Vitamin D Related

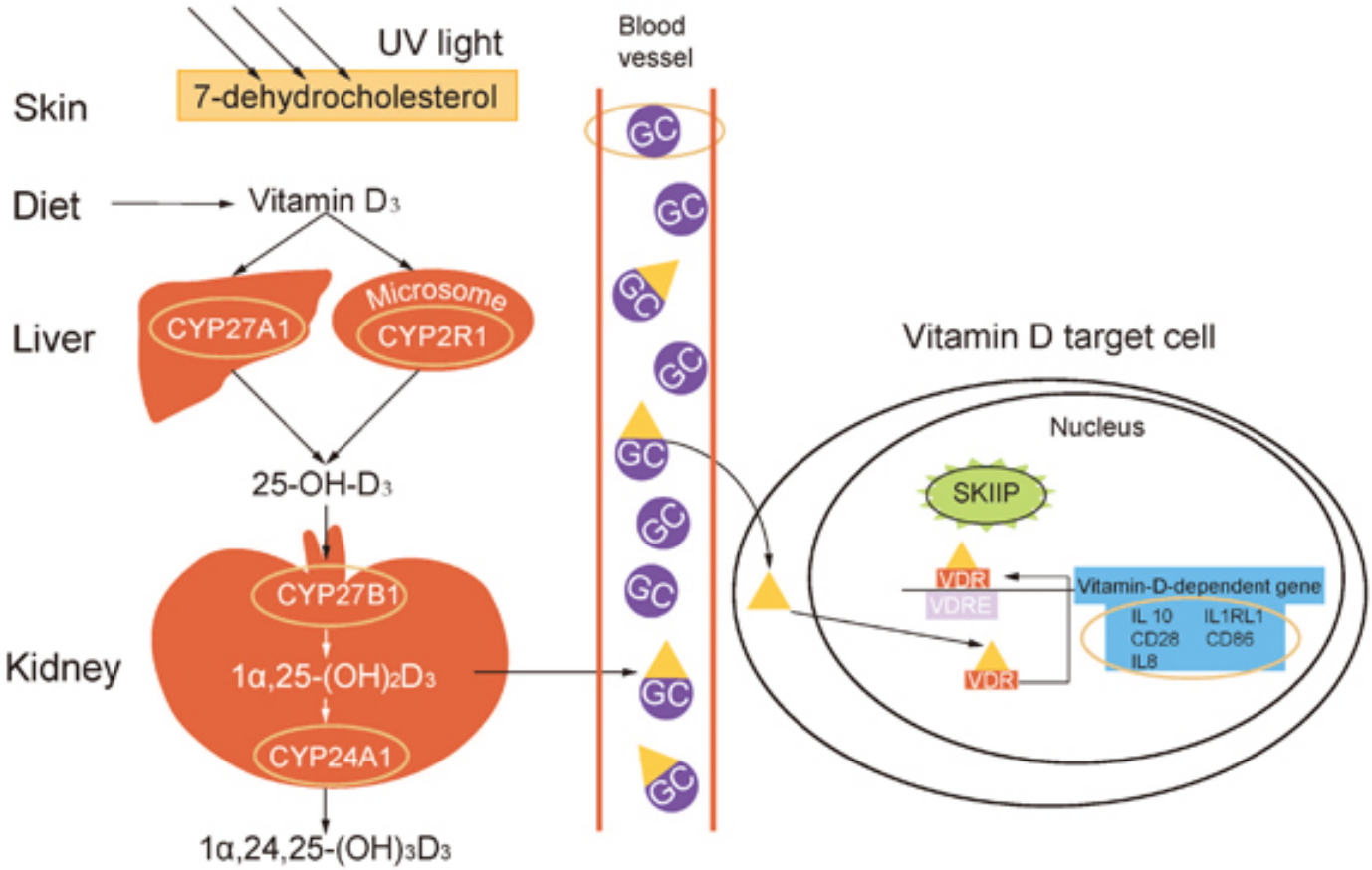
Vitamin D was first identified as a cure for nutritional rickets, a disease of bone growth caused by an inadequate uptake of dietary calcium. Vitamin D refers collectively to vitamin D3 and vitamin D2. Biologically active vitamin D is generated via largely hepatic 25-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2R1, CYP27A1, and possibly other enzymes to produce 25-hydroxvitamin D (25D), which has a long half-life and is the major circulating vitamin D metabolite. 25D is modified by 1α-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP27B1, which produces hormonal 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (1,25D).

The biological actions of 1,25(OH)2D3 are mediated by the VDR. VDR belongs to the steroid receptor family which includes receptors for retinoic acid, thyroid hormone, sex hormones, and adrenal steroids. The genomic mechanism of 1,25(OH)2D3 action involves the direct binding of the 1,25(OH)2D3 activated vitamin D receptor/retinoic X receptor (VDR/RXR) heterodimeric complex to specific DNA sequences. 1,25(OH)2D3 action regulates renal calcium reabsorption and phosphate loss, and thus control bone metabolism mainly indirectly by regulating mineral homeostasis.

Vitamin D deficiency increases rates of cancer, as well as autoimmune and infectious diseases. More than 3,000 vitamin D analogs are developed worldwide and several analogs demonstrated more potent antiproliferative and prodifferentating effects on cancer cell lines compared with 1,25(OH)2D3, which may lead to the development of new therapies to prevent and treat diseases.

References:

[1] White JH. Infect Immun. 2008 Sep;76(9):3837-43.
[2] Christakos S, et al. Physiol Rev. 2016 Jan;96(1):365-408.



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

Target List in Vitamin D Related

VD/VDR

Vitamin D; Vitamin D receptor

Vitamin D is a secosteroidalprohormone, it can be synthesized at sufficient levels in skin, given adequate skin exposure to UV B radiation from sunlight. Vitamin D modulates its biological effects by directly regulating target gene expression through the Vitamin D receptor (VDR), a ligand-regulated transcription factor and a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily. Whether synthesized in the skin or ingested, vitamin D requires two hydroxylation steps to become the biologically active hormone, 1,25-dyhydroxyvitamin D_3 [$1,25(OH)_2D_3$], a form that signals through the VDR. The hormone-bound VDR modulates target gene transcription in response to vitamin D. VDR acts as a master transcriptional regulator of autophagy. Activation of the VDR by vitamin D induces autophagy and an autophagic transcriptional signature in breast cancer (BC) cells.

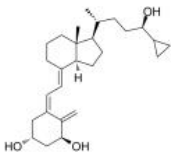
There are 2 forms of vitamin D. Vitamin D_2 (ergocalciferol) comes from irradiation of the yeast and plant sterol ergosterol, and vitamin D_3 (cholecalciferol) is found in oily fish and cod liver oil and is made in the skin. Vitamin D represents vitamin D_2 and vitamin D_3.

Topical agents containing active vitamin D_3 (calcitriol, 1α, 25- dihydroxyvitaminD_3, VD_3) analogues such as Tacalcitol, Calcipotriol and Maxacalcitol are widely used for psoriasis therapy.

(24R)-MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267A

(24R)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.



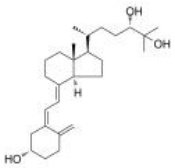
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

((24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-15439

(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 ((24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol) is an inactive form of vitamin D3 which undergoes various levels of hydroxylation to form active vitamin D3 analogs.

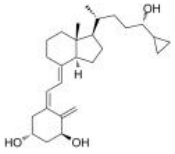


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(24S)-MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267B

(24S)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

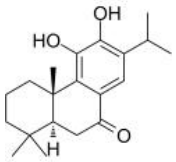


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

11-Hydroxysugiol

Cat. No.: HY-107218

11-Hydroxysugiol regulates the SUMOylation of intracellular receptors by modulating **RARα** and vitamin D_3 receptor (**VDR**).

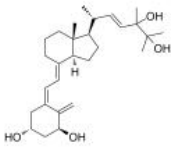


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2

Cat. No.: HY-15156

1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2 is a vitamin D analog.

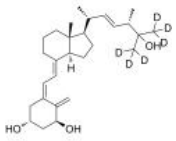


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15327

1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-D6 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.



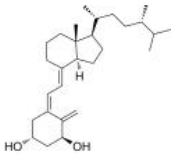
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1alpha-Hydroxy VD4

(1α-Hydroxy vitamin D4)

Cat. No.: HY-13249

1alpha-Hydroxy VD4 , a 1alpha(OH)D derivative, can effectively induce the differentiation of monoblastic leukaemia U937, P39/TSU and P31/FUJ cells.



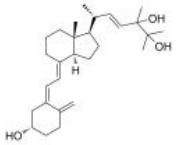
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2

(24,25-Dihydroxy vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-76801

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2 is a hydroxylated metabolite of Vitamin D2; a synthetic analog of Vitamin D.

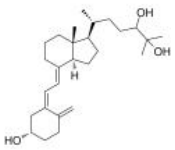


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3

Cat. No.: HY-76915

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3 is a compound which is closely related to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the active form of vitamin D3, but like vitamin D3 itself and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is inactive as a hormone both in vitro and in vivo.



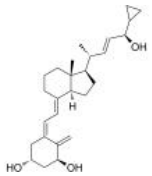
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

24R-Calcipotriol

(PRI 2202; Impurity D of Calcipotriol)

Cat. No.: HY-15266

24R-Calcipotriol(PRI 2202) is an impurity of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. IC50 value: Target: Vitamin D3 analog that displays minimal effects on calcium homeostasis.

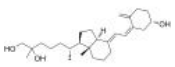


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

(25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol) **Cat. No.:** HY-15830

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3(25,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol) is a metabolite of vitamin D3 with intestinal calcium transport activity.

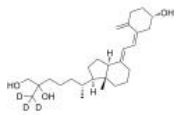


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3-d3

(25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol-d3) **Cat. No.:** HY-15830S

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3-d3 (25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol-d3) is the deuterium labeled 25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3.

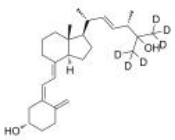


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25-Hydroxy VD2-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15328

25-Hydroxy VD2-D6 is a labelled metabolite of Vitamin D2.

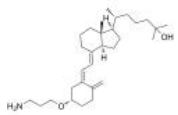


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3

(25-Hydroxy Vitamin D3 3,3'-Aminopropyl Ether) **Cat. No.:** HY-15254

3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

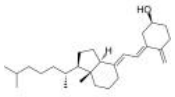


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

5,6-trans-Vitamin D3

(5,6-trans-Cholecalciferol; 5,6-trans-Colecalciferol) **Cat. No.:** HY-15398A

5,6-trans-Vitamin D3 (5,6-trans-Cholecalciferol;5,6-trans-Colecalciferol) is a photoproduct of vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

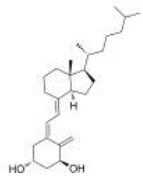


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Alfacalcidol

(1-hydroxycholecalciferol; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3) **Cat. No.:** HY-10003

Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol) is a vitamin D active metabolites, acts as a non-selective **VDR** activator medication, and widely be used in the management of osteoporosis.

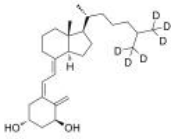


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alfacalcidol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15332

Alfacalcidol-D6, a deuterated Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3), is a non-selective VDR activator medication. IC50 value: Target: VDR activator Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.

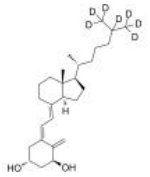


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alfacalcidol-d7 (1-hydroxycholecalciferol-d7; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-10003S

Alfacalcidol-d7 (1-hydroxycholecalciferol-d7) is the deuterium labeled Alfacalcidol. Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol) is a vitamin D active metabolites, acts as a non-selective **VDR** activator medication, and widely be used in the management of osteoporosis.

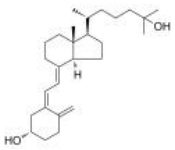


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcifediol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3) **Cat. No.:** HY-32351

Calcifediol (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.

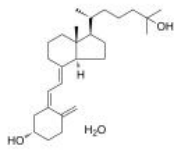


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg

Calcifediol monohydrate

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate) **Cat. No.:** HY-32351A

Calcifediol monohydrate (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.

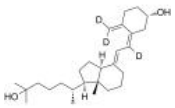


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg

Calcifediol-d3

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3-d3) Cat. No.: HY-32351S

Calcifediol-d3 is a deuterium labeled Calcifediol. Calcifediol, a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent VDR inhibitor.

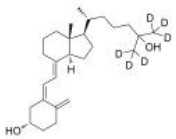


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcifediol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13332

Calcifediol-D6 is the deuterated form of Calcifediol(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), which is a prehormone that is produced in the liver by hydroxylation of vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) by the enzyme cholecalciferol 25-hydroxylase IC50 value: Target: This metabolite is being...

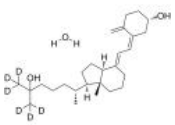


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcifediol-d6 monohydrate

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3-d6 monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-32351AS

Calcifediol-d6 (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3-d6) monohydrate is the deuterium labeled Calcifediol monohydrate. Calcifediol monohydrate (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.

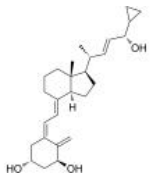


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcipotriol

(MC 903; Calcipotriene) Cat. No.: HY-10001

Calcipotriol is a synthetic $VitD_3$ analogue with a high affinity for the **vitamin D** receptor.

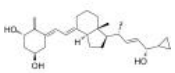


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calcipotriol Impurity C

Cat. No.: HY-75035

Calcipotriol Impurity C is the impurity of Calcipotriol, Calcipotriol is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. Target: VDR.

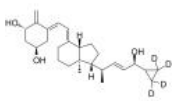


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calcipotriol Impurity C-d4

Cat. No.: HY-75035S

Calcipotriol Impurity C-d4 is the deuterium labeled Calcipotriol Impurity C. Calcipotriol Impurity C is the impurity of Calcipotriol, Calcipotriol is a ligand of VDR-like receptors.

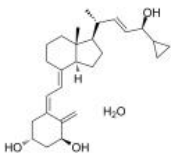


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcipotriol monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-10001A

Calcipotriol monohydrate is a synthetic VitD3 analogue with a high affinity for the **vitamin D** receptor.

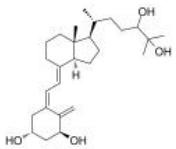


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calcitetrol

(1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3) Cat. No.: HY-15157

Calcitetrol(1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D with three hydroxyl groups.

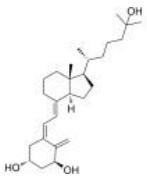


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol

(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) Cat. No.: HY-10002

Calcitriol is the most active metabolite of vitamin D and also a **vitamin D receptor** (**VDR**) agonist.

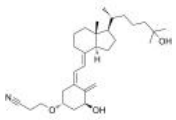


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calcitriol Derivatives

Cat. No.: HY-76802

Calcitriol Derivatives is a vitamin D3 analog. v.

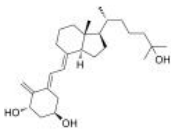


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol Impurities A

Cat. No.: HY-75041

Calcitriol Impurities A is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

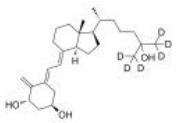


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Calcitriol impurities A-d6

Cat. No.: HY-75041S

Calcitriol impurities A-d6 is the deuterium labeled Calcitriol Impurities A.

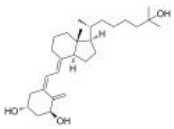


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol Impurities D

Cat. No.: HY-77274

Calcitriol Impurities D is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR). Target: vitamin D receptor.

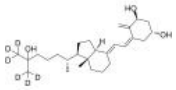


Purity: 95.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcitriol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-76814

Calcitriol D6 is the deuterated form of Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol), which is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

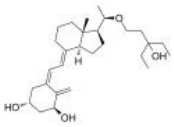


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CB1151

Cat. No.: HY-100219

CB1151 is a **20-epi analogue of 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 (VD)** with potent **anti-tumor** effects. CB1151 inhibits MCF-7 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 0.82 nM.



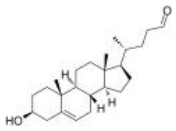
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol

(Vitamin D3 derivative)

Cat. No.: HY-U00424

Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol is a steroid compound (Vitamin D3 derivative) extracted from patent US 4354972 A, Compound IX.

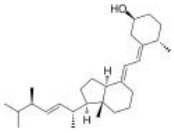


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydrotachysterol

Cat. No.: HY-A0245

Dihydrotachysterol is a synthetic analog of vitamin D. Dihydrotachysterol can be used to for the research of hypocalcemia (lack of calcium in the blood) and hypoparathyroidism (lack of parathyroid hormone in the body) .



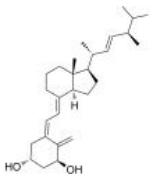
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxercalciferol

(1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32348

Doxercalciferol is a Vitamin D2 analog, acts as an activator of **Vitamin D receptor**, and prevent renal disease.

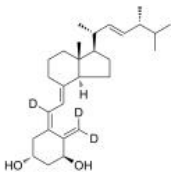


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxercalciferol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-15285

Doxercalciferol-D3 is the deuterated form of Doxercalciferol, which is a Vitamin D2 analog that acts as a vitamin D receptor activator (VDRA).



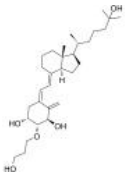
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eldecalcitol

(ED-71; 2-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0020

Eldecalcitol (ED-71) is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis. Eldecalcitol (ED-71) possesses a strong inhibitory effect on bone resorption and causes a significant increase in bone mineral density.

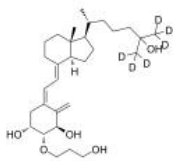


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Eldecalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-A0020S

Eldecalcitol-d6 is the deuterium labeled Eldecalcitol. Eldecalcitol is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis.



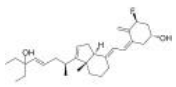
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Elocalcitol

(BXL-628; Ro-26-9228)

Cat. No.: HY-32345

Elocalcitol (BXL-628) is a selective, orally active **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** agonist. Elocalcitol shows anti-inflammatory activity. Elocalcitol inhibits growth of prostate cancer cells.



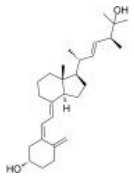
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ercalcidiol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32349

Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of **vitamin D_2**, is regarded as an indicator of vitamin D nutritional status.



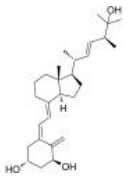
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ercalcitriol

(1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32350

Ercalcitriol (1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) is an active metabolite of vitamin D2.



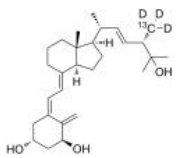
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ercalcitriol-13C,d3

(1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-32350S

Ercalcitriol-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Ercalcitriol (1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) is an active metabolite of vitamin D2.

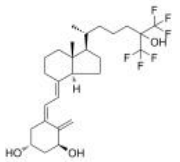


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Falecalcitriol

Cat. No.: HY-32342

Falecalcitriol(Fulstan; Hornel) is an analog of calcitriol; has a higher potency both in vivo and in vitro systems, and longer duration of action in vivo.



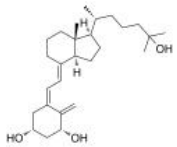
Purity: 95.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Impurity B of Calcitriol

(1β,25-Dihydroxyvitamin-D3; 1-Epicalcitriol)

Cat. No.: HY-13292

Impurity B of Calcitriol, Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

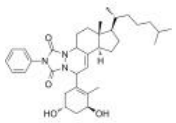


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Impurity C of Alfacalcidol

Cat. No.: HY-13294

Impurity of Alfacalcidol. Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3) is a non-selective VDR activator medication.

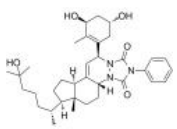


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Impurity C of Calcitriol

Cat. No.: HY-13293

Impurity C of Calcitriol, Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

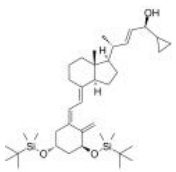


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Impurity F of Calcipotriol

Cat. No.: HY-15265

Impurity F of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. IC50 value: Target: Vitamin D3 analog that displays minimal effects on calcium homeostasis.

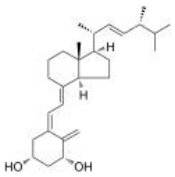


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Impurity of Doxercalciferol

Cat. No.: HY-76937

Impurity of Doxercalciferol is an impurity of doxercalciferol, which is a synthetic analog of ergocalciferol (vitamin D2), used as a drug for secondary hyperparathyroidism and metabolic bone disease, and it suppresses parathyroid synthesis and secretion.



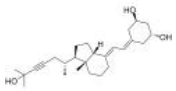
Purity: 96.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Inecalcitol

(TX 522)

Cat. No.: HY-32344

Inecalcitol (TX 522), a unique vitamin D3 analog, is an orally active **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** agonist with a K_d of 0.53 nM. Inecalcitol can induce cell **apoptosis** and has potent anticancer activities.



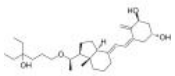
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lexacalcitol

(KH1060)

Cat. No.: HY-32340

Lexacalcitol (KH1060), a vitamin D analog, is a potent regulator of cell growth and immune responses. Lexacalcitol can be used for the research of graft rejection, psoriasis, cancer and auto-immune diseases.



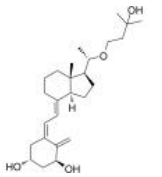
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Maxacalcitol

(22-Oxacalcitriol)

Cat. No.: HY-32339

Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol) is non-calcemic vitamin D3 analog and ligand of VDR-like receptors.

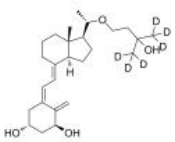


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Maxacalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15329

Maxacalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol), which is a non-calcemic vitamin D3 analog and VDR ligand of VDR-like receptors.



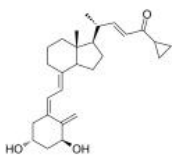
Purity: 96.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MC 1046

(Impurity A of Calcipotriol)

Cat. No.: HY-15264

MC 1046(Impurity A of Calcipotriol) is an impurity of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. IC50 value: Target: Vitamin D3 analog that displays minimal effects on calcium homeostasis.

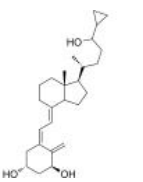


Purity: 91.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267

MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

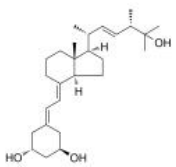


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Paricalcitol

Cat. No.: HY-50919

Paricalcitol, a vitamin D analogue, is a **vitamin D receptor** agonist, used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.

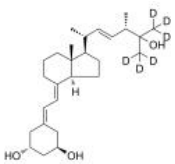


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paricalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-76585

Paricalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Paricalcitol(Zemplar), which is a drug used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.

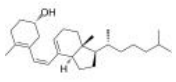


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Previtamin D3

Cat. No.: HY-130705

Previtamin D3 is an intermediate in the production of cholecalciferol (vitamin D3).



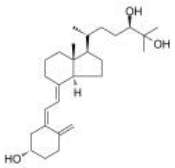
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Secalciferol

((24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-32343

Secalciferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification. IC50 value: Target: In addition, it is known that Secalciferol mediates calcium and phosphorus homeostasis.

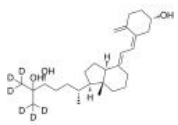


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secalciferol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-32343S

Secalciferol-d6 ((24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3-d6) is the deuterium labeled Secalciferol. Secalciferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification.



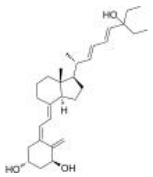
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 250 µg, 1 mg, 10 mg

Seocalcitol

(EB 1089)

Cat. No.: HY-32341

Seocalcitol is a vitamin D analog, binds **vitamin D receptor** protein from human osteosarcoma MG-63 cells with K_d of 0.27 nM.

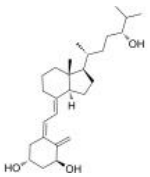


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-32337

Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium. IC50 value: Target: Tacalcitol modulates immunological and inflammatory processes.



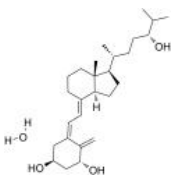
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tacalcitol monohydrate

(1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-32338

Tacalcitol monohydrate (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium.

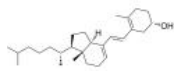


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tachysterol 3

Cat. No.: HY-130705A

Tachysterol 3 is a side product in vitamin D photosynthesis.

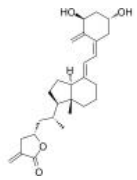


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TEI-9647

Cat. No.: HY-12398

TEI-9647, a Vitamin D_3 Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** antagonist. TEI-9647 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of $1\alpha,25(OH)_2D_3$.

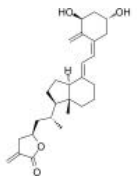


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TEI-9648

Cat. No.: HY-12398A

TEI-9648, a Vitamin D_3 Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** antagonist. TEI-9648 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of $1\alpha,25(OH)_2D_3$. TEI-9648 also inhibits HL-60 cell differentiation induced by of $1\alpha,25(OH)_2D_3$.

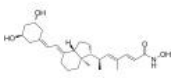


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Triciferol

Cat. No.: HY-131961

Triciferol functions as a multiple ligand with combined **VDR** agonist and **HDAC** antagonist activities. Triciferol binds directly to the VDR (IC_{50}=87 nM), and functions as an agonist with 1,25D-like potency on several 1,25D target genes.

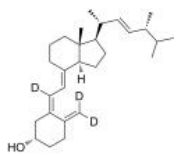


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

VD2-d3

Cat. No.: HY-15330

VD2-D3 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.

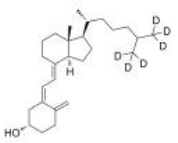


Purity: 95.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VD3-d6

(Vitamin D3-26,26,26,27,27,27-d6) Cat. No.: HY-15331

VD3-D6(Vitamin D3-26,26,26,27,27,27-d6) is the deuterated form of Vitamin D3; tools for determination of Vitamin D3 metabolites in human serum.

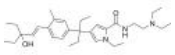


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VDR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-114310

VDR agonist 1 (compound 28) is a nonsteroidal **Vitamin D receptor (VDR)** agonist, with an IC_{50} of 690 nM in MCF-7 cells.



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

Vitamin D2

(Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalciol) Cat. No.: HY-76542

Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol), drived from plant sources or dietary supplements, could be used as supplement of Vitamin D.
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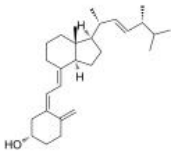

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Vitamin D2-d6

(Ergocalciferol-d6; Calciferol-d6; Ercalciol-d6) Cat. No.: HY-76542S

Vitamin D2-d6 (Ergocalciferol-d6) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin D2. Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol), drived from plant sources or dietary supplements, could be used as supplement of Vitamin D.
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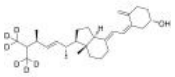
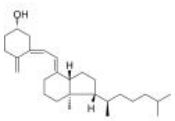


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vitamin D3

(Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol) Cat. No.: HY-15398

Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

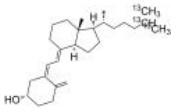


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vitamin D3-13C

Cat. No.: HY-15398S1

Vitamin D3-13C is the 13C-labeled Vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

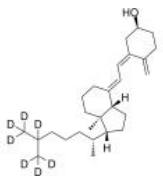


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin D3-D7

Cat. No.: HY-15398S

Vitamin D3-D7 (Cholecalciferol-D7) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

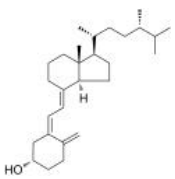


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 5 mg

Vitamin D4

(22-Dihydroergocalciferol) Cat. No.: HY-75958

Vitamin D4 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol) is a Vitamin D derived from fungi. The precursor of Vitamin D4 is 22,23-dihydroergosterol.

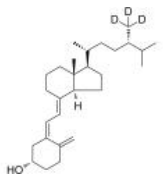


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vitamin D4-d3

(22-Dihydroergocalciferol-d3) Cat. No.: HY-75958S

Vitamin D4-d3 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin D4. Vitamin D4 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol) is a Vitamin D derived from fungi. The precursor of Vitamin D4 is 22,23-dihydroergosterol.

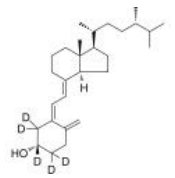


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin D4-d5

(22-Dihydroergocalciferol-d5) Cat. No.: HY-75958S1

Vitamin D4-d5 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol-d5) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin D4. Vitamin D4 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol) is a Vitamin D derived from fungi. The precursor of Vitamin D4 is 22,23-dihydroergosterol.

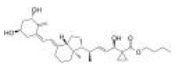


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZK159222

Cat. No.: HY-12397

ZK159222, a 25-carboxylic ester analogue of 1α,25-(OH)2D3, is a potent **1α,25-(OH)2D3 receptor (VDR)** antagonist. The mechanism of ZK159222 antagonistic action is mediated by a lack of ligand-induced vitamin D receptor interaction with coactivators.

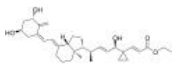


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ZK168281

Cat. No.: HY-12407

ZK168281 is a 25-carboxylic ester 1α,25$(OH)_2D_3$ analog and a pure **VDR** antagonist with a K_d value of 0.1 nM. ZK168281 is an effective inhibitor of the coactivator (CoA) interaction of its receptor.



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