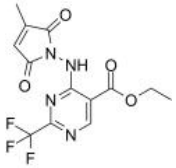


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AP-1/NF-κB activation inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-133987

AP-1/NF-κB activation inhibitor 1 is a potent **AP-1** and **NF-κB** mediated transcriptional activation inhibitor (IC_{50}=1 μM), without blocking basal transcription driven by the β-actin promoter.



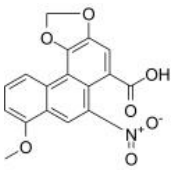
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aristolochic acid A

(Aristolochic acid I; TR 1736)

Cat. No.: HY-N0510

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

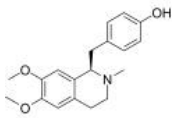


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Armepavine

Cat. No.: HY-N6857

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

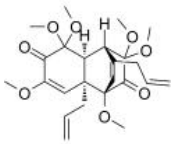


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Asatone

Cat. No.: HY-N6826

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

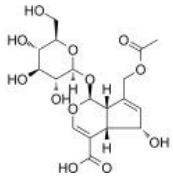


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Asperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6246

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

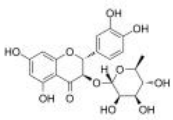


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances **NRF2** activation. Astilbin also suppresses **TNF-α** expression and **NF-κB** activation.

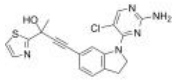


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

B022

Cat. No.: HY-120501

B022 is a potent and selective **NF-κB-inducing kinase (NIK)** inhibitor (K_i of 4.2 nM; IC_{50}=15.1 nM). B022 protects liver from toxin-induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and injury.



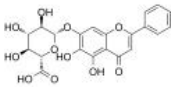
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Baicalin

(Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0197

Baicalin, as a flavonoid glycoside, is an allosteric carnitine palmityl transferase 1 (**CPT1**) activator. Baicalin reduces the expression of **NF-κB**.



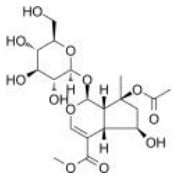
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Barlerin

(8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N0758

Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibt **NF-κB**.



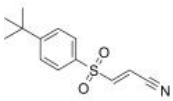
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

BAY 11-7085

(BAY 11-7083)

Cat. No.: HY-10257

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

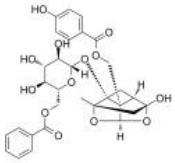


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2101

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin, isolated from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor against mushroom tyrosinase with IC_{50} of 0.453 mM.

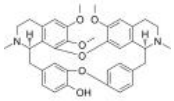


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Berbamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0714

Berbamine is a natural compound extracted from traditional Chinese medicine Barberry with anti-tumor, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular effects. Berbamine is a **calcium channel** blocker.

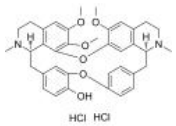


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Berbamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0714A

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

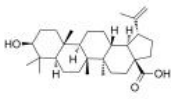


Purity: 96.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Betulinic acid

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

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



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

BIZ 114

Cat. No.: HY-135808

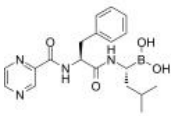
BIZ 114 (Example 11) is a fatty acid derivative and potent inhibits the TNF-α activated **NF-κB** pathway. BIZ 114 has the potential to prevent and / or treat ophthalmic disorders such as retinal degenerative disorders and ocular inflammatory diseases.

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

Bortezomib

(PS-341; LDP-341; NSC 681239) Cat. No.: HY-10227

Bortezomib (PS-341) is a reversible and selective **proteasome** inhibitor, and potently inhibits **20S proteasome** (K_i=0.6 nM) by targeting a threonine residue. Bortezomib disrupts the cell cycle, induces apoptosis, and inhibits **NF-κB**.

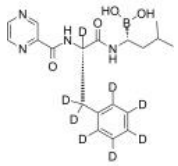


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bortezomib-d8

(PS-341-d8; LDP-341-d8; NSC 681239-d8) Cat. No.: HY-10227S

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

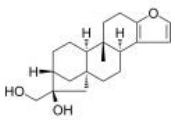


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a **ERK** inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

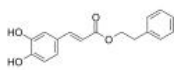


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0274

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

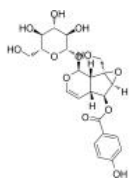


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg

Catalposide

Cat. No.: HY-N3552

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

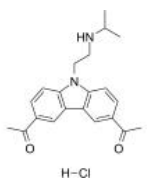


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CBL0137 hydrochloride

(Curaxin-137 hydrochloride; CBL-C137 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-18935A

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

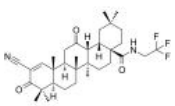


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CDDO-dhTFEA

(RTA dh404) Cat. No.: HY-112671

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

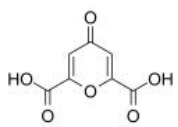


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chelidonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041489

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

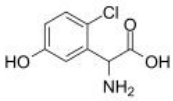


Purity: 95.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

CHPG

Cat. No.: HY-101364

CHPG is a selective **mGluR5** agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through **TSG-6/NF-κB** pathway in BV2 microglial cells.

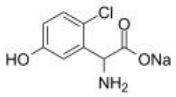


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CHPG sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-101364A

CHPG sodium salt is a selective **mGluR5** agonist, and attenuates SO_2-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through **TSG-6/NF-κB** pathway in BV2 microglial cells.

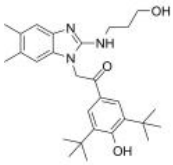


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CID-2858522

Cat. No.: HY-15530

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

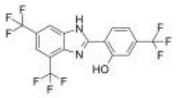


Purity: 95.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Colistin adjuvant-1

Cat. No.: HY-145439

Colistin adjuvant-1 is a **colistin adjuvant**, shows increased colistin potentiation activity against Gram-negative bacteria. Colistin adjuvant-1 inhibits **NF-κB** with an IC_{50} of 0.209 μM.

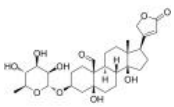


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.

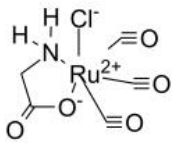


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CORM-3

Cat. No.: HY-100581

CORM-3, a carbon monoxide-releasing molecule, attenuates **NF-κB p65** nuclear translocation, reduces ROS generation and enhances intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels. CORM-3 reduces **NLRP3** inflammasome activation.

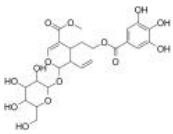


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Cornuside

Cat. No.: HY-N0631

Cornuside is a secoiridoid glucoside isolated from the fruit of Cornus officinalis Sieb. et Zucc., which is a traditional oriental medicine for treating inflammatory diseases and invigorating blood circulation.



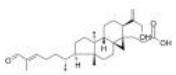
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coronalolic acid

(Coronalonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N3625

Coronalolic acid, extract from the apical bud of Gardenia sootepenesis Hutch, inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** activity and **NO** production.

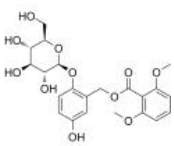


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Curculigoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0705

Curculigoside is the main saponin in C. orchioide, exerts significant antioxidant, anti-osteoporosis, antidepressant and neuroprotection effects. Curculigoside possesses significant anti-arthritic effects in vivo and in vitro via regulation of the **JAK/STAT/NF-κB** signaling pathway.

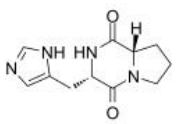


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)

Cat. No.: HY-101402

Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline)) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyreotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) could inhibit **NF-κB** nuclear accumulation.

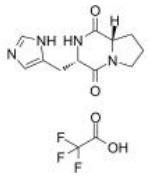


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA; Histidylproline diketopiperazine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-101402A

Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyreotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) TFA could inhibit **NF-κB** nuclear accumulation.

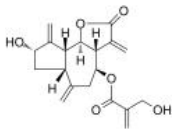


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Cynaropicrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2350

Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit **tumor necrosis factor** (**TNF-α**) release with IC_{50}s of 8.24 and 3.18 μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively.

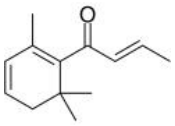


Purity: 97.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Damascenone ((E/Z)-Damascenone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2543

Damascenone ((E/Z)-Damascenone) is an active compound of Epipremnum pinnatum with anti-inflammatory activity. Damascenone is a mixture complex of E-isomer-Damascenone and Z-isomer Damascenone.

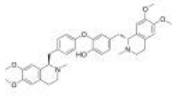


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dauricine

Cat. No.: HY-N0220

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

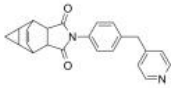


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

DCZ0415

Cat. No.: HY-130603

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

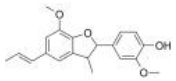


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dehydrodiisoeugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0589

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

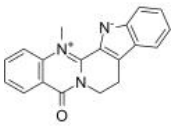


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

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

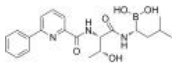


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Delanzomib (CEP-18770)

Cat. No.: HY-10454

Delanzomib (CEP-18770) is a potent and orally active **chymotrypsin-like activity of the proteasome** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.8 nM. Delanzomib inhibits **NF-κB** activity, induces cancer cell **apoptotic**, and has strong antiangiogenic and anti-cancer activities.

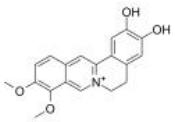


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Demethyleneberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0592

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

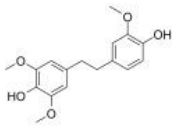


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dendrophenol (Moscatilin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6031

Dendrophenol (Moscatilin) acts as a **NF-κB** inhibitor. Antineoplastic activity.



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

Denosumab

(Immunoglobulin G2; Ranmark) Cat. No.: HY-P9958

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

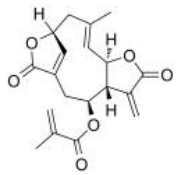
Denosumab

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

Deoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2491

Deoxyelephantopin, a natural bioactive sesquiterpene lactone from Elephantopus scaber, has shown promising anticancer effects against a broad spectrum of cancers. Deoxyelephantopin inhibits **NF-κB**, **MAPK**, **PI3K/Akt**, and **β-catenin** signaling.

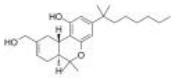


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexanabinol

(HU-211) Cat. No.: HY-106387

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

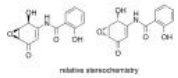


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

DHMEQ racemate

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

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

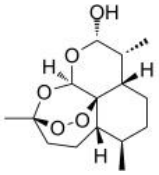


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroartemisinin

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

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

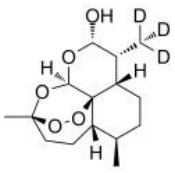


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroartemisinin-d3 (Dihydroqinghaosu-d3; β-Dihydroartemisinin-d3; Artenimol-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0176S

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

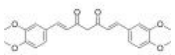


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethoxycurcumin

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

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

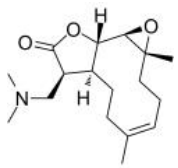


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMAPT

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

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

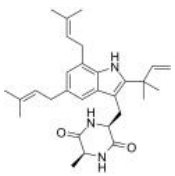


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Echinulin

(Echinuline) Cat. No.: HY-N3796

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



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

Edasalonexent

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

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

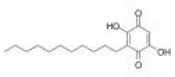
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Embelin

(Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874)

Cat. No.: HY-17473

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

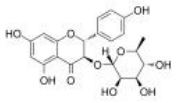


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Engeletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0436

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

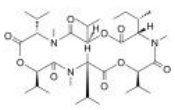


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enniatin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N3807

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



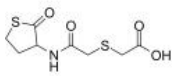
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Erdosteine

(RV 144)

Cat. No.: HY-B0289

Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced **NF-κB** activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.



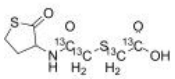
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Erdosteine-13C4

(RV 144-13C4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0289S

Erdosteine-13C4 (RV 144-13C4) is a 13C-labeled Erdosteine. Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced **NF-κB** activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.

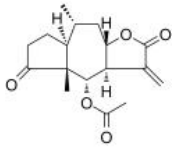


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ergolide

Cat. No.: HY-N6893

Ergolide is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the dried flowers of Inula Britannica. Ergolide inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclo-oxygenase-2 expression in RAW 264.7 macrophages through the inactivation of **NF-κB**.

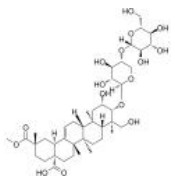


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Esculentoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0632

Esculentoside A (EsA), a kind of triterpene saponin isolated from roots of Phytolacca esculenta. Esculentoside A (EsA) possesses anti-inflammatory activity in acute and chronic experimental models, has selective inhibitory activity towards cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**).

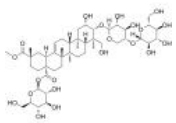


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Esculentoside H

Cat. No.: HY-N2205

Esculentoside H (EsH) is a saponin isolated from the root extract of perennial plant Phytolacca esculenta. Esculentoside H (EH) has anti-tumor activity, the mechanism is related to the capacity for **TNF**release.



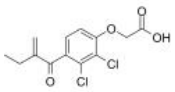
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

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.

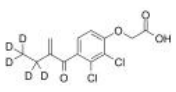


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

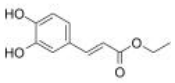


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.

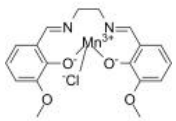


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EUK-134

Cat. No.: HY-100594

EUK-134, a synthetic **superoxide dismutase** and catalase mimetic, protects rat kidneys from ischemia-reperfusion-induced damage. EUK-134 is a superoxide dismutase (**SOD**) mimetics (SODm) with catalase activity. EUK-134 is a mitoprotective antioxidant.

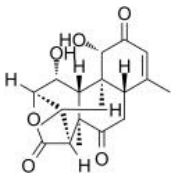


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eurycomalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N4327

Eurycomalactone is a natural product found in Eurycoma longifolia Jack., acts as a potent **NF-κB** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM.



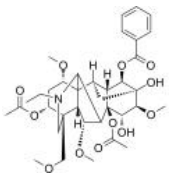
Purity: 93.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flaconitine

(Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0276

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

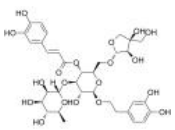


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Forsythoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0029

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

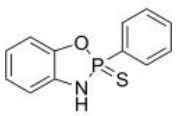


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FW1256

Cat. No.: HY-121955

FW1256 is a phenyl analogue and a slow-releasing hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) donor. FW1256 inhibits **NF-κB** activity and induces cell **apoptosis**. FW1256 exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for cancer and cardiovascular disease treatment.



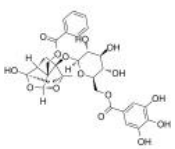
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Galloylpaeoniflorin

(6'-O-Galloyl paeoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5048

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

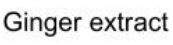


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ginger extract

Cat. No.: HY-N9451

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



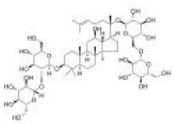
Purity: 20.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

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** .



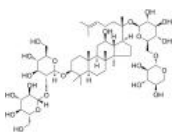
Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginsenoside Rb3

(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

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



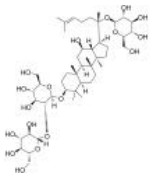
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside 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.



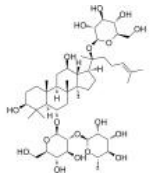
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Re

(Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re)

Cat. No.: HY-N0044

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



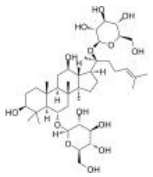
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg1

(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0045

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



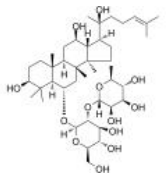
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg2

(Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0602

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

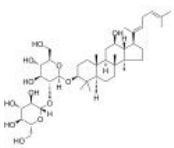


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of **IGF-1** to its receptor with an IC_{50} of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of **COX-2** via suppression of the DNA binding activities of **NF-κB p65**.

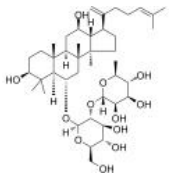


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg6

Cat. No.: HY-N0907

Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 29.34 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits **apoptosis**-inducing effect.

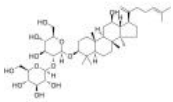


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rk1

Cat. No.: HY-N2515

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

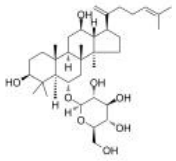


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside Rk3

Cat. No.: HY-N0906

Ginsenoside Rk3 is present in the roots Panax notoginseng herbs. Ginsenoside Rk3 significantly inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity, with an IC_{50} of 14.24±1.30 μM in HepG2 cells.



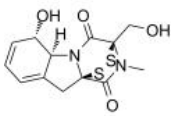
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Gliotoxin

(Aspergillin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6727

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

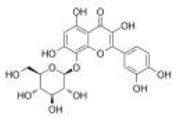


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gossypin

Cat. No.: HY-125911

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

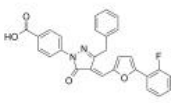


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GS143

Cat. No.: HY-110261

GS143 is a selec-tive **IκBα ubiquitination** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.2 μM for $SCF^{\beta TrCP1}$-mediated **IκBα ubiquitylation**. GS143 sup-presses **NF-κB** acti-va-tion and tran-scrip-tion of tar-get genes and does not inhibit proteasome activity. GS143 has anti-asthma effect.



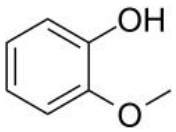
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guaiacol

(2-Methoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380

Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated **COX-2** expression and **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory activity.



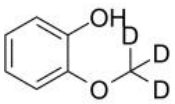
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Guaiacol-d3

(2-Methoxyphenol-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380S1

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

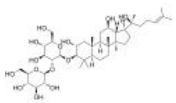


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypenoside L

Cat. No.: HY-N8211

Gypenoside L is a saponin that can be found in Gynostemma pentaphyllum. Gypenoside L increases the SA-β-galactosidase activity, promotes the production of senescence-associated secretory cytokines.

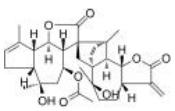


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Handelin

Cat. No.: HY-N2083

Handelin is a guaianolide dimer from Chrysanthemum boreale that has potent anti-inflammatory activity by down-regulating **NF-κB** signaling and pro-inflammatory cytokine production.

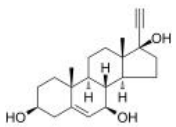


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

HE 3286

Cat. No.: HY-108039

HE 3286 is a synthetic derivative of a natural anti-inflammatory steroid, β-AET. HE 3286 is an orally active partial **NF-κB** inhibitor. HE3286 reduces proinflammatory signals, including IL-6 and matrix metallopeptidase 3. HE 3286 freely penetrates the blood brain barrier in mice.

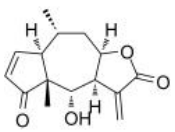


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Helenalin

Cat. No.: HY-119970

Helenalin is an anti-inflammatory sesquiterpene lactone. Helenalin selectively inhibits transcription factor **NF-κB** by directly targeting p65. Helenalin has alkylating activity, targets the cysteine sulfhydryl groups in the p65 subunit of NF-κB, thereby inhibits its DNA binding.

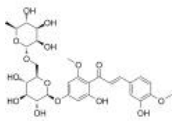


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Hesperidin methylchalcone

Cat. No.: HY-126382

Hesperidin methylchalcone (Hesperidin methyl chalcone) inhibits oxidative stress, cytokine production and **NF-κB** activation. Hesperidin methylchalcone inhibits inflammation and pain. Hesperidin methylchalcone exhibits vasoprotective activity.

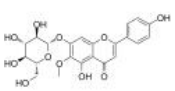


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Homoplantaginin

Cat. No.: HY-N1949

Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine Salvia plebeia with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantaginin could inhibit **TNF-α** and **IL-6** mRNA expression, **IKKβ** and **NF-κB** phosphorylation.

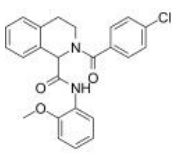


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

HSR1304

Cat. No.: HY-144745

HSR1304 (Compound 5d) is a potent inhibitor of **NFκB**. The multifunctional transcription factor, nuclear factor-κB (NF-κB), is broadly involved in multiple human diseases, such as cancer and chronic inflammation. HSR1304 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.

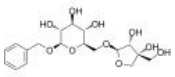


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside F2

Cat. No.: HY-N8085

Icariside F2 is a potent **NF-κB** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 16.25 μM. Icariside F2 is an aromatic glycoside isolated from the leaves of E. ulmoides Oliver. Icariside F2 has anti-inflammatory activity.



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

IKKγ NBD Inhibitory Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P1847

IKKγ NBD Inhibitory Peptide is a NEMO-binding domain peptide (NBD peptide) corresponding to the NEMO amino-terminal alpha-helical region, which is shown to block TNF-alpha-induced NF-kB activation.

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

IKKγ NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1847A

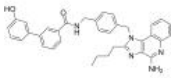
IKKγ NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA is a NEMO-binding domain peptide (NBD peptide) corresponding to the NEMO amino-terminal alpha-helical region, which is shown to block TNF-alpha-induced NF-kB activation.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

IMD-biphenylA

Cat. No.: HY-139717

IMD-biphenylA is a novel imidazoquinolinone-**NF-κB** immunomodulator dimer that improves the adjuvanticity of small molecule immune potentiators.

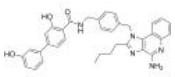


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-biphenylB

Cat. No.: HY-139718

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

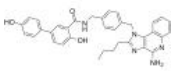


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-biphenylC

Cat. No.: HY-139719

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

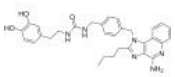


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-catechol

Cat. No.: HY-139716

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

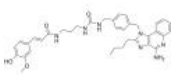


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-ferulic

Cat. No.: HY-139715

IMD-ferulic is a covalently linked **NF-κB** modulator that improves the adjuvanticity of small molecule immune potentiators.

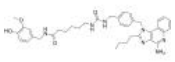


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMD-vanillin

Cat. No.: HY-139714

IMD-vanillin is a novel imidazoquinolinone-**NF-κB** immunomodulator dimers.



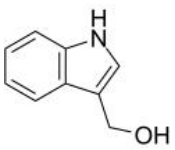
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indole-3-carbinol

(I3C; 3-Indolemethanol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0170

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



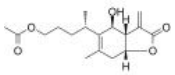
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Inulicin

(1-O-Acetylbritannilactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0896

Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound that inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of **Src** and **FAK**. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE_2 production and **COX-2** expression, and **NF-κB** activation and translocation.

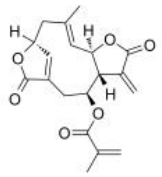


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isodeoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2585

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

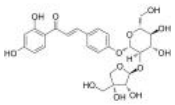


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoliquiritin apioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2497

Isoliquiritin apioside significantly decreases PMA-induced increases in **MMP9** activities and suppresses PMA-induced activation of **MAPK** and **NF-κB**. Isoliquiritin apioside auppresseses invasiveness and angiogenesis of cancer cells and endothelial cells.



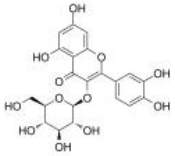
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoquercetin

(Quercetin 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1445

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



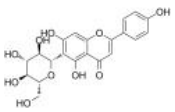
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isovitexin

(Saponaretin; Homovitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0773

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

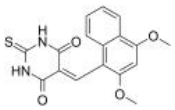


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

IT-901

Cat. No.: HY-124179

IT-901 is an orally active and potent NF-κB subunit **c-Rel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM, 3 μM for NF-κB DNA binding and c-Rel DNA binding, respectively.

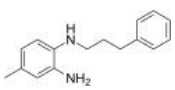


Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

JSH-23

Cat. No.: HY-13982

JSH-23 is an **NF-κB** inhibitor which inhibits NF-κB transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 7.1 μM in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated macrophages RAW 264.7. JSH-23 inhibits nuclear translocation of NF-κB p65 without affecting IκBα degradation.

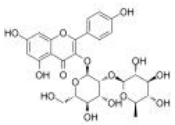


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0208

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

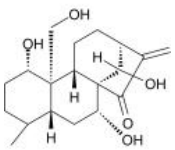


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kamebakaurin

Cat. No.: HY-N6046

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



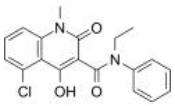
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Laquinimod

(ABR-215062)

Cat. No.: HY-13010

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

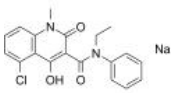


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Laquinimod sodium
(ABR-215062 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W062904

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

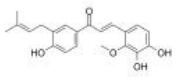


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licochalcone D

Cat. No.: HY-N4187

Licochalcone D, a flavonoid compound mainly existing in the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate, is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kappaB (NF-κB) p65**. Licochalcone D possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer properties.

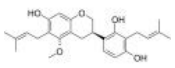


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3387

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

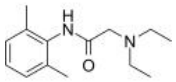


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lidocaine
(Lignocaine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185

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

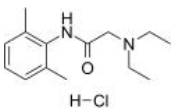


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine hydrochloride
(Lignocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185A

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

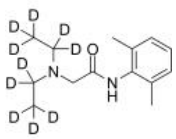


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0185S1

Lidocaine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

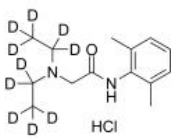


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lidocaine-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS

Lidocaine-d10 (Lignocaine-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine hydrochloride. Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

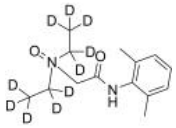


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-B0185S

Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

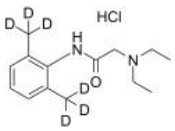


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Lidocaine-d6 hydrochloride
(Lignocaine-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS1

Lidocaine-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lidocaine (hydrochloride). Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.

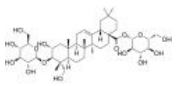


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucyoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4231

Lucyoside B inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators via both **NF-κB** and activator protein-1 pathways in activated macrophages.

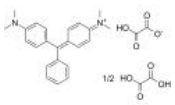


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Malachite green oxalate

Cat. No.: HY-D0162

Malachite green oxalate is a triphenylmethane dye which can be used to detect the release of phosphate in enzymatic reactions. Malachite green oxalate is also a potent and selective inhibitor of **IKBKE**, and inhibits its downstream targets such as **IκBα**, **p65** and **IRF3**.

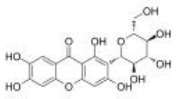


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0290

Mangiferin is a **Nrf2** activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the **NF-κB** subunits **p65** and **p50**. Mangiferin exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperuricemic, antiviral, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities.



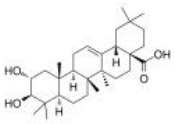
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Maslinic acid

(Crategolic acid; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0629

Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of **NF-κB p65** and abolish the phosphorylation of **IκB-α**, which is required for p65 activation.

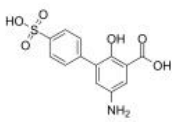


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mesalamine impurity P

Cat. No.: HY-131265

Mesalamine impurity P is an impurity of Mesalamine (HY-15027). 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and NF-κB.



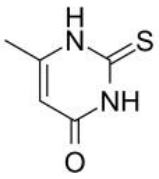
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Methylthiouracil

(MTU)

Cat. No.: HY-B0513

Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production **TNF-α** and **IL-6**, and the activation of **NF-κB** and **ERK1/2**.

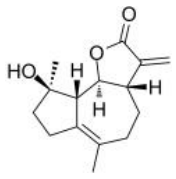


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Micheliolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0847

Micheliolide could effectively attenutate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-κB, the degradation of IκBα, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-β1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).

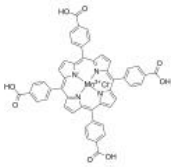


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

MnTBAP chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126397

MnTBAP chloride is a superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimetic and peroxynitrite scavenger. MnTBAP chloride is a manganic porphyrin complex and has anti-oxidative property.



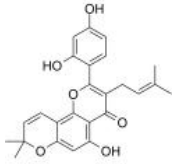
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Morusin

(Mulberrochromene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0622

Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from M. australis with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit **NF-κB** and **STAT3** activity.

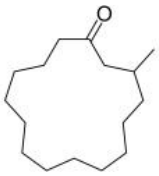


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Muscone

Cat. No.: HY-N0633

Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits **NF-κB** and **NLRP3** inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (**IL-1β**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6**), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.



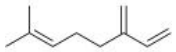
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Myrcene

(β-Myrcene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0803

Myrcene (β-Myrcene), an aromatic volatile compound, suppresses TNFα-induced NF-κB activity. Myrcene has anti-invasive effect.

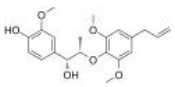


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myrislignan

Cat. No.: HY-N0608

Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities. Myrislignan attenuates LPS-induced inflammation reaction in murine macrophage cells through inhibition of NF-kB signalling pathway activation.

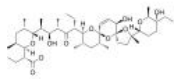


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Narasin

Cat. No.: HY-121410

Narasin is a cationic ionophore and coccidiostat agent. Narasin inhibits **NF-κB** signaling and induces tumor cells **apoptosis**. Narasin has antimicrobial and anticancer activity.



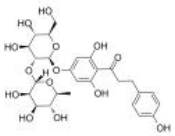
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Naringin Dihydrochalcone

(Naringin DC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0119

Naringin Dihydrochalcone is an artificial sweetener derived from naringin. Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits.



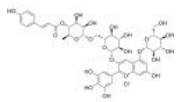
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Nasunin

(Delphinidin-3-(p-coumaroylrutinoside)-5-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9396

Nasunin, an antioxidant anthocyanin, possesses antiangiogenic activity.

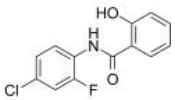


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

NDMC101

Cat. No.: HY-124958

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



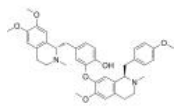
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neferine

((-)-Neferine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0441

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



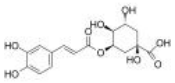
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Neochlorogenic acid

(trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0722

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

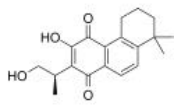


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neocryptotanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-119720

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

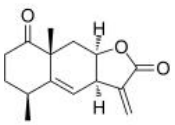


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NF-κB-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-142958

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

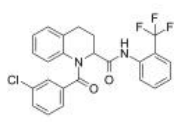


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144744

NF-κB-IN-3 (Compound 2) is a **NF-κB** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.70 μM. NF-κB-IN-3 can be used as an antitumor agent.

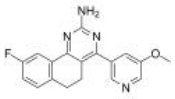


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144765

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

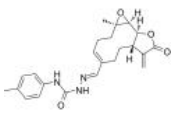


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-147682

NF-κB-IN-5 (compound 4d) is an orally active and potent **NF-κB** inhibitor by interacting directly with NF-κB.

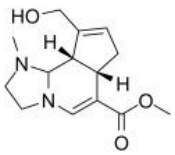


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-147770

NF-κB-IN-6 (Compound 3d) is an anti-inflammatory agent through the mechanism of decreasing the protein expressions of iNOS and COX-2 by suppressing **NF-κB** signaling pathway. NF-κB-IN-6 inhibits NO production in LPS-induced RAW264.7 cells with an IC_{50} of 23.1 μM.

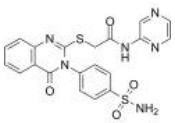


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB/PON1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146058

NF-κB/PON1-IN-1 (Compound 16) is a **NF-κB/PON1** pathway inhibitor. NF-κB/PON1-IN-1 has **antioxidant** (IC_{50} = 45.76 μM) and hepatoprotective activities.

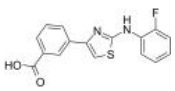


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-134476

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

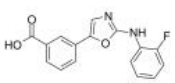


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NF-κB activator 2

Cat. No.: HY-134477

NF-κB activator 2 is a potent and orally active **NF-κB** activator, with an EC_{50} of 1.58 μM. NF-κB activator 2 induces SOD_2 through increasing NF-κB expression and activation. NF-κB activator 2 can be used for the research of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

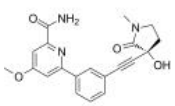


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NIK SMI1

Cat. No.: HY-112433

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

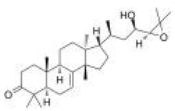


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Niloticin

Cat. No.: HY-N3188

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

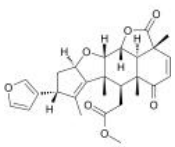


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nimbolide

Cat. No.: HY-116035

Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (Azadirachta indica L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of **NF-κB**. Nimbolide inhibits **CDK4/CDK6** kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the NF-κB, Wnt, PI3K-Akt, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways.

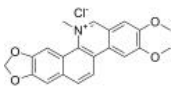


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitidine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0498

Nitidine chloride, a potential **anti-malarial** lead compound derived from Zanthoxylum nitidum (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing **apoptosis**, inhibiting **STAT3** signaling cascade, **DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A**, **ERK** and...

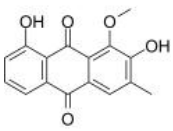


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Obtusifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N2098

Obtusifolin, isolated from the seeds of Cassia obtusifolia, regulates the gene expression and production of MUC5AC mucin in airway epithelial cells via inhibiting **NF-κB** pathway.

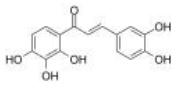


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Okanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6673

Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea Coreopsis tinctoria, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the **TLR4/NF-κB** signaling pathways.

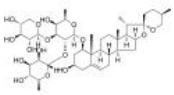


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ophiopogonin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0515

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



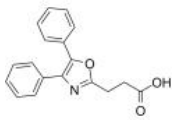
Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oxaprozin

(Oxaprozinum; Wy21743)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808

Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of **NF-κB**.



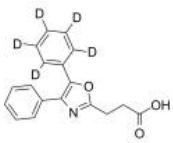
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxaprozin-d5

(Oxaprozinum-d5; Wy21743-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808S1

Oxaprozin-d5 is deuterium labeled Oxaprozin. Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both COX-1 and COX-2 with IC50s of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of NF-κB.

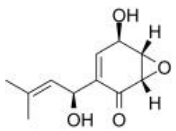


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Panepoxydone

Cat. No.: HY-N10266

Panepoxydone is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation. Panepoxydone interferes with the NF-κB mediated signal transduction by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IκB. Panepoxydone exhibits antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antimalarial and anti-parasitic activity.



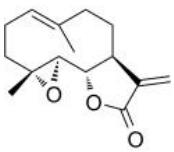
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Parthenolide

((-)-Parthenolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0141

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



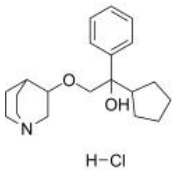
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Penehyclidine hydrochloride

(Penequinine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-137976

Penehyclidine (Penequinine) hydrochloride, a **anticholinergic** drug, is a selective antagonist of **M1** and **M3** receptors. Penehyclidine hydrochloride activates **NF-kβ** in lung tissue and inhibits the release of inflammatory factors.



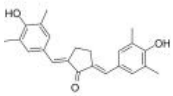
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pentagamavunon-1

(PGV-1)

Cat. No.: HY-136477

Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1), a Curcumin analog with oral activity, targets on several molecular mechanisms to induce **apoptosis** including inhibition of angiogenic factors cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) and vascular endothelial growth factor (**VEGF**). PGV-1 inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

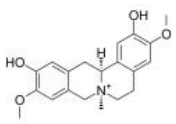


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phellodendrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0427

Phellodendrine, a isoquinoline alkaloid, is one of important characteristic ingredients in the Phellodendri chinensis cortex. phellodendrine is against AAPH-induced oxidative stress through regulating the **AKT/NF-κB** pathway.



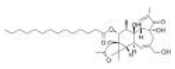
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate

(PMA; TPA; Phorbol myristate acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-18739

Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), a phorbol ester, is a dual **SphK** and **protein kinase C (PKC)** activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate is a NF-κB activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate induces differentiation in THP-1 cells.

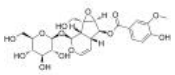


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

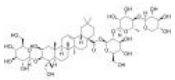


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polygalasaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N0392

Polygalasaponin F, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin extracted from Polygala japonica, decreases the release of the inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor a (TNFa).

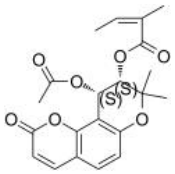


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Praeruptorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6065

Praeruptorin A is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin A exerts anti-inflammatory effects in vitro through inhibition of **NF-κB** activation.

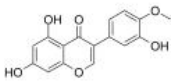


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pratensein

Cat. No.: HY-N7981

Pratensein, a flavonoid, ameliorates β-amyloid-induced cognitive impairment in rats via reducing oxidative damage and restoring synapse and BDNF levels.



Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PTD-p65-P1 Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P1832

PTD-p65-P1 Peptide is a nuclear transcription factor **NF-kappaB** inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.

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

PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1832A

PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA is a nuclear transcription factor **NF-kappaB** inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.

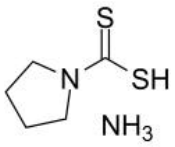
Purity: 96.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium

(Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate; PDTC ammonium; APDC)

Cat. No.: HY-18738

Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate) is a selective and blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeable **NF-κB** inhibitor.



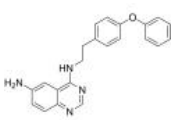
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

QNZ

(EVP4593)

Cat. No.: HY-13812

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

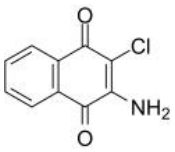


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Quinoclamine

Cat. No.: HY-121632

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

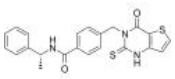


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

R-HP210

Cat. No.: HY-146564

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

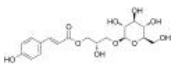


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regaloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7931

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

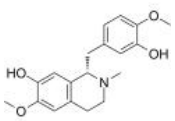


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Reticuline

Cat. No.: HY-N1356

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

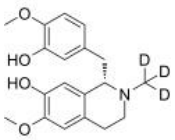


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Reticuline-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N1356S

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

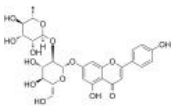


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0755

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

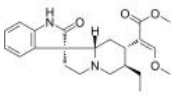


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0387

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

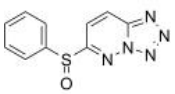


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ro 106-9920

Cat. No.: HY-107665

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



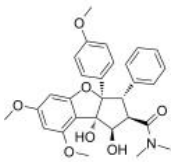
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rocaglamide

(Roc-A)

Cat. No.: HY-19356

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

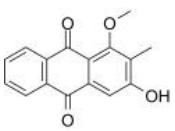


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1956

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

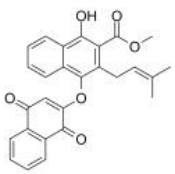


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubioncolin C

Cat. No.: HY-N1333

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

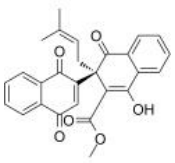


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rubipodanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7980

Rubipodanone A, a naphthohydroquinone dimer, shows cytotoxicity against A549, BEL-7402, HeLa, HepG2, SGC-7901 and U251 cells. Rubipodanone A also shows obvious activating effect at 20 and 40 μM for NF-κB.

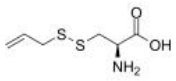


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

S-Allylmercaptocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-145532

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

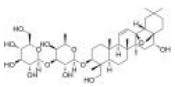


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0250

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

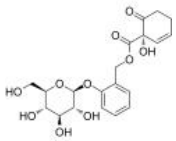


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salicortin

Cat. No.: HY-123503

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

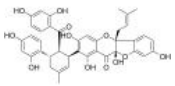


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenon C

Cat. No.: HY-N0617

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

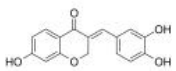


Purity: 97.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sappanone A

Cat. No.: HY-113556

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



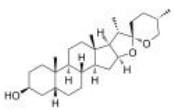
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sarsasapogenin

(Parigenin; Sarsagenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0073

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

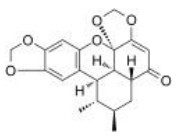


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sauchinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0613

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

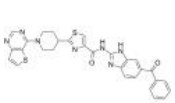


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

SC75741

Cat. No.: HY-10496

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



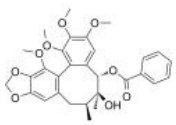
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Schisantherin A

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0694

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

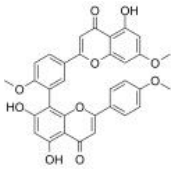


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sciadopitysin

Cat. No.: HY-N2119

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

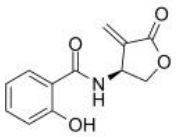


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

SEMBL

Cat. No.: HY-124651

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



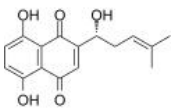
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shikonin

(C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0822

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

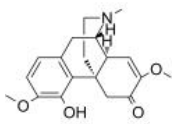


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinomenine

Cat. No.: HY-15122

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



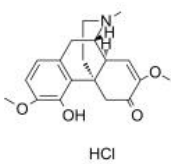
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sinomenine hydrochloride

(Cucoline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15122A

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

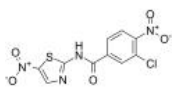


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SM-7368

Cat. No.: HY-116626

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



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

SN50

Cat. No.: HY-P0151

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

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

SN52

Cat. No.: HY-P3229

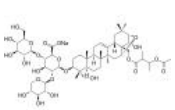
SN52 is a potent, competitive, and cell-permeable inhibitor of **NF-κB2**. SN52 is a variant of the SN50 peptide and inhibits the nuclear translocation of **p52-RelB** heterodimers. SN52 has a strong radiosensitization effect on prostate cancer cells.

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

Sodium aescinate

Cat. No.: HY-N1404

Sodium aescinate is a triterpene saponin derived from Aesculus hippocastanum seeds, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Sodium aescinate inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth by targeting CARMA3/NF-κB pathway.

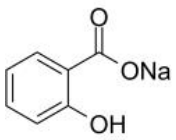


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167A

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation. Sodium Salicylate is also a **S6K** inhibitor.

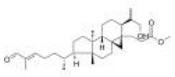


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Sootepin D

Cat. No.: HY-122521

Sootepin D (compound 6), a triterpene from the apical bud of Gardenia sootepensis, inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** activity with an IC_{50} of 8.3μM. Sootepin D has anti-inflammatory activity.

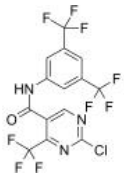


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SP-100030

Cat. No.: HY-110177

SP-100030 is a potent **NF-κB** and **activator protein-1 (AP-1)** double inhibitor (IC_{50}s=50 and 50 nM, respectively). SP-100030 inhibits IL-2, IL-8, and TNF-alpha production in Jurkat and other T cell lines. SP-100030 decreases murine collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).



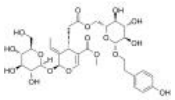
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Specnuezhenide

((8E)-Nuezhenide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0665

Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) is isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum. Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) can inhibit IL-1β-induced inflammation in chondrocytes via inhibition of **NF-κB** and **wnt/β-catenin** signaling.

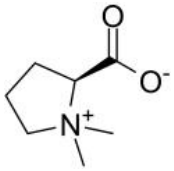


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Stachydrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0298

Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis. Stachydrine can inhibit the **NF-κB** signal pathway.

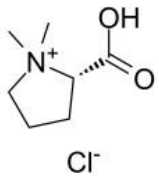


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Stachydrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0738

Stachydrine hydrochloride is the major active constituent of Herba Leonuri, which is a potential therapy for cardiovascular diseases. Stachydrine can inhibit the **NF-κB** signal pathway. Anti-hypertrophic activities.

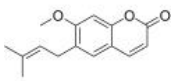


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Suberosin

Cat. No.: HY-N1196

Suberosin, isolated from Plumbago zeylanica, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activity.



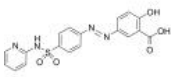
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sulfasalazine

(NSC 667219)

Cat. No.: HY-14655

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

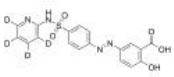


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sulfasalazine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14655S

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

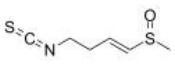


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Sulforaphene

Cat. No.: HY-N2450

Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED_{50} against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2 x 10^{-4} M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting **EGFR**, **p-ERK1/2**, **NFκB** and other signals.

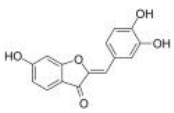


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sulfuretin

Cat. No.: HY-N1193

Sulfuretin inhibits the inflammatory response by suppressing the **NF-κB** pathway. Sulfuretin can be used for the research of allergic airway inflammation. Sulfuretin reduces oxidative stress, platelet aggregation, and mutagenesis.



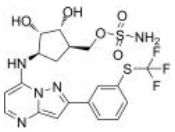
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TAK-243

(MLN7243)

Cat. No.: HY-100487

TAK-243 (MLN7243) is a first-in-class, selective ubiquitin activating enzyme, **UAE (UBA1)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=1 nM), which blocks ubiquitin conjugation, disrupting monoubiquitin signaling as well as global protein ubiquitination.

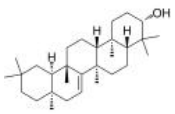


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taraxerol

Cat. No.: HY-N2477

Taraxerol is isolated from Abroma augusta L, and has anti-inflammtory and anti-cancer effects. Taraxerol attenuates acute inlammation through inhibition of **NF-κB** signaling pathway. Taraxerol induces cell **apoptosis**.



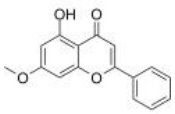
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tectochrysin

(Techtochrysin; NSC 80687)

Cat. No.: HY-14592

Tectochrysin (Techtochrysin) is one of the major flavonoids of Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel. Tectochrysin inhibits activity of **NF-κB**.



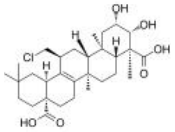
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenuigenin

(Senegenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0802

Tenuigenin is a major active component isolated from the root of the Chinese herb Polygala tenuifolia. Tenuigenin protects against S.aureus-induced pneumonia by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation. Tenuigenin has anti-inflammatory effect.

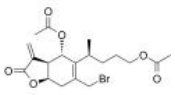


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-142963

TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1 is a new type of antineuroinflammatory agent by suppressing TLR4/NF-kB/MAPK pathways.

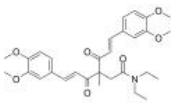


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TML-6

Cat. No.: HY-137315

TML-6, an orally active curcumin derivative, inhibits the synthesis of the β-amyloid precursor protein and **β-amyloid (Aβ)**. TML-6 can upregulate Apo E, suppress **NF-κB** and **mTOR**, and increase the activity of the anti-oxidative **Nrf2** gene.

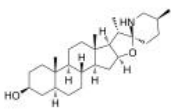


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tomatidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2149

Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking **NF-κB** and **JNK** signaling. Tomatidine activates **autophagy** either in mammal cells or C elegans.

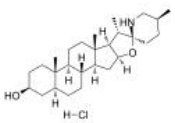


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tomatidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2149A

Tomatidine hydrochloride acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking **NF-κB** and **JNK** signaling. Tomatidine hydrochloride activates **autophagy** either in mammal cells or C elegans.

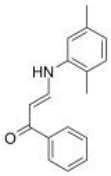


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002

Cat. No.: HY-110247

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

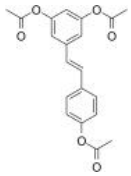


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Triacetylresveratrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1410

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



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Triphala

Cat. No.: HY-114335

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

Triphala

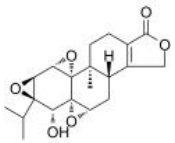
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water)

Triptolide

(PG490)

Cat. No.: HY-32735

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



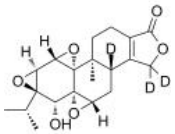
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Triptolide-d3

(PG490-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-32735S

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

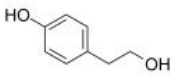


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tyrosol

Cat. No.: HY-N0474

Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and **NF-κB** activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.

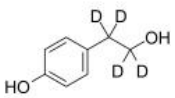


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tyrosol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0474S

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

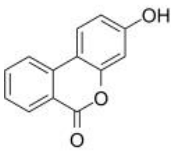


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Urolithin B

Cat. No.: HY-126307

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

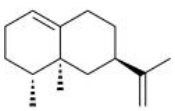


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valencene

Cat. No.: HY-N6636

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



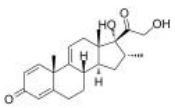
Purity: ≥70.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Vamorolone

(VBP15)

Cat. No.: HY-109017

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

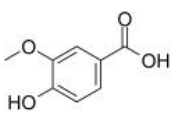


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vanillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0708

Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.

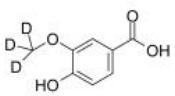


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vanillic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0708S

Vanillic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Vanillic acid. Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.

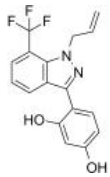


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WAY-169916

Cat. No.: HY-117726

WAY-169916 is a pathway-selective ligand of **ER** (estrogen receptor) that acts by inhibiting NF-kB transcriptional activity. WAY-169916 has potent anti-inflammatory effect.



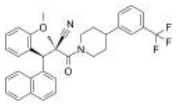
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WAY-204688

(SIM-688)

Cat. No.: HY-19498

WAY-204688 is an **estrogen receptor** (**ER-α**) selective, orally active inhibitor of **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 122±30 nM for NF-κB-luciferase (NF-κB-luc) in HAECT-1 cells.

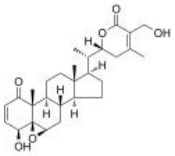


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2065

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

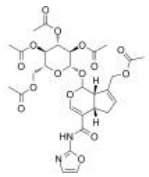


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146560

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 (Compound 6c) is a potent, orally active, mixed-type xanthine oxidase (**XOD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.37 μM. Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 shows strong **anti-hyperuricemia** and renal protective activity.

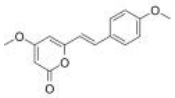


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yangonin

Cat. No.: HY-N0919

Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid **CB1 receptor** with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 1.79 μM and 0.72 μM, respectively.



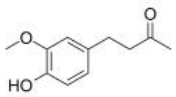
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Zingerone

(Vanillylacetone; Gingerone)

Cat. No.: HY-14621

Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from Zingiber officinale, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antilipolytic, antidiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor properties.



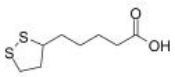
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

α-Lipoic Acid

(Thioctic acid; (±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0492

α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent **HIV-1** LTR activation. α-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated **apoptosis** in hepatoma cells.

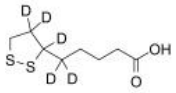


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

α-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5; (±)-α-Lipoic acid-d5; DL-α-Lipoic acid-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-N0492S

α-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5) is the deuterium labeled α-Lipoic Acid. α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent **HIV-1** LTR activation.



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

Reactive Oxygen Species

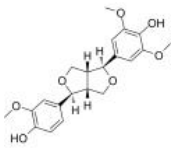
Reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as superoxide anion (O_2^-), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and hydroxyl radical (HO•), consist of radical and non-radical oxygen species formed by the partial reduction of oxygen. Cellular ROS are generated endogenously during mitochondrial oxidative metabolism as well as in cellular response to xenobiotics, cytokines, and bacterial invasion.

ROS also activates MAPK pathways by the direct inhibition of MAPK phosphatases. Through PTEN, the PI3K pathway is subject to reversible redox regulation by ROS generated by growth factor stimulation. The activation of autophagy may be a cellular defense mechanism in response to ROS.

(+)-Medioresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3307

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

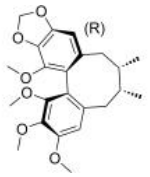


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(+)-Schisandrin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2267

(+)-Schisandrin B is an enantiomer of Schisandrin B. Schisandrin B is an active dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis, has antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



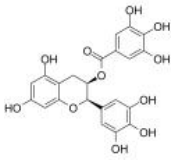
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-13653

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



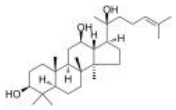
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(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.



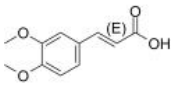
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

((E)-O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778A

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid is the less active isomer of 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

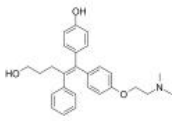


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(E/Z)-GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226A

(E/Z)-GSK5182 is a racemic compound of (E)-GSK5182 and (Z)-GSK5182 isomers. GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of **estrogen-related receptor γ (ERRγ)** with an IC_{50} of 79 nM. GSK5182 also induces **reactive oxyen species (ROS)** generation in hepatocellular carcinoma.



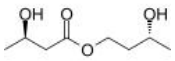
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R,R)-BD-AcAc 2

((R,R)-Ketone Ester)

Cat. No.: HY-15344

BD-AcAc 2, added in diet, could elevated mean blood ketone bodies of 3.5 mm and lowered plasma glucose, insulin, and leptin in animals; ketone ester given orally would delay CNS-OT seizures in rats breathing hyperbaric oxygen.



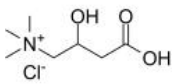
Purity: 95.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

(±)-Carnitine chloride

(DL-Carnitine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453

(±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L. L-carnitine plays an essential role in the β-oxidation of fatty acids and also shows antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.



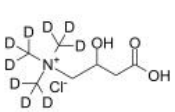
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(±)-Carnitine-d9 chloride

(DL-Carnitine-d9 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453S1

(±)-Carnitine-d9 (DL-Carnitine-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled (±)-Carnitine chloride. (±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L.



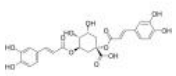
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1412

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative that exhibits antioxidant activity and radical scavenging activity.

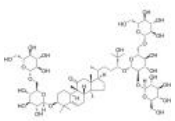


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

11-oxo-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0501

11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener that exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with EC_{50} of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17 μg/mL, respectively.

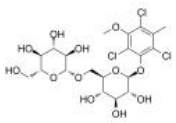


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8132

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside is a chlorophenyl glycoside found in the bulbs of Lilium brownie var. viridulum.

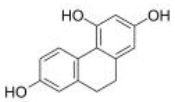


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene

Cat. No.: HY-N7155

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is a dihydrophenanthrene derivative that can be isolated from the air-dried whole plant of Pholidota chinensis Lindl..



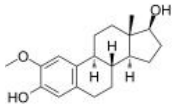
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol

(2-ME2; NSC-659853)

Cat. No.: HY-12033

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



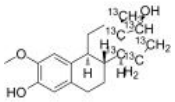
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-13C6

(2-ME2-13C6; NSC-659853-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-12033S1

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



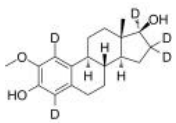
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-d5

(2-ME2-d5; NSC-659853-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-12033S2

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

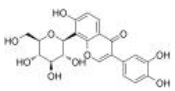


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Hydroxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1980

3'-Hydroxypuerarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypuerarin is a antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.



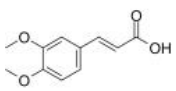
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

(O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid (O-Methylferulic acid) is a monomer extracted and purified from Securidaca inappendiculata Hassk. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

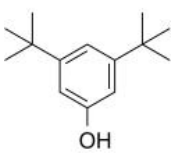


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W041080

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol is an volatile organic compound with anti-biofilm and antifungal activities. 3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol induces accumulation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

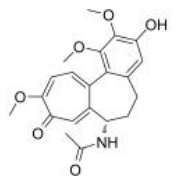


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Demethylcolchicine

Cat. No.: HY-W021267

3-Demethylcolchicine, a colchicine metabolite, possesses a hydroxy-group on its carbon ring that could participate in radical scavenging and markedly inhibits the carrageenin edema.

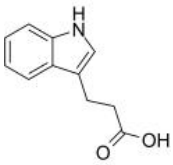


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

3-Indolepropionic acid

(Indole-3-propionic acid; 3-IPA) Cat. No.: HY-W015229

3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

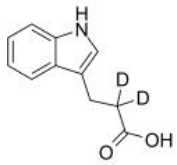


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Indolepropionic acid-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W015229S

3-Indolepropionic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled 3-Indolepropionic acid. 3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

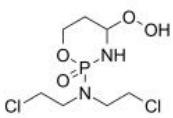


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide

Cat. No.: HY-117433

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

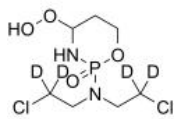


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-117433S

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

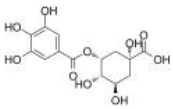


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Galloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122921

5-Galloylquinic acid, an main scavenger of the reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) in green tea.

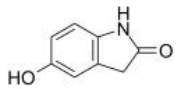


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxyoxindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001542

5-Hydroxyoxindole is a structural analog of uric acid. 5-Hydroxyoxindole has **DPPH** radical scavenging activities and lipid peroxidation-inhibitory activities. 5-Hydroxyoxindole can be used for the research of oxidative stress-mediated disorders.

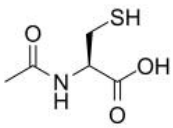


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Acetylcysteine

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

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

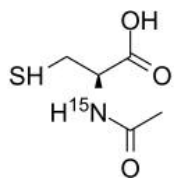


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylcysteine-15N

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

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

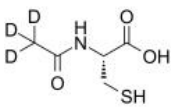


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine-d3

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

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

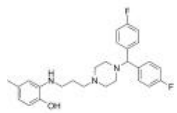


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AD 0261

Cat. No.: HY-U00005

AD 0261 is a radical scavenger which displays strong inhibitory action on the generation of lipid peroxides and superoxide anions.

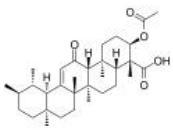


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AKBA

(Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0892

AKBA (Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrate and a novel Nrf2 activator.

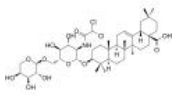


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AlbA-DCA

Cat. No.: HY-130117

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

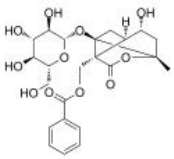


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Albiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0037

Albiflorin, a major constituent contained in peony root, is a monoterpene glycoside with neuroprotective effects. Albiflorin also has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.

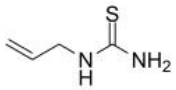


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Allylthiourea

(Thiosinamine; N-Allylthiourea) Cat. No.: HY-B0543

Allylthiourea is a metabolic inhibitor that selective inhibits ammonia oxidation. Target: Others Allylthiourea selectively inhibits ammonia oxidation at concentrations 8-80 μM. Allylthiourea (1 μM)inhibits ammonia oxidation by 80%.

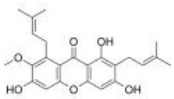


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

alpha-Mangostin

(α-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N0328

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

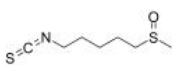


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alyssin

Cat. No.: HY-116920

Alyssin, found in Cruciferous Vegetables, exerts anticancer activity in HepG2 by increasing intracellular reactive oxygen species and tubulin depolymerization.

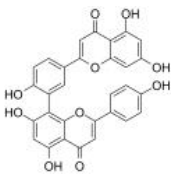


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amentoflavone

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

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

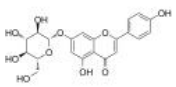


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apigenin 7-glucoside

(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Cosmosiin; Apigetrin) Cat. No.: HY-N0578

Apigenin-7-glucoside (Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity and scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS).

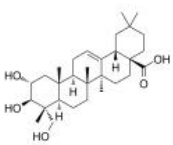


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arjunolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2896

Arjunolic acid is a saponin isolated from Symplocos lancifolia and has various biologial activities, including antioxidant, antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti-inflammory activities.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ascorbyl palmitate (L-Ascorbic acid 6-hexadecanoate; 6-O-Palmitoyl-L-ascorbic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0987

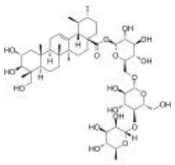
Ascorbyl palmitate is an ester formed from ascorbic acid and palmitic acid creating an vitamin C, it is also used as an antioxidant food additive.

Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Asiaticoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

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



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

Astaxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-B2163

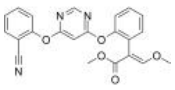
Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is a modulator of **PPARγ** and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity.

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

Azoxystrobin

Cat. No.: HY-B0849

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

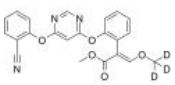


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Azoxystrobin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S1

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

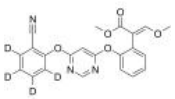


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azoxystrobin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S

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



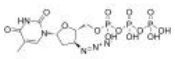
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZT triphosphate

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-116364

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



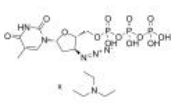
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AZT triphosphate TEA

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TEA)

Cat. No.: HY-116364A

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



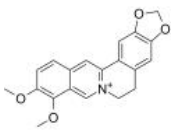
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Berberine

(Natural Yellow 18)

Cat. No.: HY-N0716

Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an **antibiotic**. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**.



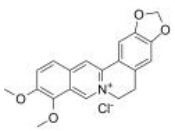
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Berberine chloride

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18258

Berberine chloride is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.



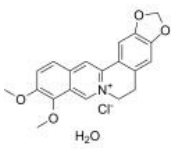
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine chloride hydrate

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17577

Berberine chloride hydrate (Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate) is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride hydrate induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.



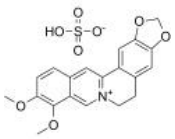
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine sulfate

(Natural Yellow 18 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0716B

Berberine sulfate is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an **antibiotic**. Berberine sulfate induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Berberine sulfate has antineoplastic properties.



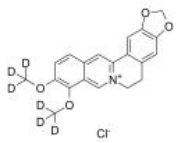
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Berberine-d6 chloride

(Natural Yellow 18-d6 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18258S

Berberine-d6 (Natural Yellow 18-d6) chloride is the deuterium labeled Berberine chloride. Berberine chloride is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.

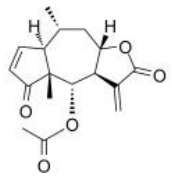


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bigelovin

Cat. No.: HY-116506

Bigelovin, a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Inula helianthus-aquatica, is a selective **retinoid X receptor α** agonist. Bigelovin suppresses tumor growth through inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy** via the inhibition of mTOR pathway regulated by ROS generation.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bixin

Cat. No.: HY-N6884

Bixin (BX), isolated from the seeds of Bixa orellana, is a carotenoid, possessing anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and anti-oxidant activities.

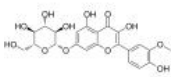
Purity: 97.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Brassicin

(Isorhamnetin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8193

Brassicin, a natural Flavonoid, possesses radical scavenging activity.

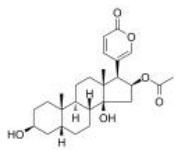


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0878

Bufotalin is a steroid lactone isolated from Venenum Bufonis with potently antitumor activities. Bufotalin induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and also induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress activation.

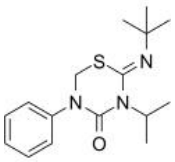


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Buprofezin

Cat. No.: HY-B0831

Buprofezin is an insecticide that acts by inhibiting chitin synthesis. Buprofezin also dose-dependently increases the production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** in vitro.



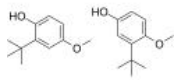
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Butylhydroxyanisole

(Butylated hydroxyanisole; BHA; E320)

Cat. No.: HY-B1066

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

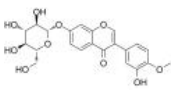


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.

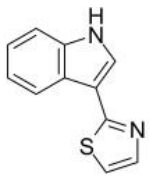


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Camalexin

Cat. No.: HY-119502

Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from Camelina sativa and Arabidopsis (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Canthaxanthin

(E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1960

Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.

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

Catalase

Cat. No.: HY-135849

Catalase is a key enzyme in the metabolism of H_2O_2 and reactive oxygen species (**ROS**), and its expression and localization is markedly altered in tumors. Free oxygen radical scavenger.

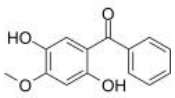
Catalase

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

Cearoin

Cat. No.: HY-N8418

Cearoin increases **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through the production of **ROS** and the activation of **ERK**.

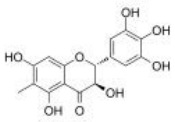


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cedrin

Cat. No.: HY-N3562

Cedrin is a natural flavonoid that can be found in Cedrus deodara. Cedrin protects PC12 cells against neurotoxicity induced by Aβ1-42. Cedrin can reduce reactive oxygen species overproduction, increase the activity of superoxide dismutase and decrease malondialdehyde content.

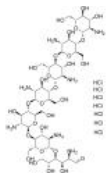


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697D

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cardioprotective activities.



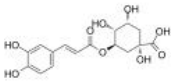
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chlorogenic acid

(3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)

Cat. No.: HY-N0055

Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.



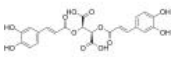
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cichoric Acid

(Cichoric acid; Dicaffeoyltartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0457

Cichoric Acid, a natural product, is reported to be antioxidative.



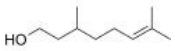
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Citronellol

((±)-Citronellol; (±)-β-Citronellol)

Cat. No.: HY-W010201

Citronellol ((±)-Citronellol) is a monoterpene Pelargonium capitatum.



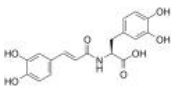
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Clovamide

(trans-Clovamide)

Cat. No.: HY-122267

Clovamide (trans-Clovamide), a natural phenolic compound, is a potent antioxidant. Clovamide is an excellent **ROS** and oxygen radical scavenger. Clovamide also has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.



Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

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

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

Coenzyme Q10-d6

(CoQ10-d6; Ubiquinone-10-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111S

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

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

Crocin-4

Cat. No.: HY-N10183

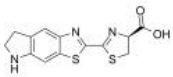
Crocin-4, a carotenoid constituent of saffron, is a potent and brain-penetrant antioxidant agent. Crocin-4 can inhibit the aggregation and the concomitant deposition of Aβ fibrils in the brain. Crocin-4 can be used for the research of Alzheimer's Disease.

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

CycLuc1

Cat. No.: HY-111653

CycLuc1 is a brain penetrant **luciferase** substrate.



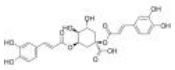
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cynarin

(Cynarine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0359

Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.

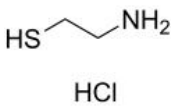


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

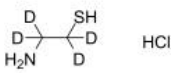


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cysteamine-d4 hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591S

Cysteamine-d4 (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride) is the deuterium labeled Cysteamine hydrochloride. Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.



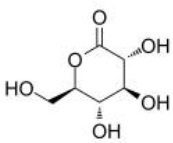
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone

(Gluconic acid lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-I0301

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone is a polyhydroxy (PHA) that is capable of metal chelating, moisturizing and antioxidant activity.

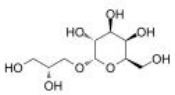


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Isofloridoside

Cat. No.: HY-N10176

D-Isofloridoside, one of the polysaccharide precursors, has the activity of scavenging free radicals, inhibiting ROS expression, and inhibiting MMP-2 and MMP-9.

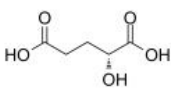


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



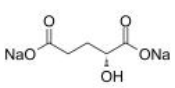
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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.



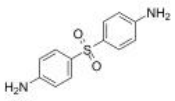
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapsone

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone; DDS)

Cat. No.: HY-B0688

Dapsone (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.



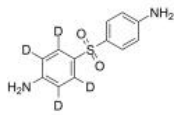
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dapsone-d4

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d4; DDS-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0688S1

Dapsone-d4 (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d4) is the deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.



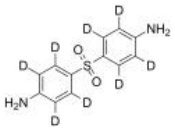
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Dapsone-d8

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone-d8; DDS-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B0688S

Dapsone D8 (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone D8) is a deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.

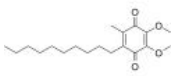


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Decylubiquinone

Cat. No.: HY-121134

Decylubiquinone is an analog of ubiquinone (coenzyme Q_{10}). Decylubiquinone blocks **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production in response to glutathione depletion and inhibits activation of the mitochondrial permeability transition.

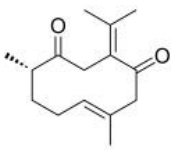


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N8160

Dehydrocurdione, a zedoary-derived sesquiterpene, induces heme oxygenase **(HO)-1**, an antioxidative enzyme, in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Dehydrocurdione interacts with **Keap1**, resulting in Nrf2 translocation followed by activation of the HO-1 E2 enhancer.

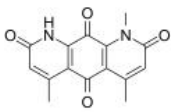


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Deoxynyboquinone

Cat. No.: HY-108992

Deoxynyboquinone, an excellent **NQO1** substrate, is a potent antineoplastic agent. Deoxynyboquinone induces **apoptosis** in cancer cell lines. Deoxynyboquinone kills cancer cells through oxidative stress and reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation.

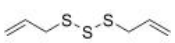


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diallyl Trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-117235

Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of **Penicillium expansum** (MFC_{99} value: ≤ 90 μg/mL) and promotes **apoptosis** via production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.



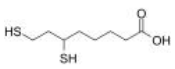
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dihydrolipoic Acid

(DHLA)

Cat. No.: HY-116807

Dihydrolipoic Acid (DHLA) is an excellent antioxidant capable of scavenging almost any oxygen-centered radical. Dihydrolipoic acid exhibits anti-inflammatory properties in various diseases.

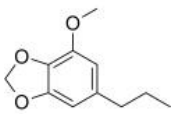


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dihydromyristicin

Cat. No.: HY-N10106

Dihydromyristicin, a plant flavonoid, has potent anti-inflammatory properties. Dihydromyristicin reduces endotoxic inflammation via repressing ROS-mediated activation of PI3K/Akt/NF-κB signaling pathways.

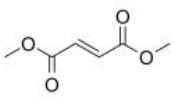


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethyl fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-17363

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant **Nrf2** activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.

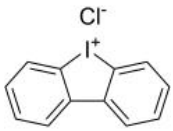


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

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**.

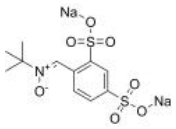


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disufenton sodium

(NXY-059) Cat. No.: HY-13244

Disufenton sodium (NXY-059) is the disulfonyl derivative of the neuroprotective spin trap phenylbutynitrone(PBN), both NXY-059, its parent PBN and their hydrolysis/oxidation product MNT are very powerful scavengers of free radicals.

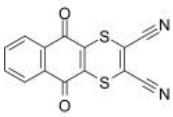


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dithianon

Cat. No.: HY-B1975

Dithianon is a broad-spectrum anthraquinone fungicide with good adherence to the surface of leaves and fruits. Dithianon is used to control several several fungal of some fruits and vegetables, as anthracnose (**Colletotrichum sp.**.

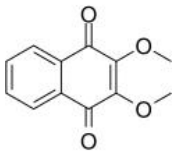


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMNQ

Cat. No.: HY-121026

DMNQ is a redox cycling agent that generates both superoxide and hydrogen peroxide intracellularly in a concentration dependent manner. DMNQ increases **ROS** generation.

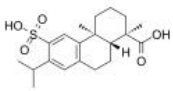


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ecabet

Cat. No.: HY-B0691

Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some clinical gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the **ROS** production and improving Helicobacter pylori eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces **apoptosis**.

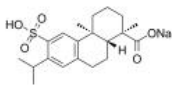


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecabet sodium

(TA-2711) Cat. No.: HY-B0691A

Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the **ROS** production and improving Helicobacter pylori eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces **apoptosis**.

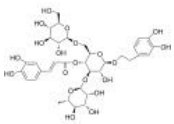


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Echinacoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0020

Echinacoside, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, effectively inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin signaling**. Echinacoside elicits neuroprotection by activating Trk receptors and their downstream signal pathways. Antiosteoporotic activity.

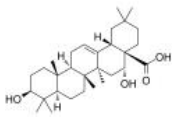


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Echinocystic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0271

Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast.

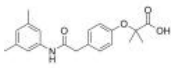


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Efaproxiral

(RSR13) Cat. No.: HY-13619

Efaproxiral is a **haemoglobin (Hb)** synthetic allosteric modifier, decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy .

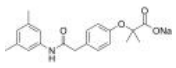


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Efaproxiral sodium

(RSR13 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-13619A

Efaproxiral sodium (RSR13 sodium) is a synthetic allosteric modifier of haemoglobin (Hb), decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy.

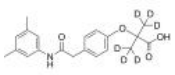


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Efaproxiral-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13619S

Efaproxiral-d6 (RSR13-d6) is the deuterium labeled Efaproxiral. Efaproxiral (RSR13) is a **haemoglobin (Hb)** synthetic allosteric modifier, decreases Hb-oxygen (O2) binding affinity and enhances oxygenation of hypoxic tumours during radiation therapy.



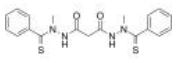
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Elesclomol

(STA-4783)

Cat. No.: HY-12040

Elesclomol (STA-4783) is a potent copper ionophore and promotes copper-dependent cell death (**cuproptosis**). Elesclomol specifically binds ferredoxin 1 (FDX1) α2/α3 helices and β5 strand. Elesclomol inhibits FDX1-mediated Fe-S cluster biosynthesis.

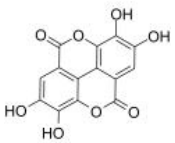


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ellagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0183

Ellagic acid is a natural antioxidant, and acts as a potent and ATP-competitive **CK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 40 nM and a K_i of 20 nM.



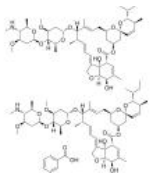
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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.



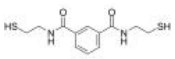
Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Emeramide

(BDTH2)

Cat. No.: HY-16739

Emeramide is a thiol-redox antioxidant and heavy metal chelator.

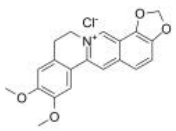


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Epiberberine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0226A

Epiberberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.

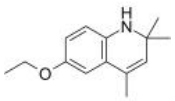


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ethoxyquin

Cat. No.: HY-B1425

Ethoxyquin is an antioxidant which has been used in animal feed for many years and also an inhibitor of **heat shock protein 90** (**Hsp90**).



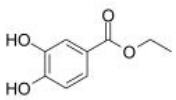
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

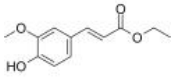


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N0061

Ethyl ferulate, a naturally lipophilic derivative of ferulic acid originally derived from giant fennel (F. communis), induces heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and protects rat neurons against oxidative stress.

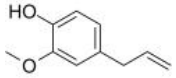


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

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

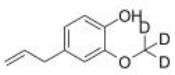


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0337S

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

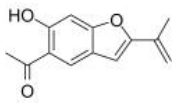


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Euparin

Cat. No.: HY-N4161

Euparin, a monomeric compound of Benzofuran, is a **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** inhibitor. Euparin shows antiviral activity against poliovirus, and also has antidepressant effects.



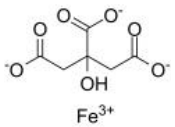
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ferric citrate

(Iron(III) citrate; Zerenex)

Cat. No.: HY-N1428C

Ferric citrate (Iron(III) citrate), an orally active iron supplement, is an efficacious phosphate binder. Ferric citratee can be used for iron deficiency anemia and chronic kidney disease (CKD) research.



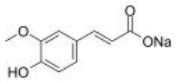
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Ferulic acid sodium

(Coniferic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060A

Ferulic acid sodium is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (**FGFR1**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for **FGFR1** and **FGFR2**, respectively.

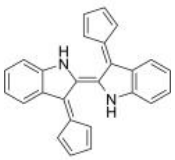


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fulvene-5

Cat. No.: HY-12803

Fulvene-5 is a potent **NADPH oxidase 4 (NOX4)** inhibitor with antioxidant properties. Fulvene-5 is a **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** modifying agent and a potent radioprotector. Fulvene-5 has antitumor activity.

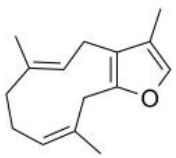


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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**.



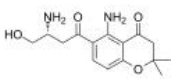
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fusarochromanone

(FC-101)

Cat. No.: HY-136901

Fusarochromanone (FC-101) is a fungal metabolite with potent anti-angiogenic and anti-cancer activity. Fusarochromanone-activated JNK pathway is attributed to induction of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.



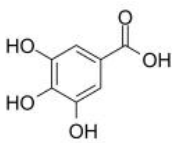
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523

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



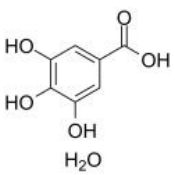
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

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

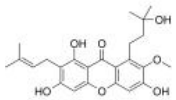


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Garcinone D

Cat. No.: HY-N6953

Garcinone D, a natural xanthone from mangosteen, promotes the proliferation of C17.2 neural stem cell.

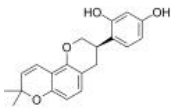


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0393

Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates **PPARγ**, with an **EC_{50}** of 6115 nM.

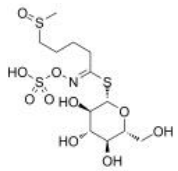


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glucoraphanin

Cat. No.: HY-N4068

Glucoraphanin, a natural glucosinolate found in cruciferous vegetable, is a stable precursor of the Nrf2 inducer sulforaphane, which possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-carcinogenic effects.



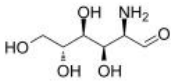
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucosamine

(D-Glucosamine; Chitosamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1125

Glucosamine (D-Glucosamine) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

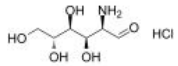


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0733

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-Glucosamine hydrochloride) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



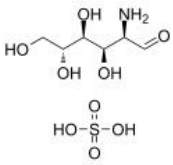
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glucosamine sulfate

(D-Glucosamine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0487

Glucosamine sulfate (D-Glucosamine sulfate) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.



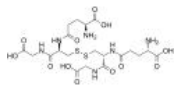
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Glutathione oxidized

(L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG; Oxiglutatione)

Cat. No.: HY-D0844

Glutathione oxidized (L-Glutathione oxidized) is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.

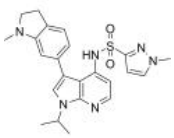


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

GSK2795039

Cat. No.: HY-18950

GSK2795039 is a NADPH oxidase 2 (**NOX2**) inhibitor with a mean **pIC_{50}** of 6 in different cell-free assays. GSK2795039 inhibits reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and NADPH consumption. GSK2795039 reduces **apoptosis**.

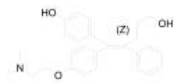


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK5182

Cat. No.: HY-111226

GSK5182 is a highly selective and orally active inverse agonist of **estrogen-related receptor γ (ERRγ)** with an **IC_{50}** of 79 nM. GSK5182 does not interact with other nuclear receptors, including ERRα or ERα.



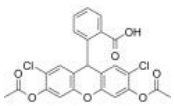
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H2DCFDA

(DCFH-DA; 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0940

H2DCFDA (DCFH-DA) is a cell-permeable probe used to detect intracellular **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** (Ex/Em=488/525 nm).

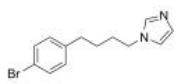


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-111798

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 (Compound 2) is a heme oxygenase 1 (**HO-1**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 250 nM.

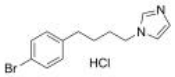


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111798A

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-1 hydrochloride (Compound 2) is a heme oxygenase 1 (**HO-1**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 250 nM.

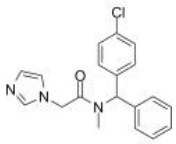


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-115713

Heme Oxygenase-1-IN-2 is a novel **heme oxygenase-1** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.95 μM) with potent in vitro antiproliferative activity.



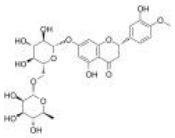
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15337

Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside), a flavanone glycoside, is isolated from citrus fruits. Hesperidin has numerous biological properties, such as decreasing inflammatory mediators and exerting significant antioxidant effects.



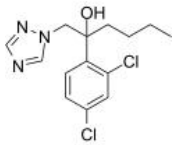
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hexaconazole

((-)-Hexaconazol)

Cat. No.: HY-A0278

Hexaconazole is a systemic fungicide used for the control of many fungi particularly Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. In vitro: Among the enzymatic antioxidants, superoxide dismutase and peroxidase are significantly up-regulated by hexaconazole.

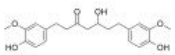


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Hexahydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N0929

Hexahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of curcumin and a selective, orally active **COX-2** inhibitor. Hexahydrocurcumin is inactive against COX-1. Hexahydrocurcumin has antioxidant, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.

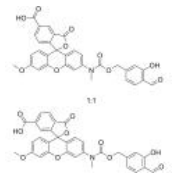


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

HKPerox-2

Cat. No.: HY-D1157

HKPerox-2 is an excellently selective and sensitive green fluorescent probe toward H_2O_2 over 30-fold other tested ROS/RNS in chemical and biological systems. HKPerox-2 is a O-methyl rhodol derivative and specifically recognize H_2O_2 based on a tandem payne/dakin reaction.

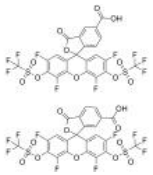


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKSOX-1 (5/6-mixture)

Cat. No.: HY-130015

HKSOX-1 is a fluorescent probe which is used for imaging and detection of endogenous superoxide in live cells and in vivo. HKSOX-1 exhibits excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards superoxide anion radical.



Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HNGF6A

Cat. No.: HY-P1184

HNGF6A is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

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

HNGF6A TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1184A

HNGF6A TFA is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A TFA increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A TFA inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

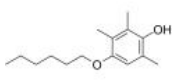
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HTHQ

(1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone; HX-1171; BTT-105)

Cat. No.: HY-100768

HTHQ (1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone) is a potent lipophilic phenolic antioxidant. HTHQ has considerable anti-oxidative activity by directly reacting with **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and scavenging **ROS** to form more stable free radicals.

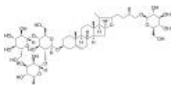


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Huangjiangsu A

Cat. No.: HY-N4278

Huangjiangsu A, pseudoprotodioscin, methyl protobioside, protodioscin, and protodeltonin, isolated from D. villosa.



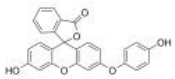
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyphenyl Fluorescein

(HPF)

Cat. No.: HY-111330

Hydroxyphenyl fluorescein (HPF) is the reagent that can directly detect **highly reactive oxygen species (hROS)**. Hydroxyphenyl fluorescein selectively and dose-dependently reacts with **hROS**, such as the hydroxyl radical and peroxynitrite, which exhibit strong fluorescence.



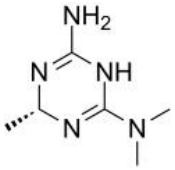
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Imeglimin

(EMD 387008)

Cat. No.: HY-14771

Imeglimin (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin improves insulin sensitivity. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.



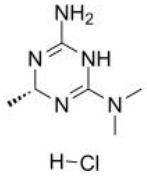
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imeglimin hydrochloride

(EMD 387008 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14771A

Imeglimin hydrochloride (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.

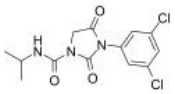


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iprodione

Cat. No.: HY-B1978

Iprodione, a dicarboximide fungicide, has a highly specific action, with a capacity to cause oxidative damage through production of free oxygen radicals (ROS). Iprodione does not appear to be species selective.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Iron sucrose

(Iron saccharate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2068

Iron sucrose (Iron saccharate) is a intravenous iron preparation and a pro-oxidant agent. Iron sucrose has the potential for iron deficiency anemia treatment.

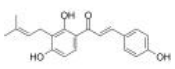
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

Isobavachalcone

(Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-13065

Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin) is derived from Psoralea corylifolia Linn. and is a potent inhibitor of **Akt** signaling pathway, which induces apoptosis in human cancer cells (Inhibits OVCAR-8 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 7.92 μM).



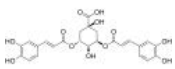
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isochlorogenic acid A

(3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 3,5-CQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0056

Isochlorogenic acid A (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid) is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities .

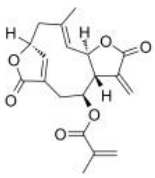


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isodeoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2585

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



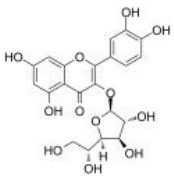
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoquercitrin

(Isoquercitroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0768

Isoquercitrin (Isoquercitroside) is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.

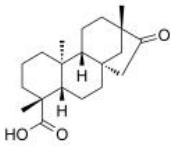


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isosteviol

((-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol) Cat. No.: HY-N0872

Isosteviol ((-)-Isosteviol) is a derivative of Stevioside through acid catalyzed hydrolysis of Stevioside. Isosteviol inhibits DNA polymerase and DNA topoisomerase and has antibacterial, anticancer and anti-tuberculosis effects.

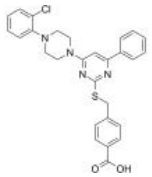


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

J14

Cat. No.: HY-135008

J14 is a reversible **sulfiredoxin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8.1 μM. J14 induces oxidative stress (intracellular **ROS** accumulation) by inhibiting **sulfiredoxin**, leading to cytotoxicity and cancer cell death.

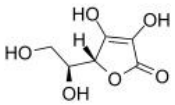


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

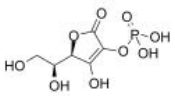


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid) Cat. No.: HY-103701

L-ascorbic acid 2-phosphate (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid) is a long-acting ;**vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

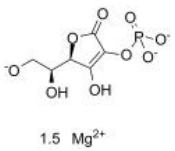


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium) Cat. No.: HY-103701A

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium) is a long-a cting **vitamin C derivative**&n bsp;that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

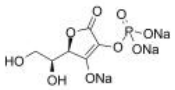


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) Cat. No.: HY-107837

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) is a long-acting **vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

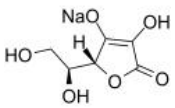


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

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.

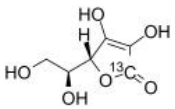


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

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.

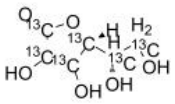


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

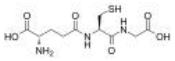


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutathione reduced

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

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

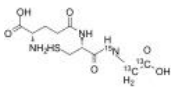


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N

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

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

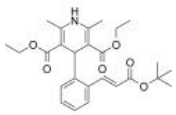


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

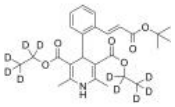


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lacidipine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0347S

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

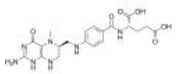


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Levomefolic acid

(5-MTHF) Cat. No.: HY-14781

Levomefolic acid (5-MTHF) is the natural, active form of folic acid used at the cellular level for DNA reproduction, the cysteine cycle and the regulation of homocysteine among other functions.

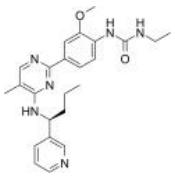


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lexibulin

(CYT-997) Cat. No.: HY-10498

Lexibulin (CYT-997) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.

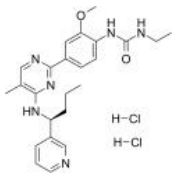


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lexibulin dihydrochloride

(CYT-997 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10498A

Lexibulin dihydrochloride (CYT-997 dihydrochloride) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.

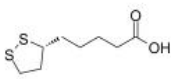


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lipoic acid

((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid) Cat. No.: HY-18733

Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid) is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. (R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid is more effective than racemic Lipoic acid.

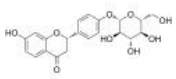


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Liquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0376

Liquiritin, a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza, is a potent and competitive **AKR1C1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.62 μM, 0.61 μM, and 3.72μM for AKR1C1, AKR1C2 and AKR1C3, respectively. Liquiritin efficiently inhibits progesterone metabolism mediated by AKR1C1 in vivo.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luciferase

Cat. No.: HY-P1004

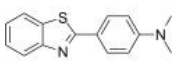
Luciferase from Vibrio fischeri has also been used in a study to investigate the sensitivity of dark mutants of various strains of luminescent bacteria to reactive oxygen species.

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

Luciferase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-136706

Luciferase-IN-1 is a luciferase inhibitor.

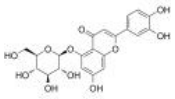


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2008

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoidfrom Cirsium maackii, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced **NO** production and t-BHP-induced **ROS** generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.



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

Lycopene

Cat. No.: HY-N0287

Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.

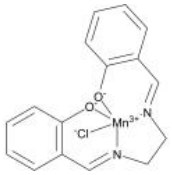
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Manganese(salen) chloride

(EUK-8)

Cat. No.: HY-W001583

Manganese(salen) chloride (EUK-8), a superoxide dismutase and catalase mimetic, is an antioxidant with oxyradical scavenging properties. Manganese(salen) chloride ameliorates acute lung injury in endotoxemic swine.

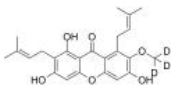


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Mangostin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0328S

alpha-Mangostin-d3 (α-Mangostin-d3) is the deuterium labeled alpha-Mangostin. alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.



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

Maresin 1

Cat. No.: HY-116429

Maresin 1, produced by human Mφs from endogenous docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and a specialized proresolving mediator, stimulates intracellular [Ca^{2+}] and secretion. Maresin 1 possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg (277.4 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Maresin 1-d5

Cat. No.: HY-116429S

Maresin 1-d5 is the deuterium labeled Maresin 1. Maresin 1, produced by human Mφs from endogenous docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and a specialized proresolving mediator, stimulates intracellular [Ca^{2+}] and secretion. Maresin 1 possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

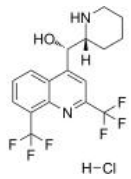
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

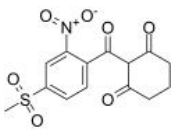


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mesotrione

Cat. No.: HY-12853

Mesotrione is a **herbicide** belongs to the benzoylcyclohexanedione family. Mesotrione is a potent and competitive and reversible inhibitor of **HPPD** enzyme. Mesotrione is selective to maize due to rapid metabolism and relative high tolerance by the susceptible crop plant.



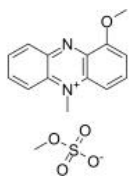
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methoxy-PMS

(1-Methoxy PMS; 1-Methoxyphenazine methosulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0937

Methoxy-PMS (1-Methoxy PMS), an active oxygen formation inducer, is stable electron-transport mediator between NAD(P)H and tetrazolium dyes.

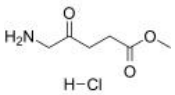


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0169A

Methyl aminolevulinate hydrochloride is an agent used as a **sensitizer** in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Methyl aminolevulinate is a prodrug that can be metabolized to Protoporphyrin IX.

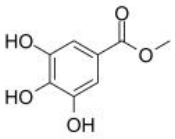


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl gallate

(Gallincin; NSC 363001) Cat. No.: HY-N2010

Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows **bacterial** inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-**HIV-1** and **HIV-1** enzyme inhibitory activities.

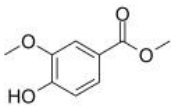


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Methyl vanillate

Cat. No.: HY-75342

Methyl vanillate, one of the ingredients in Hovenia dulcis Thunb, is a **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway activator. A benzoate ester that is the methyl ester of vanillic acid. It has a role as an antioxidant and a plant metabolite.

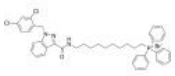


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Mito-LND

(Mito-Lonidamine) Cat. No.: HY-134832

Mito-LND (Mito-Lonidamine) is an orally active and mitochondria-targeted inhibitor of **oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS)**. Mito-LND inhibits mitochondrial bioenergetics, stimulates the formation of **reactive oxygen species**, and induces autophagic cell death in lung cancer cells.

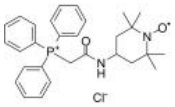


Purity: 97.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mito-TEMPO

Cat. No.: HY-112879

Mito-TEMPO is a mitochondria-targeted superoxide dismutase mimetic with superoxide and alkyl radical scavenging properties.

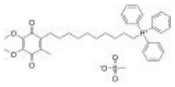


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mitoquinone mesylate

(MitoQ mesylate; MitoQ10 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-100116A

Mitoquinone mesylate is a TPP-based, **mitochondrially** targeted antioxidant in order to protect against oxidative damage.

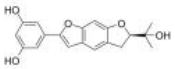


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Moracin O

Cat. No.: HY-N3244

Moracin O is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin O exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin O reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

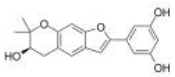


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Moracin P

Cat. No.: HY-N3243

Moracin P is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin P exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin P reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

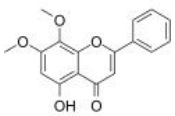


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Moslosooflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2035

Moslosooflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Saussurea involucrata. Moslosooflavone has an anti-hypoxia and anti-inflammatory activities.

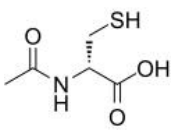


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-136386

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine has antioxidant activities and scavenges **ROS** through the reaction with its thiol group, but cannot enter the glutathione metabolic pathway.

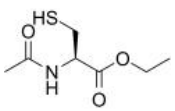


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester

(N-Acetylcysteine ethyl ester; NACET) Cat. No.: HY-134495

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester is an esterified form of N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC). N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester exhibits enhanced cell permeability, and produce NAC and cysteine.

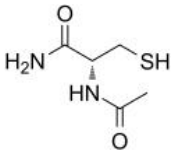


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Acetylcysteine amide

Cat. No.: HY-110256

N-Acetylcysteine amide is a cell membranes and blood brain barrier permeant thiol antioxidant and neuroprotective agent, reduces **ROS** production.

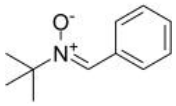


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone

Cat. No.: HY-128463

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone is a nitrone-based free radical scavenger that forms nitroxide spin adducts. N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone inhibits **COX2** catalytic activity.

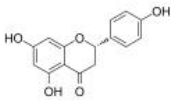


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0100

Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-**dengue virus (DENV)** activity.



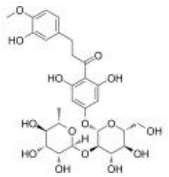
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

(Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

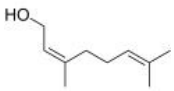


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nerol

Cat. No.: HY-N7063

Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca^{2+} and **ROS**. **Antifungal** activity.



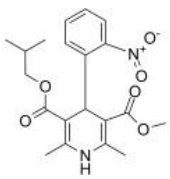
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

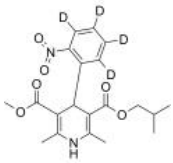


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

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.



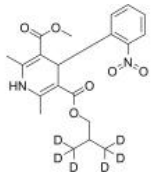
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

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.

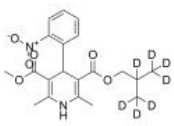


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.



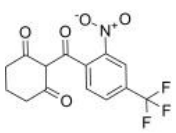
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitisinone

(NTBC; Nitisone; SC0735)

Cat. No.: HY-B0607

Nitisinone(SC0735) is an inhibitor of the enzyme 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase. Target: 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate Dioxygenase Nitisinone is a drug used to slow the effects of hereditary tyrosinemia type 1.

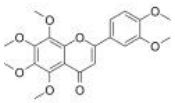


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0155

Nobiletin is a poly-methoxylated flavone from the citrus peel that improves memory loss. Nobiletin is a **retinoid acid receptor-related orphan receptors (RORs)** agonist.

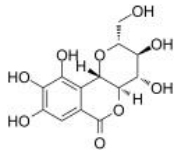


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norbergenin

Cat. No.: HY-N9447

Norbergenin, the O-demethyl derivative of bergenin, shows moderate antioxidant activity (IC_{50} 13 μM in DPPH radical scavenging; 32 μM in superoxide anion scavenging).

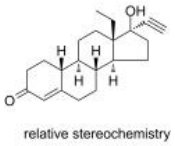


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Norgestrel

Cat. No.: HY-N7137

Norgestrel is a synthetic analog of progesterone, a compound commonly found in oral contraceptive pill, and a powerful neuroprotective antioxidant, preventing light-induced **ROS** in photoreceptor cells, and cell death.

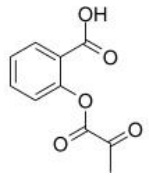


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

OBA-09

Cat. No.: HY-12840

OBA-09, a simple ester of pyruvate and salicylic acid, is potent multi-modal neuroprotectant. OBA-09 has anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.



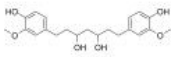
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octahydrocurcumin

(Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0894

Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin. IC50 value: Target: OKT3-induced PBMC proliferation was inhibited by octahydrocurcumin with IC50 of 82 uM.



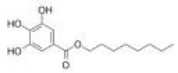
Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octyl gallate

(n-Octyl gallate; Stabilizer GA 8)

Cat. No.: HY-N2011

Octyl gallate (Progallin O) is widely used as a food additive, with antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Octyl gallate (Progallin O) shows selective and sensitive fluorescent property.

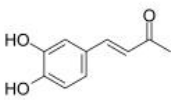


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N6959

Osmundacetone is a natural product isolated from Osmundae Rhizoma, with neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic effects. Osmundacetone has **DPPH** scavenging activity and protects neurological cell from oxidative stress.

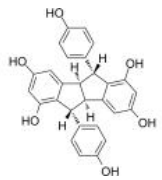


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pallidol

Cat. No.: HY-117245

Pallidol is a potent and selective **singlet oxygen** quencher. Pallidol shows antioxidant and antifungal activities.

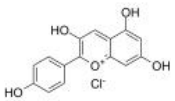


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pelargonidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-W011370

Pelargonidin chloride is a **scavenger** of nitric oxide radical and has antioxidant activities.

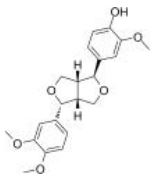


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phillygenin (Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; (+)-Phillygenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0483

Phillygenin (Phillygenol) is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation.

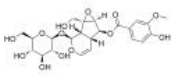


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

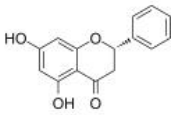


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pinocembrin

((+)-Pinocoembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone) Cat. No.: HY-N0575

Pinocembrin ((+)-Pinocoembrin) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of **histidine decarboxylase**, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

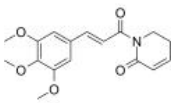


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine) Cat. No.: HY-N2329

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

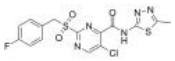


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

PK11007

Cat. No.: HY-128784

PK11007 is a mild thiol alkylator with anticancer activity. PK11007 stabilizes **p53** via selective alkylation of two surface-exposed cysteines without compromising its DNA binding activity. PK11007 induces mutant **p53** cancer cell death by increasing **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** levels.

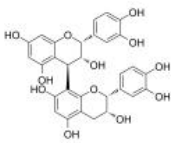


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Procyanidin B2

(Proanthocyanidin B2) Cat. No.: HY-N0796

Procyanidin B2 is a natural flavonoid, with anti-cancer, antioxidant activities.

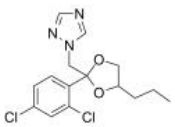


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Propiconazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0847

Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

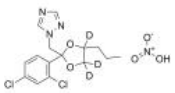


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Propiconazole-d3 nitrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0847S1

Propiconazole-d3 nitrate is the deuterium labeled Propiconazole nitrate. Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

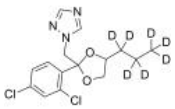


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propiconazole-d7

Cat. No.: HY-B0847S

Propiconazole-d7 is the deuterium labeled Propiconazole. Propiconazole is a broad-spectrum triazole fungicide that inhibits the conversion of lanosterol to ergosterol, leading to fungal cell membrane disruption. Propiconazole inhibits **S.**.

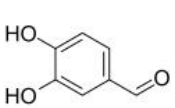


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Protocatechualdehyde

(Catechaldehyde; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV) Cat. No.: HY-N0295

Protocatechualdehyde (Catechaldehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and...

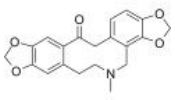


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Protopine

(Corydinine) Cat. No.: HY-N0793

Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia.

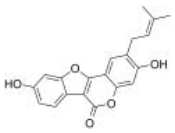


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Psoralidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0232

Psoralidin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2** and **5-LOX**, regulates ionizing radiation (IR)-induced pulmonary inflammation.Anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties. Psoralidin significantly downregulates **NOTCH1** signaling.



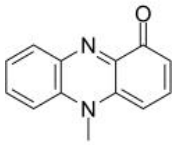
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyocyanin

(Pyocyanine; Sanazin; Sanasin)

Cat. No.: HY-111278

Pyocyanin (Pyocyanine) is a phenazine that is a toxic, quorum sensing (QS)-controlled metabolite produced by P. aeruginosa. Pyocyanin is a redox-active compound and promotes the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS).

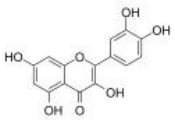


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin

Cat. No.: HY-18085

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

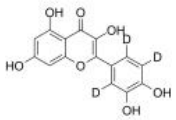


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Quercetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-18085S1

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



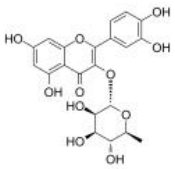
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Quercitrin

(Quercetin 3-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0418

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.

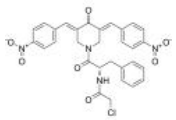


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RA375

Cat. No.: HY-136563

RA375 is a **RPN13 (26S proteasome regulatory subunit)** inhibitor. RA375 activates UPR signaling, ROS production and apoptosis. RA375 exhibits ten-fold greater activity against cancer lines than RA190, reflecting its nitro ring substituents and the addition of a chloroacetamide warhead.

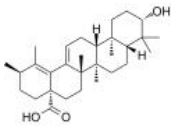


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Randialic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N8152

Randialic acid B, a triterpenoid compound, is a **formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)** antagonist. Randialic acid B blocks **FPR1** in human neutrophils and attenuates psoriasis-like inflammation in vivo.



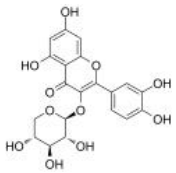
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Reynoutrin

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354

Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



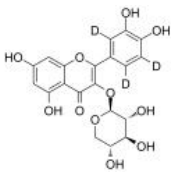
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Reynoutrin-d3

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside-d3; Reinutrin-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354S

Reynoutrin-d3 (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside-d3) is the deuterium labeled Reynoutrin. Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



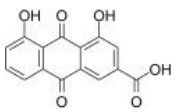
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhein

(Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0105

Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.

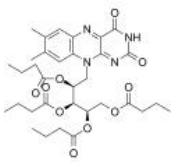


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-B2239

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate is a lipophilic flavin derivative with antioxidative and lipid peroxide-removing activity.

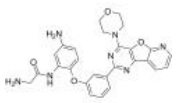


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

RIDR-PI-103

Cat. No.: HY-144876

RIDR-PI-103 is a reactive oxygen species (ROS)-induced drug release prodrug with a self-cyclizing moiety linked to a pan-PI3K inhibitor (PI-103).

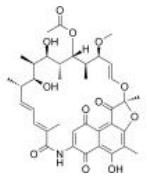


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rifamycin S

Cat. No.: HY-125365

Rifamycin S, a quinone, is an antibiotic against **Gram-positive bacteria** (including **MRSA**). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.

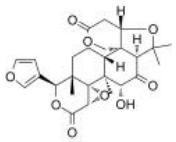


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rutaevin

Cat. No.: HY-N2620

Rutaevin is isolated from the fruits of Euodia rutaecarpa. Rutaevin inhibits **NO production** in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages.



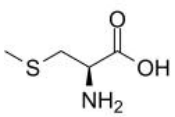
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

S-Methyl-L-cysteine

(L-S-Methylcysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2188

S-Methyl-L-cysteine is a natural product that acts as a substrate in the catalytic antioxidant system mediated by methionine sulfoxide reductase A (MSRA), with antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity activities.



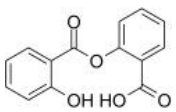
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Salsalate

(Salicylsalicylic acid; Disalicylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1245

Salsalate, a non-acetylated salicylate, is an effective antirheumatic drug that bypasses gastric absorption and also avoids cyclooxygenase inhibition. Salsalate has anti-inflammatory activity and reduces glucose levels, insulin resistance, and cytokine expression.



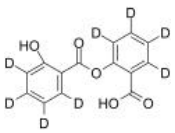
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Salsalate-d8

(Salicylsalicylic acid-d8; Disalicylic acid-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B1245S

Salsalate-d8 (Salicylsalicylic acid-d8) is the deuterium labeled Salsalate. Salsalate, a non-acetylated salicylate, is an effective antirheumatic drug that bypasses gastric absorption and also avoids cyclooxygenase inhibition.



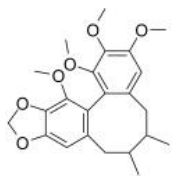
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisandrin B

(γ-Schisandrin; Wuweizisu B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0089

Schisandrin B (γ-Schisandrin) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



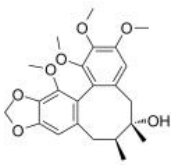
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Schisandrol B

(Gomisin-A; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0692

Schisandrol B (Gomisin-A) is a major active constituent of Schisandra sphenanthera with hepato-protective effects. Schisandrol B inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

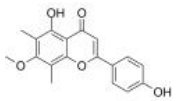


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Sideroxylin

Cat. No.: HY-N1306

Sideroxylin is a C-methylated flavone isolated from Callistemon lanceolatus and exerts antimicrobial activity against **Staphylococcus aureus**.



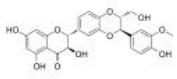
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Silibinin

(Silibinin A; Silymarin I)

Cat. No.: HY-13748

Silibinin (Silibinin A), an effective anti-cancer and chemopreventive agent, has been shown to exert multiple effects on cancer cells, including inhibition of both cell proliferation and migration.



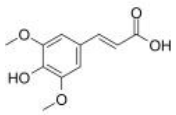
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sinapinic acid

(Sinapic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W009732

Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of **HDAC**, with an IC_{50} of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits **ACE-I** activity.

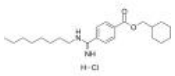


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SKF1

Cat. No.: HY-123454

SKF1 is a **FK506** suppressor, causes a mitochondrially induced death in low salt, concomitant with the release of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.



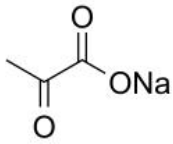
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate

(Sodium pyruvate)

Cat. No.: HY-W015913

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate (Sodium pyruvate), a three-carbon metabolite of Glucose, is a compound produced in the glycolytic pathway. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate is a free radical scavenger that can scavenge **ROS**.



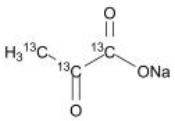
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate-13C3

(Sodium pyruvate-13C3)

Cat. No.: HY-W015913S

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate-13C3 (Sodium pyruvate-13C3) is the 13C-labeled Sodium 2-oxopropanoate. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate (Sodium pyruvate), a three-carbon metabolite of Glucose, is a compound produced in the glycolytic pathway. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate is a free radical scavenger that can scavenge **ROS**.

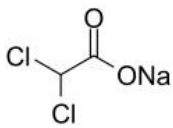


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium dichloroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0445A

Sodium dichloroacetate is a metabolic regulator in cancer cells' mitochondria with anticancer activity. Sodium dichloroacetate inhibits **PDHK**, resulting in decreased lactic acid in the tumor microenvironment.



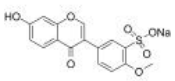
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate

(Sul-F)

Cat. No.: HY-13063

Sodium formononetin-3'-sulfonate (Sul-F) is a water-sol. derivate of formononetin.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sodium thiocyanate

(Thiocyanate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-23119

Sodium thiocyanate reduces plasma levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokine **IL-6**, and increases the anti-inflammatory cytokine **IL-10** levels. Sodium thiocyanate also significantly reduces of **ROS** formation.

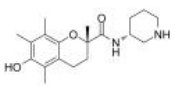
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Sonlicromanol

(KH176)

Cat. No.: HY-121577

Sonlicromanol (KH176) is an orally active **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** modulator for the study in mitochondrial disease.



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

Sonlicromanol hydrochloride

(KH176 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-120332

Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride, a chemical entity derivative of Trolox, is a blood-brain barrier permeable **ROS-redox** modulator. Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride is used in the study for mitochondrial disorders.
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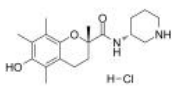
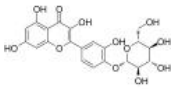


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Spiraeoside

(Quercetin 4′-O-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N8253

Spiraeoside, an orally active natural compound, exerts antioxidant activity, inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and malondialdehyde production. Spiraeoside possesses antiallergic, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.



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

Squalene

(Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax) Cat. No.: HY-N1214

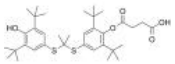
Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.

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

Succinobucol

(AGI-1067; Probucol monosuccinate) Cat. No.: HY-14937

Succinobucol is a phenolic antioxidant with anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet effects.

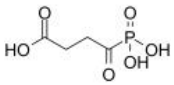


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Succinyl phosphonate

Cat. No.: HY-12688

Succinyl phosphonate is an α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (**KGDHC**) inhibitor, effective inhibits (**KGDHC**) in muscle, bacterial, brain, and cultured human fibroblasts.

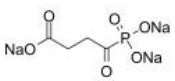


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-12688A

Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt is an α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (**KGDHC**) inhibitor, effective inhibits (**KGDHC**) in muscle, bacterial, brain, and cultured human fibroblasts.

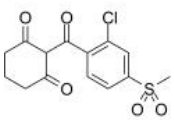


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sulcotrione

Cat. No.: HY-107368

Sulcotrione is a β-triketone herbicide which can inhibit **hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase** (**HPPD**).

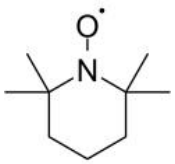


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tempo

Cat. No.: HY-W001187

Tempo is a classic nitroxide radical and is a selective scavenger of **ROS** that dismutases superoxide in the catalytic cycle. Tempo induces **DNA-strand** breakage. Tempo can be used as an organocatalyst for the oxidation of primary alcohols to aldehydes.

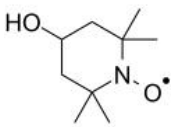


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tempol

(4-Hydroxy-TEMPO) Cat. No.: HY-100561

Tempol is a general superoxide dismutase (SOD)-mimetic drug that efficiently neutralizes reactive oxygen species (ROS).

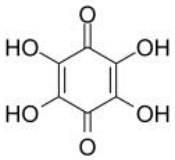


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Tetrahydroxyquinone

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone; Tetrahydroxybenzoquinone) Cat. No.: HY-B1106

Tetrahydroxyquinone (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone. Tetrahydroxyquinone can take part in a redox cycle with semiquinone radicals, leading to the formation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

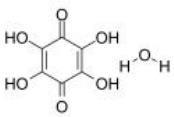


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate; ...) Cat. No.: HY-B1106A

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone.

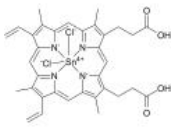


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tin-protoporphyrin IX

(SnPPIX; Stannous protoporphyrin IX) Cat. No.: HY-101194

Tin-protoporphyrin IX (SnPPIX) is a potent **Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor. Tin-protoporphyrin IX (SnPPIX) sensitizes pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) tumors to chemotherapy in mice model.

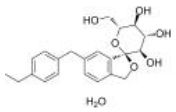


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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**.

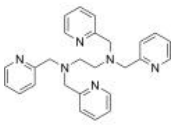


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TPEN

(TPEDA) Cat. No.: HY-100202

TPEN (TPEDA) is a specific cell-permeable heavy metal chelator. TPEN has a higher affinity for Zn^{2+}, but a lower affinity for Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}. TPEN induces DNA damage and increases intracellular **ROS** production. TPEN also inhibits cell proliferation and induces **apoptosis**.

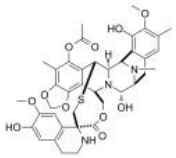


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Trabectedin

(Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) Cat. No.: HY-50936

Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.

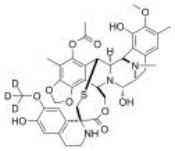


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Trabectedin D3

(Ecteinascidin 743 D3; ET-743 D3) Cat. No.: HY-50936S

Trabectedin D3 (Ecteinascidin 743 D3) is deuterium labeled Trabectedin. Trabectedin is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.

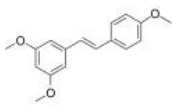


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol (trans-trismethoxy Resveratrol; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether; Tri-O-methylresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1408

Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is a derivative of Resveratrol (RSV),and it may be a more potent anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and vascular-disrupting agent when compared with resveratrol.

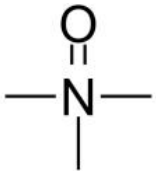


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116084

Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the **ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome**.



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

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9

Cat. No.: HY-116084S

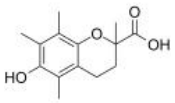
Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9 is the deuterium labeled Trimethylamine N-oxide. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients.

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

Trolox

Cat. No.: HY-101445

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

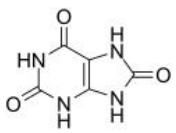


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Uric acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2130

Uric acid, scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress. Uric acid can remove reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as singlet oxygen and peroxynitrite, inhibiting lipid peroxidation.



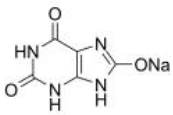
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Uric acid sodium

(Monosodium urate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2130A

Uric acid sodium (Monosodium urate), scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress.

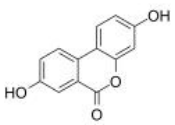


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 200 mg

Urolithin A

Cat. No.: HY-100599

Urolithin A, a gut-microbial metabolite of ellagic acid, exerts anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and antioxidant properties. Urolithin A induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis**, suppresses cell cycle progression, and inhibits **DNA synthesis**.

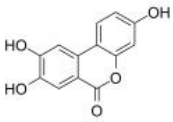


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin C

Cat. No.: HY-135897

Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of **insulin secretion**. Urolithin C is a **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** opener and enhances **Ca^{2+}** influx.



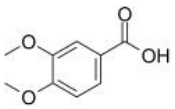
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Veratric acid

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007

Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



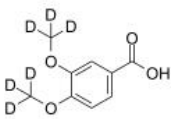
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Veratric acid-d6

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007S

Veratric acid-d6 is deuterium labeled Veratric acid. Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



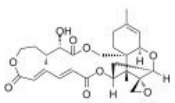
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verrucarin A

(Muconomycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-107426

Verrucarin A (Muconomycin A), a Type D macrocyclic mycotoxin derived from the pathogen fungus Myrothecium verrucaria, is an inhibitor of **protein synthesis**.



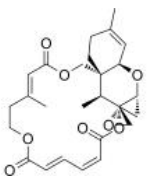
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Verrucarin J

(Muconomycin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N10113

Verrucarin J (Muconomycin B) is a metabolite of the Myrothecium fungus family. Verrucarin J generates reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and induces **apoptosis** of cancer cell lines, such as A549, HCT 116 and SW-620 cells.



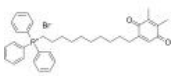
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Visomitin

(SKQ1)

Cat. No.: HY-100474

Visomitin (SKQ1) is a mitochondrial-targeted antioxidant with the high mitochondrion membrane penetrating ability and potent antioxidant capability.

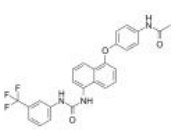


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VS 8

Cat. No.: HY-143491

VS 8 (Compound VS 8) is a potent, orally active **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with significant **anti-angiogenic** effects. VS 8 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and migration. VS 8 is active against CSCs (Cancer stem cells).

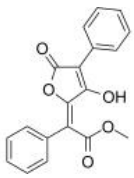


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vulpinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-125919

Vulpinic acid, a lichen metabolite, decreases H_2O_2-induced **ROS** production, oxidative stress and oxidative stress-related damages in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC). Vulpinic acid is active against staphylococci, enterococci, and anaerobic **bacteria**.

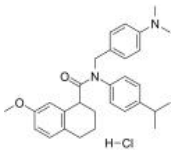


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

W-54011

Cat. No.: HY-16992A

W-54011 is a potent and orally active non-peptide **C5a receptor** antagonist. W-54011 inhibits the binding of ^{125}I-labeled **C5a** to human neutrophils with a K_i value of 2.2 nM.



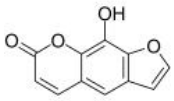
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Xanthotoxol

(8-Hydroxypsoralen)

Cat. No.: HY-30152

Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxypsoralen) is a biologically active linear furocoumarin, shows strong pharmacological activities as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, **5-HT** antagonistic, and neuroprotective effects.

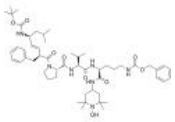


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XJB-5-131

Cat. No.: HY-129460

XJB-5-131 is a mitochondria-targeted ROS and electron scavenger. XJB-5-131 is a bi-functional antioxidant that comprises a radical scavenger. XJB-5-131 is a synthetic antioxidant that targets mitochondria.

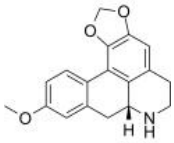


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylopine

Cat. No.: HY-N9534

Xylopine is an aporphine alkaloid with cytotoxic activity on cancer cells. Xylopine induces oxidative stress, causes G2/M cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

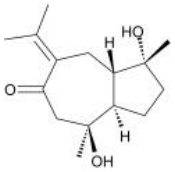


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zedoarondiol

Cat. No.: HY-122915

Zedoarondiol, a sesquiterpene lactone compound, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Zedoarondiol can be used for atherosclerosis research.



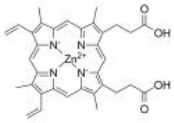
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinc Protoporphyrin

(Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX; ZnPP; Zinc Protoporphyrin-9)

Cat. No.: HY-101193

Zinc Protoporphyrin (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX) is an orally active and competitive **heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor and markedly attenuates the protective effects of Phloroglucinol (PG) against H_2O_2.

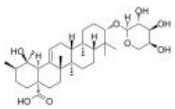


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0332

Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from Sanguisorba officinalis L.. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production and **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.



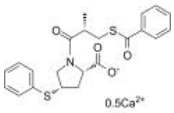
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Zofenopril calcium

(SQ26991)

Cat. No.: HY-B0655

Zofenopril Calcium (SQ26991) is an antioxidant that acts as an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor.

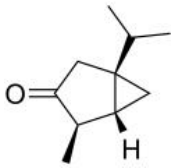


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



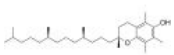
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Vitamin E

((+)-α-Tocopherol; D-α-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0683

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

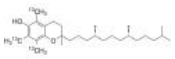


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

α-Vitamin E-13C3

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

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

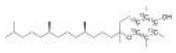


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E-13C6

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

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

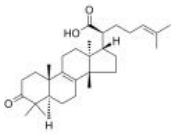


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Elemonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2454

β-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from Boswellia papyrifera. β-Elemonic acid induces cell **apoptosis**, reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and **COX-2** expression and inhibits **prolyl endopeptidase**. β-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.



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