

## Natural Products

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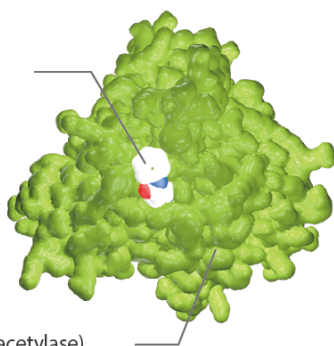
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# Saccharides and Glycosides

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



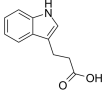
HDAC (Histone deacetylase)




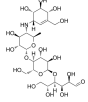
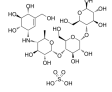
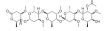

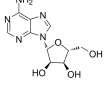

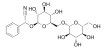
Saccharide is also called carbohydrate, consisting of carbon (C), hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) atoms, usually with the empirical formula  $C_m(H_2O)_n$ . The saccharides are divided into four chemical groups: monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides. Carbohydrates perform numerous roles in living organisms. Polysaccharides serve for the storage of energy (e.g. starch and glycogen) and as structural components. The 5-carbon monosaccharide ribose is an important component of coenzymes (e.g. ATP, FAD and NAD) and the backbone of the genetic molecule known as RNA. The related deoxyribose is a component of DNA. Saccharides and their derivatives include many other important

biomolecules that play key roles in the immune system, fertilization, preventing pathogenesis, blood clotting, and development.


A glycoside is a molecule in which a sugar is bound to another functional group via a glycosidic bond. Glycosides play numerous important roles in living organisms. Many plants store chemicals in the form of inactive glycosides. These can be activated by enzyme hydrolysis, which causes the sugar part to be broken off, making the chemical available for use. Many such plant glycosides are used as medications. In animals and humans, poisons are often bound to sugar molecules as part of their elimination from the body.


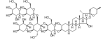
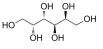

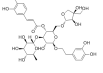


## Saccharides and Glycosides Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>1-Kestose</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2579</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Kestose, the smallest fructooligosaccharide component, which efficiently stimulates <i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i> as well as <i>Bifidobacteria</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>1F-Fructofuranosylmystose</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2577</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1F-Fructofuranosylmystose can be used in the synthesis of Fructooligosaccharides (FOSs). Fructooligosaccharides exhibit lots of beneficial effects on our health and have been used as food ingredients.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>2'-Deoxycytidine</b> (Cytosine deoxyribonucleoside; Cytosine deoxyriboside; Deoxycytidine; Deoxyribose cytidine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0184</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2'-Deoxycytidine, a deoxyribonucleoside, could inhibit biological effects of <b>Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>2'-Deoxyguanosine</b> (Deoxyguanosine; Guanine deoxyriboside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17563</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deoxyguanosine(2'-Deoxyguanosine) is composed of the purine nucleoside guanine linked by its N9 nitrogen to the C1 carbon of deoxyribose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>2'-Deoxyinosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008638</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2'-deoxyadenosine inhibits the growth of human colon-carcinoma cell lines and is found to be associated with purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>2'-Deoxyuridine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0186</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2'-Deoxyuridine could increase chromosome breakage and results in a decreased thymidylate synthetase activity. A known use of 2'-Deoxyuridine is as a precursor in the synthesis of Edoxudine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2,3,4,5'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucoside</b> (2,3,4',5'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0652</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,3,4',5'-tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside isolates from the roots of <i>Polygonum</i> species, inhibits the formation of 5-HETE, HHT and thromboxane B2, although less strongly. [1]</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one</b> (N2-methylguanine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101412</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one (N2-Methylguanine) is a modified nucleoside. 2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one is an endogenous methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Indoleacetic acid</b> (Indole-3-acetic acid; 3-IAA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18569</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indole-3-acetic acid (3-Indoleacetic acid; IAA) is the most common natural plant growth hormone of the auxin class. It can be added to cell culture medium to induce plant cell elongation and division.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>3-Indolepropionic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015229</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 

<p><b>3-Methylxanthine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50723</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methylxanthine, a xanthine derivative, is a cyclic guanosine monophosphate (<b>GMP</b>) inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 920 <math>\mu</math>M on guinea-pig isolated trachealis muscle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>6-Biopterin</b> (L-Biopterin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102015</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Biopterin (L-Biopterin), a pterin derivative, is a <b>NO synthase</b> cofactor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>7-Methylxanthine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017163</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-Methylxanthine, a methyl derivative of xanthine, is one of the purine components in urinary calculi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acarbose</b> (BAY g 5421)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0089</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acarbose is an inhibitor of alpha glucosidase, an anti-diabetic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 200 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Acarbose sulfate</b> (Bay-g 5421 sulfate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0089A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acarbose sulfate is an inhibitor of alpha glucosidase, an anti-diabetic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Acetyl Perisesaccharide C</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4222</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetyl Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide, which is isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.99%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Adenine</b> (6-Aminopurine; Vitamin B4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0152</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adenine is a purine derivative and a nucleobase with a variety of roles in biochemistry. Target: Nucleoside antimetabolite/analog Adenine is a nucleobase with a variety of roles in biochemistry including cellular respiration, in the form of both the energy-rich adenosine triphosphate (ATP)...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Adenosine</b> (Adenine riboside; D-Adenosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0228</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adenosine is a nucleoside composed of a molecule of adenine attached to a ribose sugar molecule (ribofuranose) moiety via a <math>\beta</math>-N9-glycosidic bond. Target: Nucleoside antimetabolite/analog Adenosine plays an important role in biochemical processes, such as energy transfer — as adenosine...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Allopurinol riboside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101397</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Allopurinol riboside, a metabolite of allopurinol, shows potent activities against parasites.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Amygdalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0190</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amygdalin is a plant glucoside isolated from the stones of rosaceous fruits, such as apricots, peaches, almond, cherries, and plums.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 

<p><b>Anemarrhasaponin I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4213</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anemarrhasaponin I, a traditional Chinese medicine, is isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Astragalus polysaccharide</b> (Astragalus Polysaccharin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0937</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragalus polysaccharide are active components of the polysaccharides extract of Astragalus, attenuates TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced insulin resistance by suppressing miR-721 and activating <b>PPAR-<math>\gamma</math></b> and <b>PI3K/Akt</b> in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Astragalus polysaccharide</p>
<p><b>Aurothioglucose</b> (Gold thioglucose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0068</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aurothioglucose (Gold thioglucose) is a well known active-site inhibitor of TrxR1, inhibited TrxR1 activity in HeLa cell cytosol but had no effect on the viability of the cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Betanin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112578</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betanin has potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect, that could inhibit peroxynitrite (<b>ONOO<sup>-</sup></b>), with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 19.2 <math>\mu</math>M. Betanin is a red glycoside obtained from beets that can be used as colorant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>cAMP</b> (Adenosine 3',5'-cyclophosphate; Cyclic 3',5'-monophosphate adenosine; Cyclic AMP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1511</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> cAMP is a mitogenic messenger and promotes the G<sub>1</sub> to S phase transition in the cell cycle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Casanthranol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2134</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Casanthranol is a concentrated mixture of anthranol glycosides from cascara sagrada (dried bark of Rhamnus p.) and used as a laxative in constipation and various medical conditions, stimulant laxative Casanthranol encourages bowel movements by acting on the intestinal wall to increase muscle contractions...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Casanthranol</p>
<p><b>Chaetocin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2019</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chaetocin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase (<b>HMT</b>) SU(VAR)3-9 with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.6 <math>\mu</math>M for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase (<b>TrxR</b>) with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Chitosan</b> (Deacetylated chitin; Poly(D-glucosamine))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2144</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chitosan is a natural polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Cimicide B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3587</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cimicide B, a glycoside alkaloid, isolated from the rhizome of Cimicifuga dahurica.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Complanatoside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0624</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Complanatoside A is a flavonol glycoside isolated from Astragalus complanatus, and currently it is used as a quality control index for A. complanatus in the 2010 edition of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate</b> (D-Raffinose pentahydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1938</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate (D-Raffinose pentahydrate) is a trisaccharide composed of galactose, glucose, and fructose that occurs naturally in a variety of vegetables and grains. D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate is a functional oligosaccharide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone</b> (Gluconic acid lactone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10301</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone is a polyhydroxy (PHA) that is capable of metal chelating, moisturizing and antioxidant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 g</p> 
<p><b>D-(+)-Melezitose</b> (+)-Melezitose; D-Melezitose) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2340</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-(+)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-(+)-Neopterin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040055</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-(+)-Neopterin, a catabolic product of guanosine triphosphate (<b>GTM</b>), serves as a marker of cellular immune system activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>D-Arabitol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3686</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arabinitol, D- is a polyol and its accumulation may cause a neurotoxic effect in human.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>D-Galactose</b> (D-(+)-Galactose) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0210</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Galactose is a natural aldohexose and C-4 epimer of glucose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>D-Glucose 6-Phosphate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112537</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Glucose 6-Phosphate is a glucose sugar phosphorylated at the hydroxy group on carbon 6.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Mannose</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0379</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Mannose is a carbohydrate, which plays an important role in human metabolism, especially in the glycosylation of specific proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>D-Ribose(mixture of isomers)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W018772</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Ribose(mixture of isomers) is an energy enhancer, and acts as a sugar moiety of ATP, and widely used as a metabolic therapy supplement for chronic fatigue syndrome or cardiac energy metabolism. D-Ribose(mixture of isomers) is active in protein glycation, induces NF-κB inflammation in a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Xylulose</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010256</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-xylulose is a precursor of the pentol D-arabitol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 


<p><b>Deoxycytidine triphosphate</b> (dCTP) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101400</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deoxycytidine triphosphate (dCTP), a nucleoside triphosphate, is a raw material in DNA synthesis. Deoxycytidine triphosphate has many applications, such as real-time PCR, cDNA synthesis, and DNA sequencing.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Desaminotyrosine</b> (3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015346</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Desaminotyrosine is a microbially associated metabolite protecting from <b>influenza</b> through augmentation of <b>type I interferon</b> signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dextrose</b> (D-Glucose; Grape sugar; Glucopyranose) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0389</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dextrose, a simple sugar (monosaccharide), is an important carbohydrate in biology. Target: Others Dextrose(D-glucose), a simple sugar (monosaccharide), is an important carbohydrate in biology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Digitonin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4000</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Digitonin, a glycoside obtained from Digitalis purpurea, could increase cell permeability by binding to cholesterol molecules and reduce tumor growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 50.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dulcitol</b> (Dulcitol; Dulcose; Euonymit; Melampyrin; Melampyrin; NSC 1944) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0418</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dulcitol is a sugar alcohol with a slightly sweet taste which is a metabolic breakdown product of galactose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Fagomine</b> (D-Fagomine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13005</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fagomine is a mild <b>glycosidase</b> inhibitor. The <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of the iminosugar Fagomine is 4.8 μM, 39 μM, and 70 μM for Amyloglucosidase (A. niger), β-Glucosidase (bovine), and Isomaltase (yeast), respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Forsythoside B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0029</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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 <b>TNF-alpha</b>, <b>IL-6</b>, <b>IkB</b> and modulate <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Fraxin</b> (Fraxoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0579</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fraxin isolated from Acer tegmentosum, F. ornus or A. hippocastanum, is a glucoside of fraxetin and reported to exert potent anti-oxidative stress action <sup>[1]</sup>, anti-inflammatory and antimetastatic properties. Fraxin shows its antioxidative effect through inhibition of cyclo AMP...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Fructose</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0395</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fructose is a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Glucoraphanin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4068</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 



**Glucosamine**  
(D-Glucosamine; Chitosamine) Cat. No.: HY-B1125

**Bioactivity:** Glucosamine is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

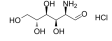
**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg



**Glucosamine hydrochloride** (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0733

**Bioactivity:** Glucosamine (hydrochloride) is a natural product. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Glucosamine hydrochloride exhibited dose-dependent DPPH antioxidant activity [1]. Short-term (4 h) glucosamine hydrochloride treatment inhibited HIF-1 $\alpha$  at the protein level, decreased phosphorylation of p70S6K and S6,...

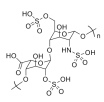
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg



**Heparin** Cat. No.: HY-17567

**Bioactivity:** Heparin is a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, that is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant, and has the highest negative charge density of any known biological molecule (50-400 U/Kg).

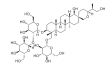
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg



**Hosenkoside A** Cat. No.: HY-N2249

**Bioactivity:** Hosenkoside A is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of *impatiens balsamina*.

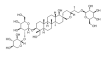
**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg



**Hosenkoside F**  
(+)-Hosenkoside F) Cat. No.: HY-N2241

**Bioactivity:** Hosenkoside F is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of *impatiens balsamina*.

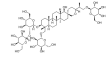
**Purity:** 98.39%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg



**Hosenkoside K** Cat. No.: HY-N2243

**Bioactivity:** Hosenkoside K is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of *impatiens balsamina*.

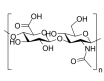
**Purity:** 99.29%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg



**Hyaluronic acid** Cat. No.: HY-B0633A

**Bioactivity:** Hyaluronic acid is a biopolymer composed of repeating units of disaccharides with various applications.

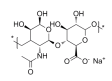
**Purity:**  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g



**Hyaluronic acid sodium salt**  
(Sodium hyaluronate) Cat. No.: HY-B0633

**Bioactivity:** Hyaluronic acid sodium salt is a biopolymer composed of repeating units of disaccharides with various applications.

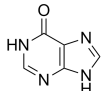
**Purity:**  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Hypoxanthine**  
(Purin-6-ol; Sarcine) Cat. No.: HY-N0091

**Bioactivity:** Hypoxanthine, a purine derivative, is a potential free radical generator and could be used as an indicator of hypoxia.

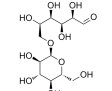
**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Isomaltose**  
(6-O- $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose; D-Isomaltose) Cat. No.: HY-N3018

**Bioactivity:** Isomaltose is composed of two glucose units and suitable as a non-cariogenic sucrose replacement and is favorable in products for diabetics and prediabetic dispositions.


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 50 mg



**Jujuboside A** Cat. No.: HY-N0659

**Bioactivity:** Jujuboside A is a glycoside extracted from Semen Ziziphi Spinosae, a Chinese herbal medicine used to treat insomnia and anxiety.

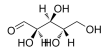
**Purity:** 98.18%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



**L-(+)-Arabinose** Cat. No.: HY-W015611

**Bioactivity:** L-(+)-Arabinose selectively inhibits intestinal sucrase activity in a noncompetitive manner and suppresses the plasma glucose increase due to sucrose ingestion.


**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g



**Lactose** Cat. No.: HY-B2123

**Bioactivity:** Lactose, a major sugar in the milk of most species, could regulate human's intestinal microflora.

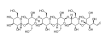
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g



**Maltohexaose**  
**(Amylohexaose)** Cat. No.: HY-N2559

**Bioactivity:** Maltohexaose is a natural saccharide, and can be produced from amylose, amylopectin and whole starch.


**Purity:** 98.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg



**Maltose** Cat. No.: HY-N2024

**Bioactivity:** Maltose is a disaccharide formed from two units of glucose joined with an  $\alpha(14)$  bond. Maltose is a reducing sugar.

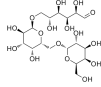
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 g



**Manninotriose** Cat. No.: HY-N0913

**Bioactivity:** Manninotriose is a novel and important player in the RFO(Raffinose family oligosaccharides) metabolism of red deadnettle; potential to improve the side effects of MTX for ALL treatment.

**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg




**meso-Erythritol** Cat. No.: HY-100551

**Bioactivity:** meso-Erythritol is a sugar alcohol that occurs naturally in a variety of foods (e.g., pear, watermelon), is 60-80% as sweet as sucrose, and is an approved low-calorie sweetener food additive [1].

**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg

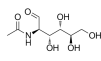
Relative stereochemistry



**N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine** (*N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose*;  
*N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxyglucose*) Cat. No.: HY-A0132

**Bioactivity:** N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine is a monosaccharide derivative of glucose.


**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g



**NAD+**  
**( $\beta$ -DPN;  $\beta$ -NAD;  $\beta$ -Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide)** Cat. No.: HY-B0445

**Bioactivity:** NAD+ is a coenzyme composed of ribosylnicotinamide 5'-diphosphate coupled to adenosine 5'-phosphate by pyrophosphate linkage.

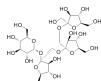
**Purity:** 99.56%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g




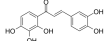
**Nystose** Cat. No.: HY-N1499


**Bioactivity:** Nystose is a tetrasaccharide with two fructose molecules linked via beta (12) bonds to the fructosyl moiety of sucrose.

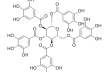
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg




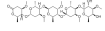
<b>Officialisinin I</b>	Cat. No.: HY-107284
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Officialisinin I is a steroidal saponin, isolated from <i>Anemarrhena asphodeloides</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.99%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg	


<b>Okanin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N6673
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> , attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the <b>TLR4/ NF-κB</b> signaling pathways <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b>	

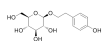
<b>Paraxanthine</b>	Cat. No.: HY-W016498
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Paraxanthine, a caffeine metabolite, provides protection against Dopaminergic cell death via stimulation of Ryanodine Receptor Channels.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mg	

<b>Pentagalloylglucose</b> (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose)	Cat. No.: HY-N0527
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Pentagalloylglucose (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) is a gallotannin isolated from various plants. It suppressed interleukin (IL)-4 induced signal pathway in B cell, and inhibited IgE production partially caused by increasing a population of Treg cells in conjunction with Treg-inducing...	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.04%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

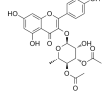
<b>Perisesaccharide B</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N4249
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Perisesaccharide B is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of <i>Periploca sepium</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.72%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg	

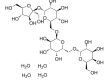
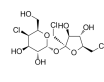
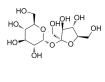

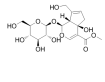
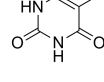
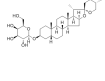
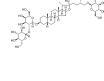

<b>Perisesaccharide C</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N4248
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of <i>Periploca sepium</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.23%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg	


<b>Ribitol</b> (Adonitol; Adonite)	Cat. No.: HY-100582
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Ribitol is a crystalline pentose alcohol formed by the reduction of ribose. Enhancing the flux of D-glucose to the pentose phosphate pathway in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> for the production of D-ribose and ribitol.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 500 mg	


<b>Salidroside</b> (Rhodioliolide)	Cat. No.: HY-N0109
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Salidroside is a <b>prolyl endopeptidase</b> Inhibitor. Salidroside alleviates cachexia symptoms in mouse models of cancer cachexia via activating <b>mTOR</b> signalling.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.46%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg	

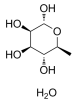
<b>Saponins</b> (Saponin)	Cat. No.: HY-100597
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Saponins are a class of chemical compounds of glycosides found in particular abundance in various plant species. In plants, saponins may serve as anti-feedants, and to protect the plant against microbes and fungi <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg	<b>Saponins</b>

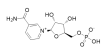
<b>SL 0101-1</b> (SL0101)	Cat. No.: HY-15237
<b>Bioactivity:</b> SL 0101-1 (SL0101), a kaempferol glycoside, isolated from the tropical plant <i>F. refracta</i> , is a cell-permeable, selective, reversible, ATP-competitive <b>p90 Ribosomal S6 Kinase (RSK)</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 89 nM. Shows proliferation inhibition in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 and produces...	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

<p><b>Stachyose tetrahydrate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113529</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stachyose is a prebiotic, a non-reducing tetrasaccharide in the rafnose family of oligosaccharides with few side effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sucralose</b></p> <p>(E955; Trichlorosucrose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0614</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sucralose is an intense organochlorine artificial sweetener.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water,  100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sucrose</b></p> <p>(D-(+)-Saccharose)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1779</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sucrose is a disaccharide which is composed of two monosaccharides, glucose and fructose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water,  100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tetrahydrobiopterin</b></p> <p>(Sapropterin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107383</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetrahydrobiopterin is a <b>cofactor</b> of the <b>aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes</b> and also acts as an essential <b>cofactor</b> for all <b>nitric oxide synthase (NOS)</b> isoforms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Theviridoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1155</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Theviridoside is a natural iridoid glucoside found in the leaves of <i>Cerbera odollam</i>, it has cytotoxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thymine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010450</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thymine is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA and can be a target for actions of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) in cancer treatment, with a <math>K_m</math> of 2.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  1 g</p> 
<p><b>Timosaponin A1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6079</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Timosaponin A1 is a coprostane type steroidal saponin isolated from <i>Rhizoma Anemarrhenae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Timosaponin BII</b></p> <p>(Protimosaponin A III)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0812</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Timosaponin BII is an antioxidant and an anti-inflammatory agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Uridin</b></p> <p>(<math>\beta</math>-Uridine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1449</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Uridin is a glycosylated pyrimidine-analog containing uracil attached to a ribose ring (or more specifically, aribofuranose) via a <math>\beta</math>-N1-glycosidic bond.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water,  100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xylan</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107846</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xylan represents the main hemicellulose component in the secondary plant cell walls of flowering plants. Xylan is a polysaccharide made from units of xylose and contains predominantly <math>\beta</math>-D-xylose units linked as in cellulose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b>  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Xylan</b></p>

<b>Xylitol</b> (Xylite)	Cat. No.: HY-N0538
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Xylitol is a chemical categorized as a polyalcohol or sugar alcohol. Target: Others Xylitol is a chemical categorized as a polyalcohol or sugar alcohol (alditol). Xylitol has the formula (CHOH) <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub> and is an achiral isomer of pentane-1,2,3,4,5-pentol. Xylitol is used as a diabetic...
<b>Purity:</b>	98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 4
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g
	

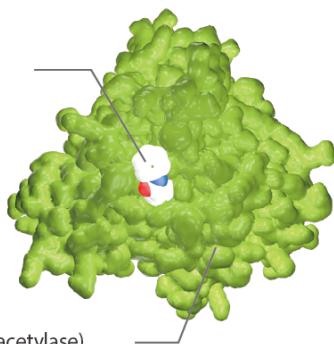
<b>Xylose</b> (D-(+)-Xylose; (+)-Xylose; Wood sugar)	Cat. No.: HY-N0537
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Xylose, a natural product, can be catalyzed into xylulose by xylose isomerase, and it is the key step for anaerobic ethanolic fermentation of xylose.
<b>Purity:</b>	98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg
	

<b>α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0642
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is a component of the plant cell wall pectic polysaccharides rhamnogalacturonan I and rhamnogalacturonan II. α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is also a component of bacterial polysaccharides where it plays an important role in pathogenicity.
<b>Purity:</b>	98.0%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg
	

<b>β-Nicotinamide mononucleotide</b> (β-NM)	Cat. No.: HY-F0004
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	β-nicotinamide mononucleotide is an intermediate in NAD <sup>+</sup> biosynthesis produced from nicotinamide (NAM) and phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate (PRPP) by nicotinamide phosphoribosyl transferase enzyme with no toxicity.
<b>Purity:</b>	99.93%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
	

# Phenylpropanoids

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

also altered by changes in resource availability.

The phenylpropanoids are a diverse family of organic compounds that are synthesized by plants from the amino acids phenylalanine and tyrosine. Their name is derived from the six-carbon, aromatic phenyl group and the three-carbon propene tail of cinnamic acid, which is synthesized from phenylalanine in the first step of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. Phenylpropanoids are found throughout the plant kingdom, where they serve as essential components of a number of structural polymers, provide protection from ultraviolet light, defend against herbivores and pathogens, and mediate plant-pollinator interactions as floral pigments and scent compounds. Concentrations of phenylpropanoids within plants are





## Phenylpropanoids Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (1,4-DCQA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0358</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,4-DCQA) is a phenylpropanoid from <i>Xanthii fructus</i>, inhibits LPS-stimulated TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0445</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, a chemical compound and an isomer of Vanillin, could be used to synthesis Urolithin M7 [1]. 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde is a potent <b>tyrosinase</b> inhibitor from three East African medicinal plants, <i>Mondia whitei</i>, <i>Rhus vulgaris</i> Meikle, and <i>Sclerocarya caffra</i> Sond...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid</b> (3,4,5-triCQA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6588</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid is isolated from barks of <i>Ilex rotunda</i> Thunb, used in the research of the pro-inflammatory mediator-induced skin disease [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012123</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid is a phenylpropanoid isolated from the roots of <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i> WILLD, with anti-stress effect, prolonging the sleeping time in animals [1] [2]. 3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid increases expression of GAD65 and <b><math>\gamma</math>-subunit of GABAA receptor</b>, but shows no effect on the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (Isochlorogenic acid B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0057</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a reference substance of a common phytochemical found in <i>Echinacea</i> (<i>Echinacea</i> sp.); dietary supplement, herb, or plant testing applications with this reference material include material characterization, adulterant identification, or method validation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.44% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid</b> (O-Methylferulic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1778</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid (O-Methylferulic acid) is a monomer extracted and purified from <i>Securidaca inappendiculata</i> Hassk. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway [1]</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (3,5-CQA; Isochlorogenic acid A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0056</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid</b> (Isoferulic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0761</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid (Isoferulic acid) is a cinnamic acid derivative that has antidiabetic activity. 3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid binds to and activates <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenergic receptors (<math>IC_{50}=1.4 \mu M</math>) to enhance secret...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid</b> (Isochlorogenic acid C) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0058</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid ( Isochlorogenic acid C) possesses potent hepatoprotective and anti-HBV effects. <math>IC_{50}</math> value: Target: Anti-hepatitis natural produce. In vitro: To study anti-hepatitis effect of isochlorogenic acid C, anti-apoptotic and anti-injury properties of test compound were evaluated....</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxybenzoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0264</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, a phenolic derivative of benzoic acid, could inhibit most gram-positive and some gram-negative bacteria, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 160 <math>\mu g/mL</math>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 

<p><b>4-Methylumbelliferone</b> (Hymecromone; 4-MU) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0187</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Methylumbelliferone is a hyaluronic acid biosynthesis inhibitor with antitumoral and antimetastatic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-O-Methyl honokiol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00450</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from Magnolia officinalis, acts as a <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> agonist, and inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>6-Methylcoumarin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1406</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Methylcoumarin is a synthetic fragrance widely used in cosmetics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Acetaminophen (Paracetamol; 4'-Hydroxyacetanilide; 4-Acetamidophenol; APAP)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-66005</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (<b>COX-2</b>) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 25.8 <math>\mu</math>M; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>alpha-Asarone</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Asarone; trans-Asarone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0700</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alpha-Asarone is one of the main psychoactive compounds, and possesses an antidepressant-like activity in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Anethole</b> (Anise camphor; p-Propenylanisole; Isoestragole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0900</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anethole is a type of aromatic compound that occurs widely in nature, widely used as a flavoring substance.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Angelicin</b> (Isopsoralen) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0763</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Angelicin, a furocoumarin naturally occurring tricyclic aromatic compound, structurally related to psoralens, is reported to have anti-cancer, antiviral, anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Arctigenin</b> ((-)-Arctigenin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0035</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arctigenin is a lignan found in certain plants of the Asteraceae; it has shown antiviral and anticancer effects in glass; it is the aglycone of arctiin. IC50 value: Target: anticancer agent Arctiin and its aglucone, arctigenin from the fruits of Arctium lappa L. showed potent in vitro antiviral...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Arctiin</b> (Arctii; NSC 315527; Arctigenin-4-glucoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0034</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arctiin(NSC 315527), a plant lignan that can be extracted from the Arctium lappa (burdock) seeds, is a possible environmental endocrine disruptor compounds and have been shown to influence sex hormone metabolism as well as protein synthesis, steroid biosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bergamottin</b> (5-Geranyoxy-psoralen; Bergamotone; Bergapten) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2194</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bergamottin is a potent and competitive <b>CYP1A1</b> inhibitor with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 10.703 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

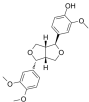
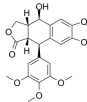
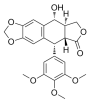









<p><b>Bergapten</b> (5-Methoxypsoralen) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0370</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bergapten is a natural anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor agent isolated from bergamot essential oil, other citrus essential oils and grapefruit juice. Bergapten is inhibitory towards mouse and human <b>CYP</b> isoforms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Bergaptol</b> (5-Hydroxy psoralen; 4-Hydroxybergapten) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76316</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bergaptol A hydroxylated psoralen that acts as a potent inhibitor of debenzoylation activity of CYP3A4 enzyme with an IC50 value of 24.92 uM. Recent studies suggest that it may have antiproliferative and anticancer properties. target: CYP3A4 [1] IC50: 24.92 [1] For in vivo enzyme activity...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bergenin</b> (Cuscutin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0017</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bergenin, a polyphenol, is a potent antinarcotic agent with antioxidant action. IC50 value: &lt; 2.5 μM (antiplasmodial) [3] Target: In vitro: The naloxone-precipitated withdrawal symptom (jumping frequency) was significantly ameliorated (50% of control group) by administration of bergenin (20 mg/kg) in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Caffeic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0172</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Caffeic acid is an inhibitor of both <b>TRPV1</b> ion channel and <b>5-Lipoxygenase ( 5-LO)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Caffeic acid phenethyl ester</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0274</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Caftaric acid</b> (trans-Caftaric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0321</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Caftaric acid is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Chlorogenic acid</b> (3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0055</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea. It plays several important and therapeutic roles such as antioxidant activity, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, neuroprotective, anti-obesity, antiviral, anti-microbial...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cichoric Acid</b> (Cichoric acid; Dicafeoyltartaric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0457</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cichoric Acid, a natural product, is reported to be antioxidative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Columbianadin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0362</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Columbianadin, a natural coumarin from, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Coumarin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0709</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in Radix Glehniae, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antivirus activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Coumestrol</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2335</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coumestrol, a phytoestrogen present in soybean products, exhibits activities against cancers, neurological disorders, and autoimmune diseases. It suppresses proliferation of ES2 cells with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 50 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cryptochlorogenic acid</b> (4-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0787</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cryptochlorogenic acid is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Danshensu</b> (Dan shen suan A; Salviatic acid A) Cat. No.: HY-N1913</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Danshensu, an active ingredient of <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating <b>Nrf2</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Danshensu sodium salt</b> (Sodium Danshensu; (<math>\pm</math>)-DanShenSu sodium sal) Cat. No.: HY-N0106</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Danshensu (sodium salt) is sodium salt of danshensu from the widely used Chinese herb Danshen. It can inhibit phenylephrine- and CaCl<sub>2</sub>-induced vasoconstriction in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free medium. In vitro: Sodium danshensu showed a biphasic effect on vessel tension. While low dosage of sodium danshensu...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Daphnetin</b> (7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin) Cat. No.: HY-N0281</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus <i>Daphne</i>, is a <b>protein kinase</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 7.67 <math>\mu</math>M, 9.33 <math>\mu</math>M and 25.01 <math>\mu</math>M for EGFR, PKA and PKC in vitro, respectively [1] [2]. Daphne...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dicoumarol</b> (Dicoumarol) Cat. No.: HY-N0645</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dicoumarol is an inhibitor of both <b>NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1)</b> and <b>PDK1</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 0.37 and 19.42 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dihydrocoumarin</b> (Hydrocoumarin; Chroman-2-one) Cat. No.: HY-N1926</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrocoumarin is a compound found in <i>Mellilotus officinalis</i>. Dihydrocoumarin is a <b>yeast Sir2p</b> inhibitor. Dihydrocoumarin also inhibits <b>human SIRT1</b> and <b>SIRT2</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 208 <math>\mu</math>M and 295 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dimethylfraxetin</b> (6,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin; Fraxetin dimethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N0085</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dimethylfraxetin is a <b>Carbonic anhydrase</b> inhibitor, with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> value of 0.0097 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Droxidopa</b> (L-DOPS; DOPS; SM5688) Cat. No.: HY-13458</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Droxidopa(L-DOPS, SM5688) is a synthetic amino acid precursor which acts as a prodrug to the neurotransmitters norepinephrine (noradrenaline) and epinephrine (adrenaline); capable of crossing the protective blood-brain barrier IC50 value: Target: The acute administration of droxidopa in PVL...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ethyl ferulate</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0061</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ethyl ferulate, a naturally lipophilic derivative of ferulic acid originally derived from giant fennel (<i>F. communis</i>), induces heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and protects rat neurons against oxidative stress [1]. Ethyl ferulate also protects neurons against amyloid <math>\beta</math> peptide (1-42)-induced oxidative...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Ferulic acid</b> (Coniferic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0060</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 ( <b>FGFR1</b>) inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>s of 3.78 and 12.5 <math>\mu</math>M for <b>FGFR1</b> and <b>FGFR2</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ferulic acid methyl ester</b> (Methyl ferulate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W018643</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl ferulate) is a derivative of ferulic acid, isolated from <i>Stemona tuberosa</i>, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties [1] [2]. Ferulic acid methyl ester is a cell membrane and brain permeable compound, shows free radical scavenging ability,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ferulic acid sodium</b> (Sodium ferulate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0060A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ferulic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid) is a phenolic compound present in several plants with claimed beneficial effects in prevention and treatment of disorders linked to oxidative stress and inflammation. IC50 value: Target: 5-HT Receptor In vitro: In the present study we have showed that...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Gomisin G</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0858</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gomisin G is an ethanolic extract of the stems of <i>Kadsura interior</i>; exhibits potent anti-HIV activity with EC50 and therapeutic index (TI) values of 0.006 microgram/mL and 300, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Herniarin</b> (7-Methoxycoumarin; Methyl umbelliferyl ether) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1366</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Herniarin is a natural coumarin occurs in some flowering plants, with antitumor effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Honokiol</b> (NSC 293100) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0003</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Honokiol is a bioactive, biphenolic phytochemical that possesses potent antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, and anticancer activities by targeting a variety of signaling molecules. It inhibits the activation of <b>Akt</b> and enhances the phosphorylation of <b>ERK1/ERK2</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Imperatorin</b> (Ammidin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0285</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Imperatorin is an effective of <b>NO synthesis</b> inhibitor ( <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=9.2 <math>\mu</math>mol), which also is a <b>BChE</b> inhibitor ( <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=31.4 <math>\mu</math>mol). Imperatorin is a weak agonist of <b>TRPV1</b> with <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 12.6<math>\pm</math>3.2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoacteoside</b> (Isoverbascoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0022</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoacteoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 <math>\mu</math>M, compared with those of aminoguanidine (IC50=1,056 <math>\mu</math>M) and quercetin (IC50=28.4 <math>\mu</math>M) as positive controls.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isoimperatorin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0286</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoimperatorin is a methanolic extract of the roots of <i>Angelica dahurica</i> shows significant inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase ( <b>AChE</b>) with the <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 74.6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Jionoside B1</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2218</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Jionoside B1 is a phenylpropanoid isolated from herbs of <i>Eriophyton wallichii</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

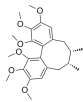
<p><b>L-Chicoric Acid</b> (-)-Chicoric acid; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0457A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Chicoric acid is an inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) integrase in vitro and of HIV-1 replication in tissue culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Phenylalanine</b> (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0215</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Phenylalanine is an antagonist at <math>\alpha 2\delta</math> calcium channels with a <math>K_i</math> of 980 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Macelignan</b> (+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0064</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Macelignan(Anwuligan) is a natural compound isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt; possesses therapeutic potentials against neurodegenerative diseases with oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Magnolol</b> Magnolin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1374</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Magnolin, a major component of Magnolia flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of <b>ERK1</b> and <b>ERK2</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Magnolol</b> Magnolin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0163</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Magnolol, a natural lignan isolated from the stem bark of Magnolia officinalis, is a dual agonist of both <b>RXR<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, with <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 10.4 <math>\mu</math>M and 17.7 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Methoxsalen</b> (8-Methoxypsoralen; Xanthotoxin; 8-MOP) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-30151</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methoxsalen (8-Methoxypsoralen) is a potent tricyclic furocoumarin suicide inhibitor of CYP (cytochrome P-450), is an agent used to treat psoriasis, eczema, vitiligo and some cutaneous Lymphomas in conjunction with exposing the skin to sunlight.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Neochlorogenic acid</b> (trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0722</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses <b>iNOS</b> and <b>COX-2</b> protein expression. Neochlorogenic acid also inhibits phosphorylated <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65</b> and <b>p38 MAPK</b>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nordihydroguaiaretic acid</b> (NDGA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0198</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nordihydroguaiaretic acid is a <b>5-lipoxygenase (5LOX)</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>=8<math>\pm</math>3 <math>\mu</math>M) and tyrosine kinase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Osthole</b> (NSC 31868; Osthol; Ostol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0054</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Osthole is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of <b>histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>p-Coumaric acid</b> (trans-4-Hydroxycinnamic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0351</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> p-Coumaric acid is the abundant isomer of cinnamic acid which has antitumor and anti-mutagenic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 

<p><b>Phillygenin</b> (Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; (+)-Phillygenin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0483</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Phillygenin is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation. In vitro : 1) Phillygenin shows a greater inhibition on mouse B16 melanoma cells potential than vincristine. 2) phillygenin had...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Picropodophyllin</b> (AXL1717; Picropodophyllin; PPP) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15494</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective <b>insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Podofilox</b> (Podophyllotoxin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15552</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Podofilox (Podophyllotoxin) is a potent inhibitor of microtubule assembly and DNA topoisomerase II.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Poliumoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0033</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Poliumoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 μM</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Praeruptorin B</b> (Praeruptorin D) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0082</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Praeruptorin B is an inhibitor of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (<b>SREBPs</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protocatechualdehyde</b> (Catechaldehyde; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0295</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Psoralen</b> (Ficusin; Furocoumarin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0053</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Psoralen(Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fructus Psoraleae; has anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Psoralidin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0232</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Psoralidin, a natural furanocoumarin, is isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L. possessing anti-cancer properties. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: PSO dramatically decreased the cell viabilities in dose- and time-dependent manner. Autophagy inhibitor 3-MA blocked the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>S-(+)-Marmesin</b> ((+)-Marmesin; (S)-Marmesin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2176</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> S-(+)-Marmesin is a natural coumarin, exhibiting <b>COX-2/5-LOX</b> dual inhibitory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Schisandrins</b> (Schizandrol; Schizandrol-A; Wuweizi alcohol-A; Wuweizichun-A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0691</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Schisandrins has various therapeutic effects on a range of medical conditions such as anti-asthmatic, anti-cancer, and anti-inflammatory effects. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Sch inhibited the pro-fibrotic activity of TGF-β1 in AML12 cells; thus, it suppressed the accumulation of ECM proteins. Also,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

**Schisandrin A**  
(Schizandrin-A; Wuweizisu-A; Deoxyschizandrin) Cat. No.: HY-N0693

**Bioactivity:** Schisandrin A inhibits **CYP3A** activity with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 6.60  $\mu$ M and **K<sub>i</sub>** of 5.83  $\mu$ M, respectively.

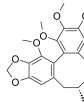
**Purity:** 99.67%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg



**Schisandrin B**  
(Schizandrin-B; Wuweizisu-B; gamma-Schisandrin) Cat. No.: HY-N0089

**Bioactivity:** Schisandrin B (Wuweizisu-B) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Schisandrin B exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through modulation of the...

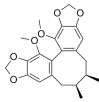
**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg



**Schisandrin C**  
(Schizandrin-C; Wuweizisu-C) Cat. No.: HY-N0690

**Bioactivity:** Schisandrin C is a phytochemical lignan isolated from Schizandra chinensis Bail; shows anticancer-effects in human leukemia U937 cells.

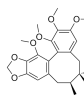
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg



**Schisandrol B**  
(Gomisin-A; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B) Cat. No.: HY-N0692

**Bioactivity:** Schisandrol B (Gomisin-A; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B) is one of its major active constituents of traditional hepato-protective Chinese medicine, Schisandra sphenanthera.

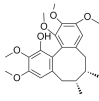
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg



**Schisanhenol**  
(Schizanhenol; Gomisin-K3) Cat. No.: HY-N0859

**Bioactivity:** Schisanhenol is a natural compound isolated from Schisandra rubriflora; UGT2B7 UDP-glucuronosyltransferases inhibitor.

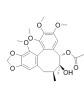
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



**Schisantherin A**  
(Gomisin-C; Schizantherin-A; Wuweizi ester-A) Cat. No.: HY-N0694

**Bioactivity:** Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruit of Schisandra sphenanthera. Schisantherin A inhibits **p65-NF- $\kappa$ B** translocation into the nucleus by I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  degradation.

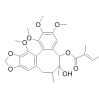
**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg



**Schisantherin B**  
(Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) Cat. No.: HY-N0695

**Bioactivity:** Schisantherin B (Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) is a natural product.

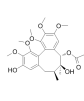
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



**Schisantherin E**  
(Schizantherin-E) Cat. No.: HY-N0860

**Bioactivity:** Schisantherin E is a natural compound isolated from the active fraction of the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera Rehd. et Wils.

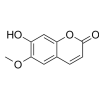
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



**Scopoletin**  
(Gelseminic acid; Chrysotropic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0342

**Bioactivity:** Scopoletin is an inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**).

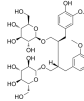
**Purity:** 99.54%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

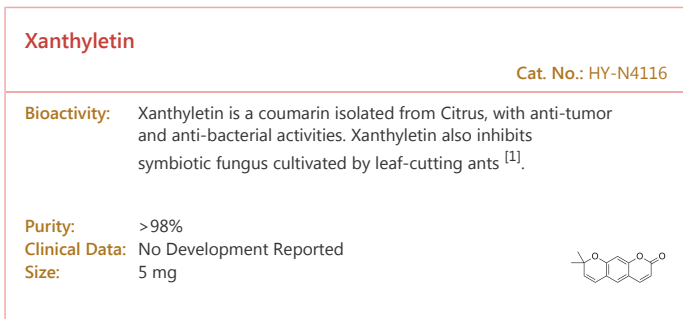
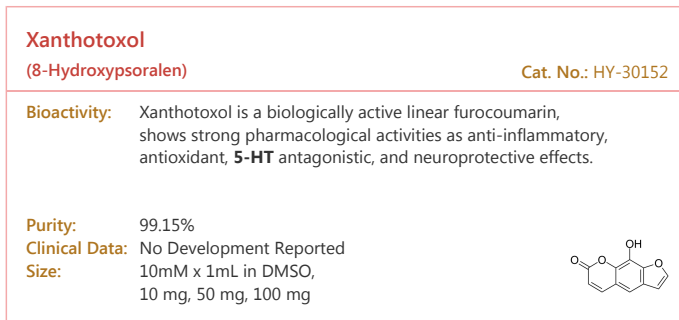
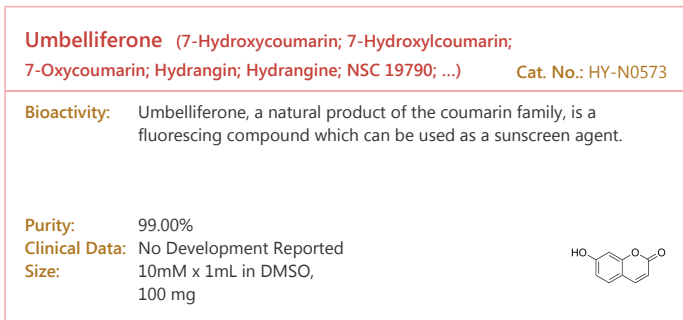
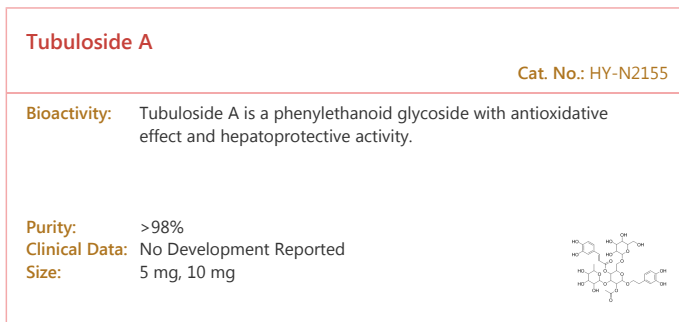
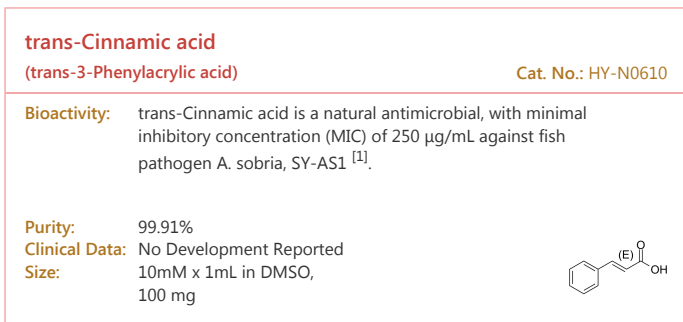
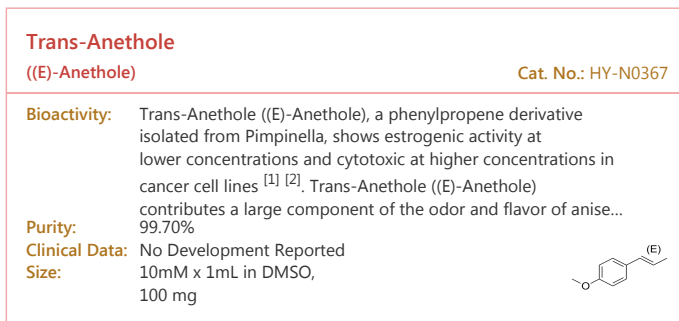
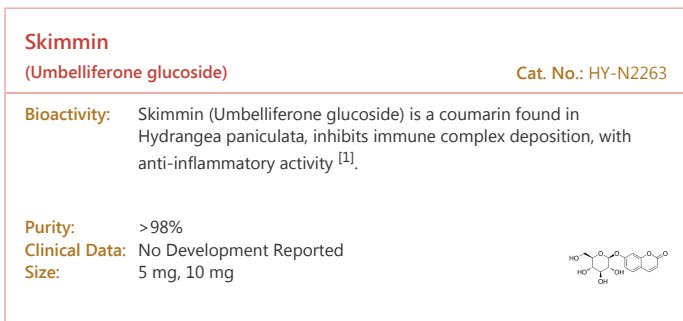


**Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside**  
(SDG; LGM2605) Cat. No.: HY-105008

**Bioactivity:** Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside (SDG; LGM2605) is a non-toxic free radical scavenger and antioxidant, reduces reduces **ROS** generation. Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside enhances activation Nrf2 signaling, inhibits **myeloperoxidase (MPO)**.

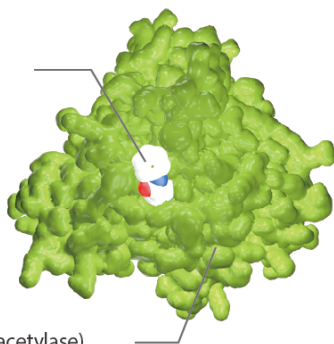
**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg





# Quinones

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



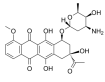
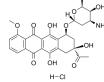
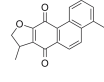
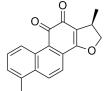

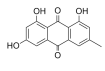
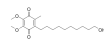

HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

The quinones represent a class of organic compounds that are formally "derived from aromatic compounds [such as benzene or naphthalene] by conversion of an even number of  $-CH=$  groups into  $-C(=O)-$  groups with any necessary rearrangement of double bonds", resulting in "a fully conjugated cyclic dione structure". The class includes some heterocyclic compounds. A large scale industrial application of quinones is for the production of hydrogen peroxide. Natural quinones show a biological or pharmacological activity, and some of them show anti-tumoral activity. They embody some claims in herbal medicine. Some quinone derivatives are used for coloring substances (dyes and pigments) and oxidizing agents.



## Quinones Inhibitors & Modulators


<p><b>Aloe emodin</b> (Rhubarberone; 3-Hydroxymethylchryszazine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0189</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aloe emodin is a hydroxyanthraquinone present in Aloe vera leaves, has a specific in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: aloe-emodin treatment led to the dissociation of heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) and ER <math>\alpha</math> and increased ER <math>\alpha</math> ubiquitination. Protein fractionation...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Aloin</b> (Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0123</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aloin(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) is a natural antitumor anthraquinone glycoside with iron chelating and non-atherogenic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Aloin B</b> (Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0886</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bisantrene</b> (CL216942) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100875</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bisantrene is a highly effective antitumor drug, targets eukaryotic type II <b>topoisomerases</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Chrysophanol</b> (Chrysophanic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13595</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chrysophanol (Chrysophanic acid) is a natural anthraquinone, which inhibits EGF-induced phosphorylation of <b>EGFR</b> and suppresses activation of <b>AKT</b> and <b>mTOR/ p70S6K</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Coenzyme Q10</b> (Ubiquinone-10; CoQ10) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0111</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Coenzyme Q9</b> (Ubiquinone Q9; CoQ9; Ubiquinone 9) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101415</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coenzyme Q<sub>9</sub>, a nine isoprenyl group-containing member of the ubiquinone family, is a normal constituent of human plasma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cryptotanshinone</b> (Cryptotanshinon; Tanshinone c) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0174</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cryptotanshinone is a natural compound extracted from the root of <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i> Bunge that shows antitumor activities. Cryptotanshinone inhibits <b>STAT3</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 4.6 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cytosine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10626</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cytosine is an organic compound that belongs to the class known as pyrimidones.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Danthron</b> (Dantron; Chryszazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0923</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Danthron is a natural product extracted from the traditional Chinese medicine rhubarb. Danthron functions in regulating glucose and lipid metabolism by activating <b>AMPK</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Daunorubicin</b> (RP 13057; Daunomycin; Rubidomycin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13062A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Daunorubicin (RP 13057, Daunomycin, Rubidomycin) is a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin inhibits <b>DNA and RNA synthesis</b> in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Daunorubicin Hydrochloride</b> (RP 13057 (Hydrochloride); Daunomycin (Hydrochloride); Rubidomycin (Hydrochloride)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13062</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Daunorubicin Hydrochloride is a <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin Hydrochloride inhibits <b>DNA and RNA synthesis</b> in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Diacerein</b> (Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0283</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Diacerein (Diacerhein), a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dihydroisotanshinone I</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1919</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydroisotanshinone I is a bioactive compound present in a widely used traditional Chinese medicine named danshen.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dihydrotanshinone I</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0360</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrotanshinone I is a natural compound extracted from Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge which has been widely used for treating cardiovascular diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Embelin</b> (Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17473</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Embelin is a cell-permeable benzoquinone compound that exhibits antitumor properties. Specifically antagonizes XIAP-mediated inhibition of caspase-9 activation by directly targeting the Smac and caspase-9 binding domain BIR3 (IC50 = 4.1 uM in a competitive binding assay with Smac peptide). IC50...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Emodin</b> (Frangula emodin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14393</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Emodin is a broad-spectrum anticancer agent. Emodin inhibits <b>casein kinase II</b> (CKII) activity with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Idebenone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0303</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Idebenone is a synthetic variant of coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10), which initially developed for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive defects. Target: Others Idebenone is a synthetic variant of coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10), which initially developed for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Menadione</b> (Vitamin K3) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0332</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Menadione, a synthetic naphthoquinone, can be converted to active vitamin K2 in vivo. Target: Others Menadione (Vitamin K3) is a synthetic analogue of 1,4-naphthoquinone with a methyl group in the 2-position. Menadione is used as a phosphatase inhibitor and an inhibitor of mitochondrial DNA...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Phloretin</b> (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0142</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Phloretin(NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a dihydrochalcone, a type of natural phenols. Phloretin inhibits the active transport of glucose into cells by SGLT1 and SGLT2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 

**Physcion**  
(Parietin; Rheochrysidin) Cat. No.: HY-N0108

**Bioactivity:** Physcion (Parietin) is an anthraquinone isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Radix et Rhizoma Rhei, acts as an inhibitor of **6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase**, with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** and a **K<sub>d</sub>** of 38.5 μM and 26.0 μM, respectively [1] [2]


**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg



**Plumbagin**  
(2-Methyljuglone) Cat. No.: HY-N1497

**Bioactivity:** Plumbagin (2-Methyljuglone) is a naphthoquinone isolated from *Plumbago zeylanica* L, exhibits anticancer and antiproliferative activities [1].

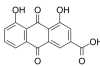
**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg



**Rhein**  
(Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein) Cat. No.: HY-N0105

**Bioactivity:** 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. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Rhein (0.1 and 1...

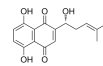
**Purity:** 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg



**Shikonin**  
(C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4) Cat. No.: HY-N0822

**Bioactivity:** Shikonin is a major component of a Chinese herbal medicine named zicao. Shikonin has shown various biological activities, including inhibition of **TNF-α**, **NF-κB**, **HIV-1**.

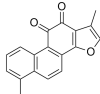
**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Tanshinone I**  
(Tanshinone A) Cat. No.: HY-N0134

**Bioactivity:** Tanshinone I is an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant **sPLA<sub>2</sub>** (IC<sub>50</sub>=11 μM) and rabbit recombinant **cPLA<sub>2</sub>** (IC<sub>50</sub>=82 μM).

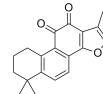
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Tanshinone IIA**  
(Dan Shen ketone) Cat. No.: HY-N0135

**Bioactivity:** Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main fat-soluble compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of **VEGF/ VEGFR2**.

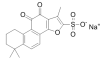
**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg



**Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium** (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate) Cat. No.: HY-N1370

**Bioactivity:** Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a water-soluble derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca<sup>2+</sup> entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.


**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg



**Vitamin K1**  
(Phylloquinone; Phytomenadione) Cat. No.: HY-N0684

**Bioactivity:** Vitamin K1 a fat-soluble, naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.

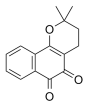
**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g



**β-Lapachone**  
(ARQ-501; NSC-26326) Cat. No.: HY-13555

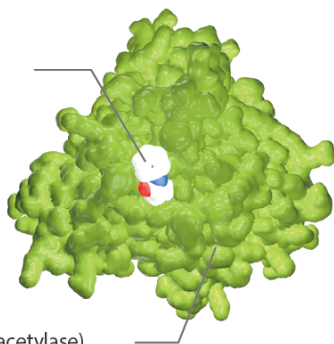
**Bioactivity:** β-Lapachone is a naturally occurring O-naphthoquinone, acts as a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, and induces apoptosis by inhibiting cell cycle progression.

**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



# Flavonoids

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

Flavonoids (or bioflavonoids) are a class of plant and fungus secondary metabolites. Chemically, flavonoids have the general structure of a 15-carbon skeleton, which consists of two phenyl rings (A and B) and heterocyclic ring (C). This carbon structure can be abbreviated C6-C3-C6. They can be classified into: flavonoids or bioflavonoids, isoflavonoids, neoflavonoids. Flavonoids are widely distributed in plants, fulfilling many functions. Flavonoids are the most important plant pigments for flower coloration, producing yellow or red/blue pigmentation in petals designed to attract pollinator animals. In higher plants, flavonoids are involved in UV filtration, symbiotic nitrogen fixation and floral pigmentation. They

may also act as chemical messengers, physiological regulators, and cell cycle inhibitors. In addition, some flavonoids have inhibitory activity against organisms that cause plant diseases.

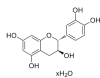
## Flavonoids Inhibitors & Modulators

### (+)-Catechin hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0355

**Bioactivity:** (+)-Catechin hydrate inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 ( **COX-1**) with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 1.4  $\mu$ M.

**Purity:** 99.22%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 100 mg

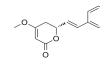


### (+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

**Bioactivity:** (+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na<sup>+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels [1]. (+)-Kav...

**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg



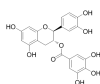
### (-)-Catechin gallate

(-)-Catechin 3-gallate; (-)-Catechin 3-O-gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0356

**Bioactivity:** (-)-Catechin gallate is a minor constituent in green tea catechins. (-)-Catechin gallate inhibits the activity of **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes.

**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg



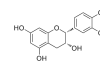
### (-)-Epicatechin

(-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0001

**Bioactivity:** (-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 ( **COX-1**) with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 3.2  $\mu$ M. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1 $\beta$ -induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF- $\kappa$ B.

**Purity:** 99.00%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



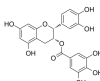
### (-)-Epicatechin gallate

(EGC; Epicatechin gallate; (-)-Epicatechin 3-O-gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0002

**Bioactivity:** Epicatechin gallate inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 ( **COX-1**) with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 7.5  $\mu$ M.

**Purity:** 98.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg



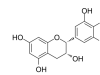
### (-)-Epigallocatechin

(EGC; Epigallocatechin; I-Epigallocatechin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0225

**Bioactivity:** (-)-Epigallocatechin (EGCG) is the most abundant flavonoid in green tea, can bind to unfolded native polypeptides and prevent conversion to amyloid fibrils.

**Purity:** 99.16%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg



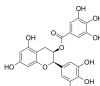
### (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-13653

**Bioactivity:** (-)-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:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 50 mg, 100 mg



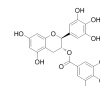
### (-)-Gallocatechin gallate

(-)-Gallocatechol gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0522

**Bioactivity:** (-)-Gallocatechin gallate is the polyphenol isolated from tea, with cancer-preventive activities.

**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



### 2''-O-Rhamnosylariside II

Cat. No.: HY-N2289

**Bioactivity:** 2''-O-Rhamnosylariside II is a flavonoid glycoside compound and might be beneficial for improving postmenopausal osteoporosis.

**Purity:** 98.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 5 mg, 10 mg



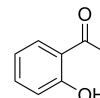
### 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone

(o-Hydroxyacetophenone; o-Acetylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1426

**Bioactivity:** 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is found in alcoholic beverages. 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is present in tomato, cassia, fried beef, rum, whiskey, cocoa, coffee and black tea. 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is a flavouring ingredient. Building block in chemical synthesis.

**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
 100 mg

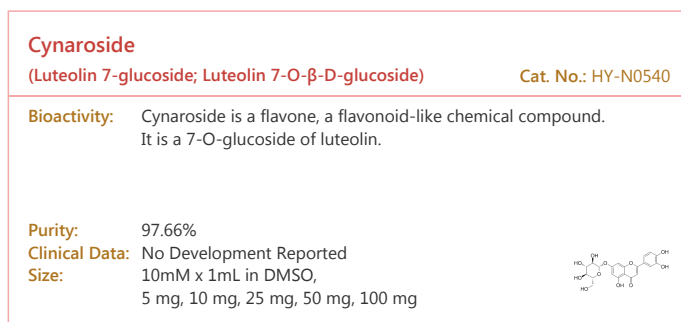
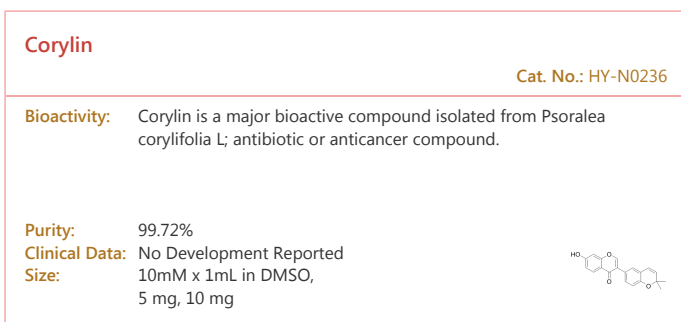
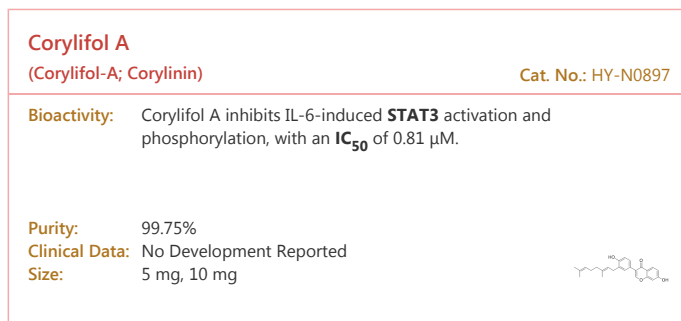
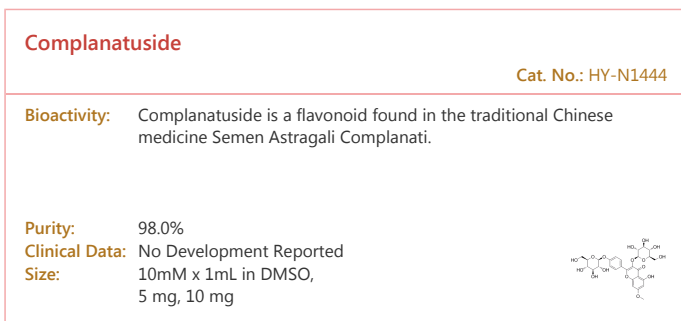
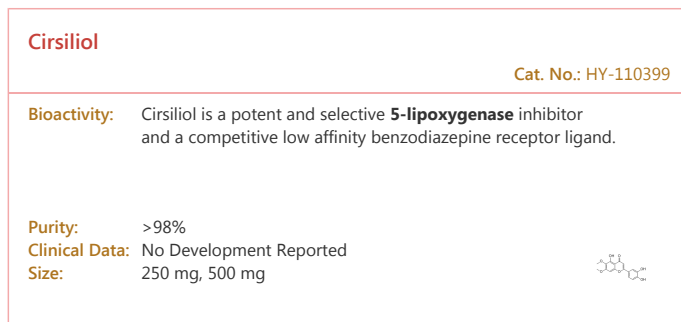
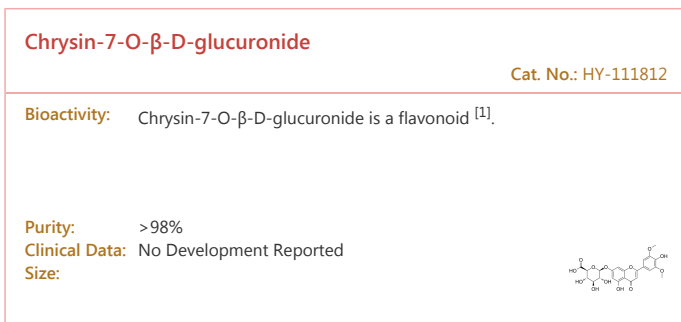
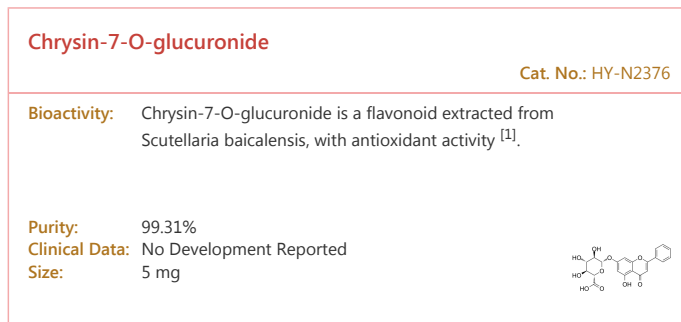
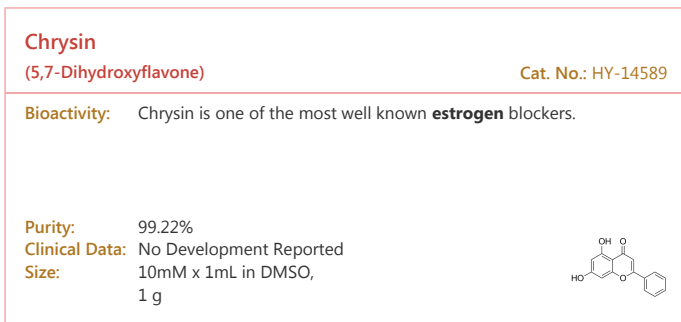
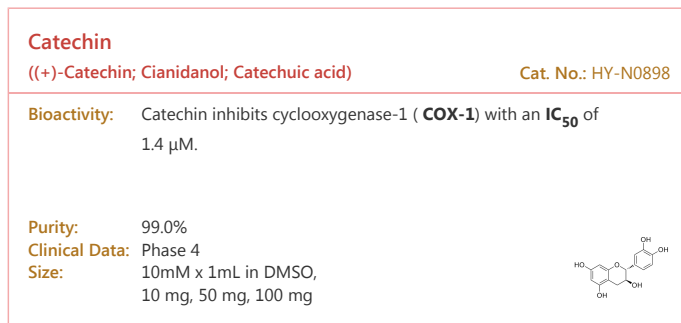
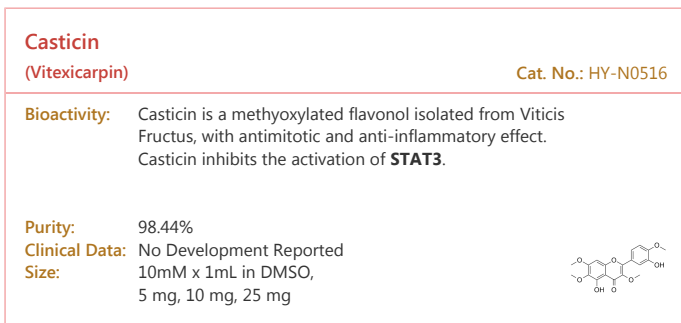



<p><b>3'-Methoxypuerarin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N1978</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3'-Methoxypuerarin (3'-MOP) is an isoflavone extracted from radix puerariae that shows neuron protection activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone</b> (3,4'-DHF) Cat. No.: HY-111802</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (3,4'-DHF) is an oral active flavonoid with antiviral activity against <b>Influenza A virus</b> [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone</b> (5-Deoxykempferol) Cat. No.: HY-111806</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone, isolated from Rhus javanica var. roxburghiana, is a flavonoid with DNA strand-scission activity [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone</b> (Dimethoxydaidzein) Cat. No.: HY-N2145</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from the leaves of Albizzia lebbek, which shows antifungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione</b> Cat. No.: HY-W006492</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione is the endogenous progesterone metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2295</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside is one of the components of the traditional Chinese medicine <b>Kang-Jing</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>6''-O-Malonylgenistin</b> (Malonylgenistin; Genistin malonate) Cat. No.: HY-N0917</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6''-O-Malonylgenistin(Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>6-Methylflavone</b> Cat. No.: HY-N6630</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-methylflavone is an activator of <math>\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_{2L}</math> and <math>\alpha_1\beta_2</math> <b>GABA<sub>A</sub></b> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin</b> (4',7-Dimethoxy-5-Hydroxyflavone) Cat. No.: HY-N2144</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> The compound 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin may be partly responsible for the reported antifungal activity of <i>C. zeyheri</i>, and may serve as a potential source of lead compounds that can be developed as antifungal phytomedicines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>7-Hydroxy-4-chromone</b> (7-Hydroxychromone) Cat. No.: HY-N6596</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-Hydroxychromone is a <b>Src kinase</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of &lt;300 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 

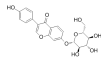
<p><b>7-Methoxyisoflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6631</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-Methoxyisoflavone is an isoflavone derivative and also an activator of adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (<b>AMPK</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acacetin</b> (5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0451</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1) Natural acacetin was a 4.0-fold and 5.5-fold more potent inhibitor of BACE-1 than oleanolic acid and maslinic acid, respectively.[1] 2) Acacetin significantly suppressed the photoreceptor collapse. [1] 3) Acacetin significantly reduces the A<math>\beta</math> levels by interfering with human APP proteolytic...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Amentoflavone</b> (Didemethyl-ginkgetin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0662</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In irradiated v79 cells, Pretreatment with amentoflavone 24 hours prior to 8 Gy 60Co <math>\gamma</math>-ray irradiation...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Anemarsaponin E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0813</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anemarsaponin E is extracted from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge and has anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Apigenin</b> (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone; Apigenol; C.I. Natural Yellow 1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1201</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Apigenin is a competitive <b>CYP2C9</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 2 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Apigenin 7-glucoside</b> (Apigenin-7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside; Apigetrin; Cosmoisin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0578</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Apigenin-7-glucoside exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity, scavengers of ROS. In vitro: exhibits significant anti-proliferative activity against B16F10 melanoma cells after 24 and 48 h of incubation. Apigenin-7-glucoside provokes an increase of subG0/G1, S and... 99.88%</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Apigenin-7-glucuronide</b> (Apigenin 7-O-glucuronide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1454</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Apigenin-7-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases (<b>MMP</b>) activities, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 12.87, 22.39, 17.52, 0.27 <math>\mu</math>M for MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Astilbin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0509</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astilbin, a flavonoid compound, is isolated from the rhizome of Smilax glabra. Astilbin enhances <b>NRF2</b> activation. Astilbin also suppresses <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> expression and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Astragalin</b> (Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0015</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragalin (kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activity and newly found in persimmon leaves and green tea seeds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Baicalein</b> (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0196</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a <b>xanthine oxidase</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 3.12 mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 


<p><b>Baicalin</b> (Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0197</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Baicalin is a flavonoid glycoside isolated from <i>Scutellaria baicalensis</i>. Baicalin reduces the expression of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Baohuoside I</b> (Icariin-II; Icariaside-II) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0011</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from <i>Epimedium koreanum</i> Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of <b>CXCR4</b>, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bavachalcone</b> (Broussochalcone B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0231</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine; antibiotic or anticancer agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bavachin</b> (Corylifolin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0233</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bavachin, a flavonoid first isolated from seeds of <i>P. corylifolia</i>, acts as a phytoestrogen that activates the estrogen receptors ERα and ERβ with <b>EC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 320 and 680 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bavachinin</b> (7-O-Methylbavachin; Bavachinin A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0234</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bavachinin(7-O-Methylbavachin) is a natural compound isolated from the Chinese herb <i>Fructus Psoraleae</i>; has potent anti-angiogenic activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Isobavachalcone significantly inhibits both oligomerization and fibrillization of Aβ42, whereas bavachinin inhibits...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>beta-Mangostin</b> (β-Mangostin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0941</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> beta-Mangostin is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Biochanin A</b> (4-Methylgenistein; Olmelin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14595</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Biochanin A is a naturally occurring fatty acid amide hydrolase (<b>FAAH</b>) inhibitor, which inhibits FAAH with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.8, 1.4 and 2.4 μM for mouse, rat, and human FAAH, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Calycosin</b> (Cyclosin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0519</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Calycosin (Cyclosin) is a natural active compound with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammation activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0520</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, a melanin biosynthesis inhibitor, is isolated from the methanol extract of <i>astragalus</i>. IC50 value: 68 μM in inhibition of Tyrosinase Target: In vitro: Calycosin-7-O-β-d-glucoside showed a melanin biosynthesis inhibition zone in a culture plate of <i>Streptomyces</i>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cardamonin</b> (Alpinetin chalcone; Cardamomin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1378</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cardamonin is a novel antagonist of <b>hTRPA1</b> cation channel with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 454 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

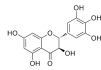





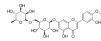
<b>Daidzein</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0019
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a <b>PPAR</b> activator.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.66%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g	


<b>Daidzin</b> (Daidzoxide; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)	Cat. No.: HY-N0018
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Daidzin is an isoflavone that has anti-oxidant, anti-carcinogenic, and anti-atherosclerotic activities; directly inhibits mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (IC50 = 80 nM) and is an effective anti-dipsotropic isoflavone.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.04%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg	

<b>Deguelin</b> (-)-Deguelin; (-)-cis-Deguelin)	Cat. No.: HY-13425
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Deguelin, a naturally occurring rotenoid, is a potent <b>PI3K/AKT</b> inhibitor.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.56%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	


<b>Dihydromyricetin</b> (Ampeloptin; Ampelopsin)	Cat. No.: HY-N0112
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydromyricetin is a potent inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 48 μM on <b>dihydropyrimidinase</b> . Dihydromyricetin can activate autophagy through inhibiting <b>mTOR</b> signaling. Dihydromyricetin suppresses the formation of mTOR complexes ( <b>mTORC1/ 2</b> ).	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.54%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

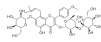
<b>Diosmetin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0125
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Diosmetin is a natural flavonoid which inhibits human <b>CYP1A</b> enzyme activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 40 μM in HepG2 cell.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.88%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg	

<b>Diosmin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0178
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptor ( AhR)</b> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	

<b>Engletin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0436
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Engletin is a flavanone glycoside isolated from <i>Hymenaea martiana</i> , inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.88%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

<b>Encocyanin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-114336
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Encocyanin is an anthocyanin extracted from grapes. Encocyanin shows inhibitory effect on the leucine aminopeptidase, acid phosphatase, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase and esterase activity [1].	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	<b>Encocyanin</b>


<b>Epimedin A</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0257
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from <i>Herba Epimedii</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.43%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	

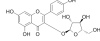
<b>Epimedin A1</b> (Hexandraside F)	Cat. No.: HY-N0258
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Epimedin A1 is a flavonoid extracted from <i>Herba Epimedii</i> which is one of commonly used Chinese medicines.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.88%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg	

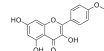
<p><b>Epimedin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0259</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epimedin C</b> (Epimedin-C; Baohuoside-VI)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0260</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epimedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Eriodictyol</b> (Huazhongilexone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0637</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eriodictyol is a flavonoid isolated from the Chinese herb, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Eriodictyol induces <b>Nrf2</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Eupatilin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0783</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b> agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Fisetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0182</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Formononetin</b> (Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0183</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Formononetin (Formononetol; Flavosil) is a bioactive component extracted from the red clover; inhibits the proliferation of DU-145/PC-3 cells in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Galangin</b> (Norizalpinin; 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0382</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Galangin is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor, and also shows inhibition of <b>CYP1A1</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Gastrodenol</b> (Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; Bismuth subcitrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0796</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gastrodenol(Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; De-Noltab) is a mineral that is used in treating ulcers and upset stomach.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">1.5K<sup>+</sup> 0.5B<sup>3+</sup></p>
<p><b>Genistein</b> (NPI 031L)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14596</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple <b>tyrosine kinases</b> inhibitor which acts as a chemotherapeutic agent against different types of cancer, mainly by altering apoptosis, the cell cycle, and angiogenesis and inhibiting metastasis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Genistin</b> (Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-D-glucopyranoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0595</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Genistin is the major isoflavonoid of soybeans and soy products.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 


<p><b>Genkwanin</b> (Puddumetin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0731</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Genkwanin is a major non-glycosylated flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginkgetin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0889</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginkgetin is a natural biflavonoid isolated from leaves of Ginkgo biloba L; effects of anti-inflammation and anticancer have been reported. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Ginkgetin inhibits COX-2 dependent phases of prostaglandin D(2) (PGD(2)) generation in bone marrow-derived mast cells (BMMC) in a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glabridin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0393</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b>, with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 6115 nM. Glabridin exhibits antioxidant, anti-bacterial, anti-nephritic, anti-diabetic, anti-fungal, antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antiosteoporotic, cardiovascular protective, neuroprotective...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Glycitein</b> (Glycetein) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0016</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycitein is a soybean (yellow cultivar) isoflavonoid; used in combination with other isoflavonoids such as genistein and daidzein to study apoptosis and anti-oxidation processes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glycitin</b> (Glycitein 7-O-<math>\beta</math>-glucoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0012</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hesperetin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0168</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human <b>UGT</b> activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hesperidin</b> (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15337</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hesperidin (HP) is a bioflavonoid that plays a role in plant defense and is abundant in citrus species, such as grapefruit, lemon and orange. Hesperidin is used effectively as a supplemental agent in complementary therapy protocols, since it possesses biological and pharmacological properties as an...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Hexamethylquercetagenin</b> (Hexa-O-methylquercetagenin; Quercetagenin hexamethyl ether; ...) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4308</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hexamethylquercetagenin is a polymethoxylated flavone in peels of citrus cultivars.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hispidulin</b> (Dinatin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1950</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hispidulin is a natural flavone with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Hispidulin is a Pim-1 inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.71 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Homomangiferin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111811</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Homomangiferin, isolated from the leaves of <i>M. indica</i> L., is mangiferin monomethyl ether. Homomangiferin has important medicinal properties and is widely used to relieve many symptoms, for example coughing and asthma <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 

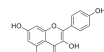
<p><b>Homoplantagin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N1949</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Homoplantagin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine <i>Salvia plebeia</i> with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantagin could inhibit <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-6</b> mRNA expression, <b>IKK<math>\beta</math></b> and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> phosphorylation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxysafflor yellow A</b> (Safflomin A; HSYA) Cat. No.: HY-N0567</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L., possesses anti-tumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Icariin</b> (Icariline) Cat. No.: HY-N0014</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits <b>PDE5</b> and <b>PDE4</b> activities with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 432 nM and 73.50 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Icariin also is a <b>PPAR<math>\alpha</math></b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Icariside I</b> (Icarisid I) Cat. No.: HY-N1939</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Icariside I is a metabolite of Icarlin, which could regulate bone remodeling and is recognized as an effective agent for the treatment of osteoporosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Icaritin</b> (Anhydroicaritin) Cat. No.: HY-N0678</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Icaritin(Anhydroicaritin) is a component of <i>Epimedium flavonoid</i> isolated from <i>Herba Epimedii</i>; enhances osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) while it inhibits adipogenic differentiation of MSCs by inhibiting PPAR-g pathway. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Icaritin was...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>IKarisoside A</b> (Icariside-A; Baohuoside II) Cat. No.: HY-N0875</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> IKarisoside A(Icariside-A) is a natural compound isolated from <i>Epimedium koreanum</i> (Berberidaceae); has anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ikarisoside F</b> (Ikariside-F; Icariside-F) Cat. No.: HY-N0861</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ikarisoside F is a flavonol glycoside from <i>Vancouveria hexandra</i>; could bind to AdoHcy hydrolase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ipriflavone</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0094</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ipriflavone is a synthetic isoflavone derivative used to suppress bone resorption.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Isobavachalcone</b> (Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone) Cat. No.: HY-13065</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isobavachalcone(Corylifolinin) is a chalcone constituent of <i>Angelica keiskei</i>, induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma. IC50 value: Target: Isobavachalcone inhibits platelet aggregation. Inhibitor of Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) induction. Isobavachalcone exhibits potent inhibitory effect...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoginkgetin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2117</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoginkgetin is a MMP-9 inhibitor, also a Pre-mRNA Splicing Inhibitor with IC 50 of 30 <math>\mu</math>M. target : MMP-9 [1], Pre-mRNA Splicing [2] IC 50: 30 <math>\mu</math>M (Pre-mRNA Splicing) In vitro: Isoginkgetin inhibits HT1080 tumor cell invasion substantially. Isoginkgetin is also quite effective in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

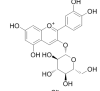
<p><b>Isoliquiritigenin</b> (GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0102</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, which inhibits <b>aldose reductase</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 320 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isomangiferin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0772</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to have antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isoorientin</b> (Homoorientin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0767</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of <b>COX-2</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 39 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoquercitrin</b> (Isoquercitroside; Isoquercetin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0768</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoquercitrin is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isorhamnetin</b> (3'-Methylquercetin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0776</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isorhamnetin is a flavonoid compound extracted from the Chinese herb Hippophae rhamnoides L. Isorhamnetin suppresses skin cancer through direct inhibition of <b>MEK1</b> and <b>PI3K</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isosakuranetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2131</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isosakuranetin is a flavanone flavonoid which can be found in the fruit of Citrus bergamia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isosilybin</b> (Isosilybinin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0779</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isosilybin (Isosilybinin) is a flavonoid from milk thistle; inhibits <b>CYP3A4</b> induction with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 74 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isotanshinone I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6649</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isotanshinone I has inhibitory activity against <b>α-glucosidase</b> and formation of <b>AGE</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.13, 0.432 μM for α-glucosidase and AGE, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isovitexin</b> (Saponaretin; Homovitexin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0773</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isovitexin is a flavonoid isolated from rice hulls of <i>Oryza sativa</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities; Isovitexin acts like a <b>JNK1/2</b> inhibitor and inhibits the activation of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Jaceosidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0831</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Artemisia vestita</i>, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates <b>Bax</b> and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression [1]. Jaceosidin exhibits anti-cancer [2], anti-inflammatory activity...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

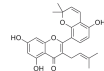
<b>Juglanin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N3442
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Juglanin is a <b>JNK</b> activator.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg	

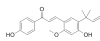
<b>Kaempferide</b> (Kaempferol 4'-O-methyl ether)	Cat. No.: HY-15449
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonol, a type of chemical compound. It can be found in Kaempferia galanga (aromatic ginger). The enzyme kaempferol 4'-O-methyltransferase uses S-adenosyl-L-methionine and kaempferol to produce S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine and kaempferide. P-glycoproteins.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.50%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	

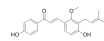
<b>Kaempferitrin</b> (Lespedin; Lespenephryl)	Cat. No.: HY-N0628
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates <b>insulin</b> signaling pathway.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	

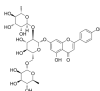
<b>Kaempferol</b> (Robigenin; Kempferol)	Cat. No.: HY-14590
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Kaempferol inhibits <b>estrogen receptor <math>\alpha</math></b> expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.47%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg	

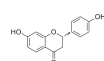
<b>Kuromanin chloride</b> (Chrysoemrin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride)	Cat. No.: HY-N0640
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	

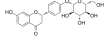
<b>Kuwanon A</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N2300
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 10.5 $\mu$ M.	
<b>Purity:</b> 96.30%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	

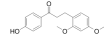
<b>Licochalcone A</b> (Licochalcone-A)	Cat. No.: HY-N0372
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Licochalcone A, a flavonoid isolated from the famous Chinese medicinal herb Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch, presents obvious anti-cancer effects. The IC <sub>50</sub> value is 0.97 $\mu$ M for UGT1A1.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.72%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

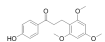
<b>Licochalcone C</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0374
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Licochalcone C could inhibit <b><math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase</b> , with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of <100 nM and 92.43 $\mu$ M for $\alpha$ -glucosidase and protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), respectively.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

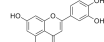
<b>Ligustroflavone</b> (Nuezhenoside)	Cat. No.: HY-N0546
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Ligustroflavone, extracted from Ligustrum lucidum, is a potential candidate as <b>calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR)</b> antagonist. Ligustroflavone exhibits protective effects against diabetic osteoporosis in mice <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b>	

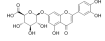
<b>Liquiritigenin</b> (4',7-Dihydroxyflavanone)	Cat. No.: HY-N0377
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Liquiritigenin, a flavanone isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, is a highly selective estrogen receptor $\beta$ ( <b>ER<math>\beta</math></b> ) agonist with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 36.5 nM for activation of the ERE tk-Luc.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.49%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	

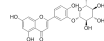
<b>Liquiritin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0376
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Liquiritin is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza, acts as an antioxidant and has neuroprotective, anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity [1] [2].
<b>Purity:</b>	98.07%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
	

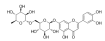
<b>Loureirin A</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N1505
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Loureirin A is a flavonoid extracted from Dragon's Blood, can inhibit <b>Akt</b> phosphorylation, and has antiplatelet activity.
<b>Purity:</b>	99.76%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg
	

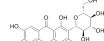
<b>Loureirin B</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N1504
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from <b>Dracaena cochinchinensis</b> , is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 ( <b>PAI-1</b> ), with an $IC_{50}$ of 26.10 $\mu$ M; Loureirin B also inhibits $K_{ATP}$ , the phosphorylation of <b>ERK</b> and <b>JNK</b>
<b>Purity:</b>	99.99%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg
	

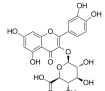
<b>Luteolin</b> (Luteolol; Digitoflavone; Luteoline)	Cat. No.: HY-N0162
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Luteolin (Luteolol) is a falconoid compound, which exhibits anticancer properties.
<b>Purity:</b>	98.14%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	Phase 2
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg
	

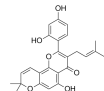
<b>Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide</b> (Luteolin 7-glucuronide)	Cat. No.: HY-N1463
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases ( <b>MMP</b> ) activities, with $IC_{50}$ s of 17.63, 7.99, 11.42, 12.85, 0.03 $\mu$ M for MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
	

<b>Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N4099
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide is a luteolin glucosiduronic acid consisting of luteolin having a beta-D-glucosiduronic acid residue attached at the 3'-position.
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	5 mg, 10 mg
	


<b>Luteolin-7-rutinoside</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N6647
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Luteolin-7-rutinoside has both anti-arthritis and antifungal activities, can result in a combination therapy for the treatment of fungal arthritis due to <i>C. albicans</i> infection.
<b>Purity:</b>	>98%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	1 mg
	


<b>Mangiferin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0290
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Mangiferin is a <b>Nrf2</b> activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> subunits <b>p65</b> and <b>p50</b> .
<b>Purity:</b>	99.84%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
	


<b>Miquelianin</b> (Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide; Quercetin 3-glucuronide)	Cat. No.: HY-13930
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Miquelianin (Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide) is a metabolite of quercetin and a type of natural flavonoid.
<b>Purity:</b>	99.70%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg
	


<b>Morusin</b> (Mulberrochromene)	Cat. No.: HY-N0622
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from <i>M. australis</i> with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and <b>STAT3</b> activity.
<b>Purity:</b>	99.08%
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	No Development Reported
<b>Size:</b>	10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
	





<b>Mulberrin</b> (Kuwanon C)	Cat. No.: HY-N3513
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Mulberrin is a strong inhibitor of organic anion-transporting polypeptide 2B1 (OATP2B1)-mediated estrone-3-sulfate (E3S) uptake with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value being 1.8±1.5 μM.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	


<b>Myricetin</b> (Cannabiscetin)	Cat. No.: HY-15097
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Myricetin is a common plant-derived flavonoid with a wide range of activities including strong anti-oxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activities.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.41%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg	


<b>Naringenin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0100
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.72%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g	


<b>Naringin</b> (Naringoside)	Cat. No.: HY-N0153
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits. Naringin exhibits biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic activities.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.79%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 10 g	


<b>Naringin Dihydrochalcone</b> (Naringin DC)	Cat. No.: HY-N0119
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Naringin Dihydrochalcone is an artificial sweetener derived from naringin. Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits. Naringin exhibits biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic activities....	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.63%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g	

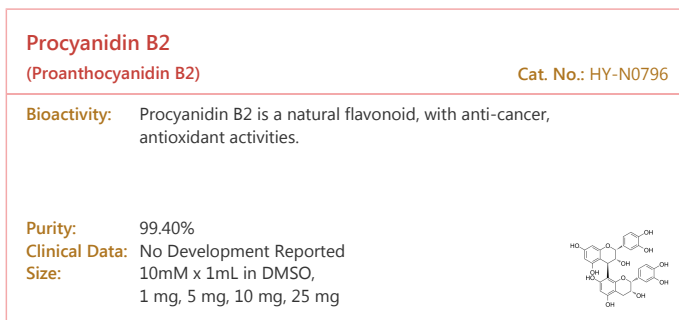
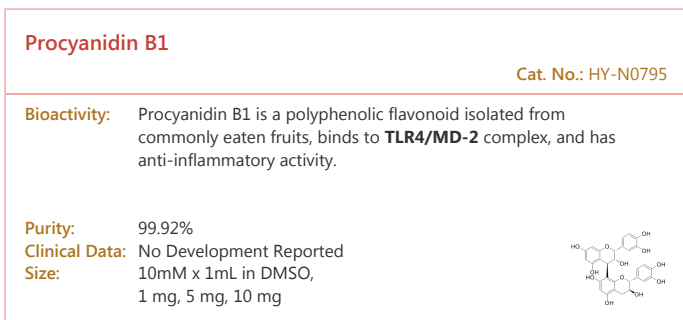
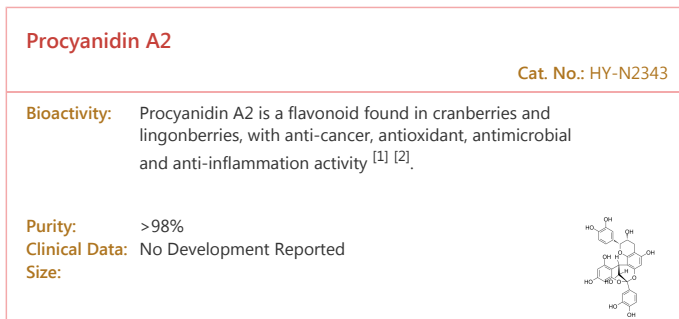
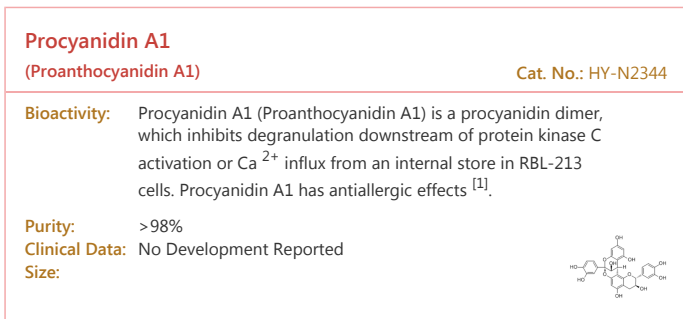
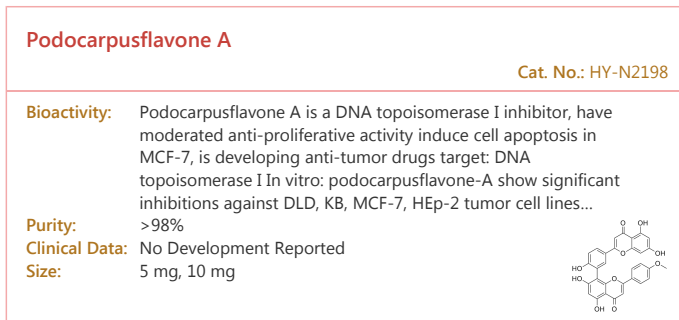
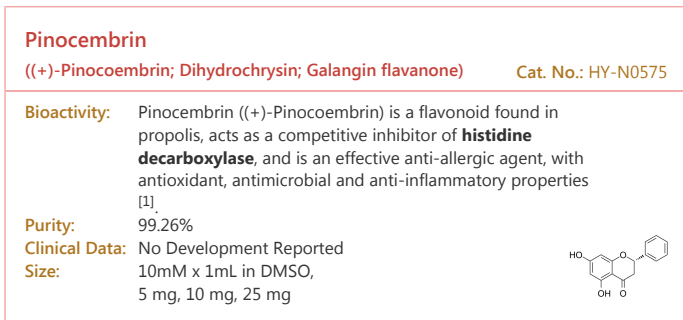
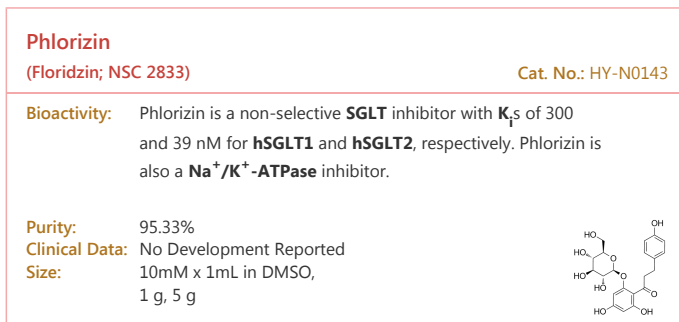
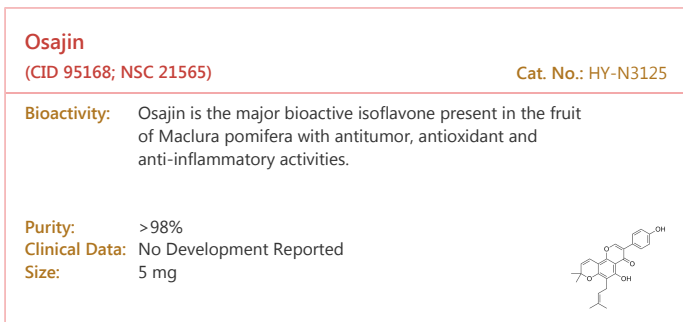
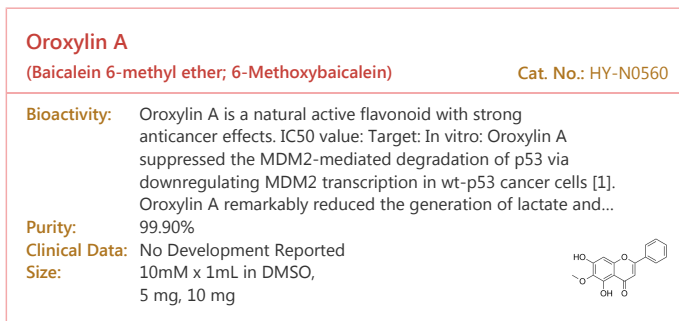
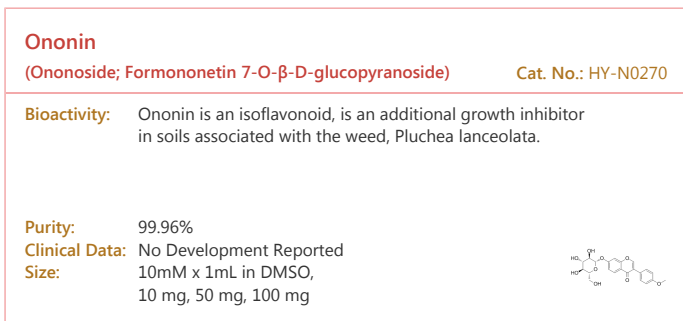
<b>Neobavaisoflavone</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0720
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Neobavaisoflavone, an isoflavone isolated from Psoralea corylifolia, has striking anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects. IC50 value: 42.93 μM (toward CCRF-CEM cells); 114.64 μM [against HCT116 (p53(+/+)) cells] [2] Target: In vitro: In the cancer cells, neobavaisoflavone sensitizes human U373MG...	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.96%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Neohesperidin</b> (Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside)	Cat. No.: HY-N0101
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.	
<b>Purity:</b> 95.10%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g	

<b>Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone</b> (Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)	Cat. No.: HY-N0154
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.04%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g	

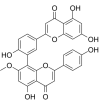
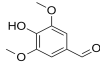
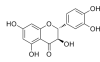
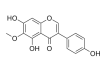
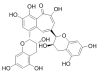
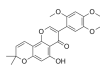
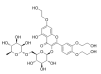
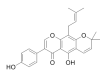
<b>Nicotiflorin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N1475
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Nicotiflorin is a flavonoid glycoside extracted from a traditional Chinese medicine Flos Carthami. Nicotiflorin shows potent <b>antiglycation</b> activity and neuroprotection effects.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	

<b>Nobiletin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0155
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Nobiletin is a citrus flavonoid with anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, cholesterol lowering, memory protection activities.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.04%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	



<p><b>Procyanidol B4</b> (-)-Procyanidin B4) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107208</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Procyanidol B4 ((-)-Procyanidin B4) is a flavanol, isolated from Litchi chinensis. Anti-inflammatory properties <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Puerarin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0145</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from Radix puerariae, is a <b>5-HT2C</b> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Quercetagenin</b> (6-Hydroxyquercetin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4149</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Quercetagenin (6-Hydroxyquercetin) is the major flavonoid isolated from Citrus unshiu ( C. unshiu) peel <sup>[1]</sup>, Quercetagenin is a moderately potent and selective, cell-permeable <b>pim-1</b> kinase inhibitor ( <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>, 0.34 μM) <sup>[2]</sup>. Anti-inflammatory ...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Quercetin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18085</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant <b>SIRT1</b> and also a <b>PI3K</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.4±0.6 μM, 3.0±0.0 μM and 5.4±0.3 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Quercitrin</b> (Quercetin 3-rhamnoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0418</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: There were significant increases in caspase-3 activity, loss of MMP, and increases in the apoptotic cell population in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Reynoutrin</b> (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1354</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rutin</b> (Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0148</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rutin, a naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-angiogenic and antiviral properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Rutin hydrate</b> (Rutoside hydrate; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside hydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0148A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rutin hydrate is a flavonol glycoside, able to cross the blood-brain barrier, and acts by inhibiting <b>JNK</b> and <b>ERK1/2</b> activation and activating <b>mTOR</b> signalling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Safflower yellow</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0938</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Safflower yellow is extracted from the flowers of the plant safflower ( Carthamus tinctorius) and as the traditional Chinese medicine it has been extensively used for the treatment of cardio cerebrovascular diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Safflower yellow</p> 	<p><b>Sagittatoside A</b> (Icariin-A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0873</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimidii).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Sagittatoside B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0874</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimidi).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sakuranetin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3006</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sakuranetin is a rice flavonoid phytoalexin, shows strong antifungal activity [1]. Sakuranetin has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Sakuranetin ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Schaftoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0703</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Schaftoside is a flavonoid found in a variety of Chinese herbal medicines, such as Eleusine indica. Schaftoside inhibits the expression of TLR4 and Myd88. Schaftoside also decreases Drp1 expression and phosphorylation, and reduces mitochondrial fission [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Scutellarein</b> (6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0752</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron breviscapus (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been widely used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Scutellarin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0751</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scutellarin, an active flavone isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, can down-regulate the <b>STAT3/Girdin/Akt</b> signaling in HCC cells, and inhibits RANKL-mediated <b>MAPK and NF-κB</b> signaling pathway in osteoclasts.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Shogaol</b> ([6]-Shogaol; 6-Shogaol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14616</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-shogaol, an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Silibinin</b> (Silybin; Silibinin A; Silymarin I)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13748</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Silibinin, 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. IC50 value: Target: anticancer in vitro: silibinin significantly induced the expression of the non-steroidal...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sinensetin</b> (Pedalitin permethyl ether)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0297</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. It is a potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis. In vitro: Sinensetin promotes adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes growing in incomplete differentiation medium, sinensetin...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sophoflavenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2284</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sophoflavenol is a prenylated flavonol, which shows great inhibitory activity with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.013 μM against <b>Phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5)</b>, and also inhibits RLAR, HRAR, AGE, BACE1, AChE and BChE with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 0.30 μM, 0.17 μM, 17...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sophoricoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0423</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sophoricoside is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica and has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and immunosuppressive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

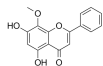
<p><b>Sotetsuflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2199</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sotetsuflavone is a potent inhibitor of DENV-NS5 RdRp (Dengue virus NS5 RNA-dependent RNA polymerase) with an IC50 of 0.16 uM, is the most active compound of this series .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Syringaldehyde</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1390</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Syringaldehyde is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the group of flavonoids and is found in different plant species like Manihot esculenta and Magnolia officinalis [1]. Syringaldehyde moderately inhibits <b>COX-2</b> activity with...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tangeretin</b></p> <p>(Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0133</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tangeretin (Tangeritin), a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and was also selected as a Notch-1 inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taxifolin</b></p> <p>(+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0136</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-<b>tyrosinase</b> activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against <b>collagenase</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 193.3 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tectochrysin</b></p> <p>(Tectochrysin; NSC 80687) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14592</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tectochrysin (Tectochrysin) is one of the major flavonoids of Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel. Tectochrysin (Tectochrysin) inhibits activity of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tectorigenin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0792</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tectorigenin is a plant isoflavonoid originally isolated from the dried flower of Pueraria thomsonii Benth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Theaflavin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0243</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (<b>H1N1</b>) neuraminidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Toxicarol isoflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1135</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Toxicarol isoflavone is an isoflavone extracted from Millettia brandisiana.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Troloxerutin</b></p> <p>(Trihydroxyethylrutin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0139</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Troloxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of <b>reactive oxygen species (ROS)</b> and depress ER stress-mediated <b>NOD</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Warangalone</b></p> <p>(Scandanolone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1074</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite <b>3D7</b> (chloroquine sensitive) and <b>K1</b> (chloroquine resistant) with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4.8 μg/mL and 3.7 μg/mL, respectively. Warangalone can also inhibit <b>cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit (...)</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 

## Wogonin

Cat. No.: HY-N0400

**Bioactivity:** Wogonin is a naturally occurring mono-flavonoid, can inhibit the activity of **CDK8** and **Wnt**, and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects.

**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg



## Xanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-N1067

**Bioactivity:** Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (**DGAT**), **COX-1** and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



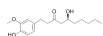
## [6]-Gingerol

((S)-(+)-[6]Gingerol; 6-Gingerol)

Cat. No.: HY-14615

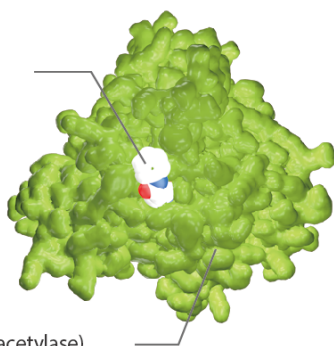
**Bioactivity:** [6]-Gingerol is an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.

**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



# Terpenoids and Glycosides

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

The terpenoids are a large and diverse class of naturally occurring organic chemicals, derived from five-carbon isoprene units assembled and modified in thousands of ways. Most are multicyclic structures that differ from one another not only in functional groups but also in their basic carbon skeletons. They can be classified according to the number of isoprene units used: Hemiterpenoids, Monoterpenoids, Sesquiterpenoids, Diterpenoids, Sesterterpenoids, Triterpenoids, Tetraterpenoids. These lipids can be found in all classes of living things, and are the largest group of natural products. Plant terpenoids are used extensively for their aromatic qualities and play a role in traditional herbal remedies. Terpenoids contribute to the scent of eucalyptus, the flavors of cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, the yellow color in sunflowers, and the red color in tomatoes.

## Terpenoids and Glycosides Inhibitors & Modulators



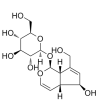

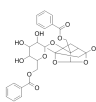

<p><b>(+)-Borneol</b> (d-Borneol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1368A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-Borneol (d-Borneol) is a natural bicyclic monoterpene used for analgesia and anesthesia in traditional Chinese medicine; enhances <b>GABA receptor</b> activity with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 248 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Camphor</b> (D-(-)-Camphor; (1R)-(-)-Camphor) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1173</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-Camphor is an ingredient in cooking, and as an embalming fluid for medicinal purposes,</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Borneol</b> (L-Borneol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1368B</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Borneol has a highly efficacious positive modulating action at <b>GABA</b> receptor with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 237 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>(R)-(+)-Citronellal</b> ((+)-Citronellal) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111664</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (R)-(+)-Citronellal, isolated from citrus, lavender and eucalyptus oils, is a monoterpene and main component of citronellal oil with a distinct lemon scent. A flavouring agent. Used for insect repellent and antifungal properties [1] [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>10-Deacetylbaaccatin III</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16565</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 10-Deacetylbaaccatin-III is an intermediate for taxol analog preparations. IC50 value: Target: Taxols have exhibit antitumor agents. Several of these taxols can be synthesized from 10- Deacetylbaaccatin-III. 10-Deacetylbaaccatin III is the fifth intermediate of paclitaxel biosynthesis. The...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>11-oxo-mogroside V</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0501</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener, isolated from the fruits of Momordica grosvenori, exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (<math>O_2^-</math>, <math>H_2O_2</math> and <math>\cdot OH</math>) w...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</b> (14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1490</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide that can be isolated from A. paniculata. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>18<math>\beta</math>-Glycyrrhetic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0180</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 18<math>\beta</math>-Glycyrrhetic acid is the major bioactive component of Glycyrrhizae Radix and possesses anti-ulcerative, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>20(R)-Protopanaxatriol</b> (20(R)-APPT) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0798</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 20(R)-Protopanaxatriol is a natural aglycone of ginsenosides Re, Rf, Rg1, Rg2 and Rh.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>20-Deoxyinganol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0866</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 20-Deoxyinganol is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 



<p><b>20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate</b> (Euphorbia factor Pe1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0868</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol</b> (Euphorbia factor L3) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0562</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol is one of the lathyrene diterpenoids, that has anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>7-epi-Taxol</b> (7-epi-Paclitaxel) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0227</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-epi-Taxol is an active metabolite of taxol, with activity comparable to that of taxol against cell replication, promoting <b>microtubule</b> bundle formation and against microtubule depolymerization.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>7-xylosyltaxol</b> (7-Xylosylpaclitaxel; Taxol-7-xyloside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77574</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-xylosyltaxol(Taxol-7-xyloside) is a taxol (Paclitaxel) derivative; Paclitaxel binds to tubulin and inhibits the disassembly of microtubules.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>7beta-Hydroxylathyrol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1484</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7beta-Hydroxylathyrol is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acevaltrate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2070</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acevaltrate, isolated from Valeriana glechomifolia, inhibits the <b>Na<sup>+</sup> / K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b> activity in the rat kidney and brain hemispheres with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 22.8±1.1 μM and 42.3±1.0 μM, respectively <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ajugol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0914</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ajugol is an iridoid glucoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>AKBA</b> (Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0892</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetyl-11-Keto-β-Boswellic Acid (AKBA) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of <i>Boswellia serrata</i>; a novel Nrf2 activator. IC50 value: Target: Nrf2 activator in vitro: AKBA significantly reduced infarct volumes and apoptotic cells, and also increased neurologic scores by... 99.71%</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alantolactone</b> (+)-Alantolactone; Alant camphor; Inula camphor) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0038</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alantolactone is a selective <b>STAT3</b> inhibitor, with potent anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Albiflorin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0037</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Albiflorin is a major constituent contained in peony root; possesses therapeutic potential for neurodegenerative diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Albiflorin significantly ameliorated Glu-induced reduction of cell viability, nuclear and mitochondrial apoptotic alteration,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

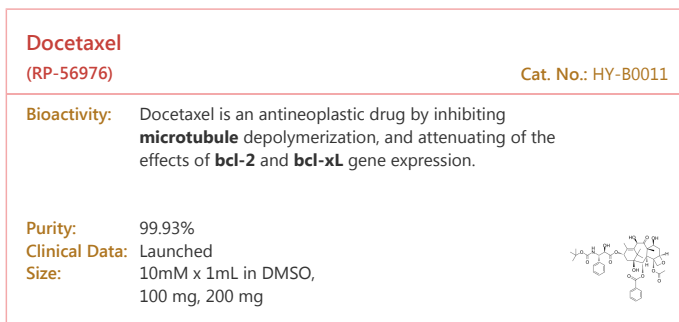
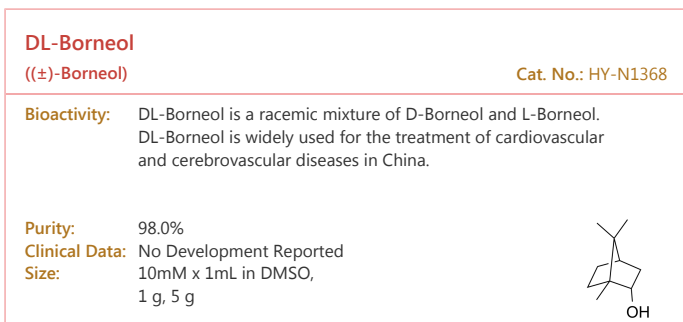
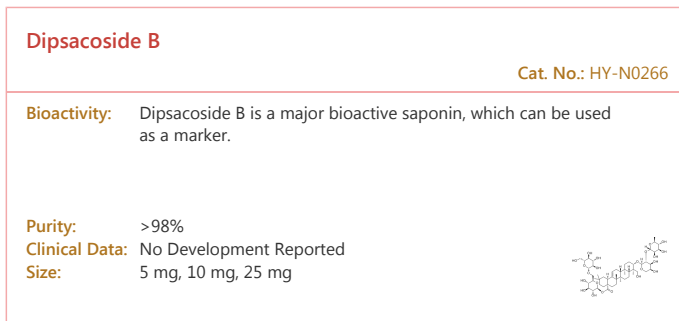
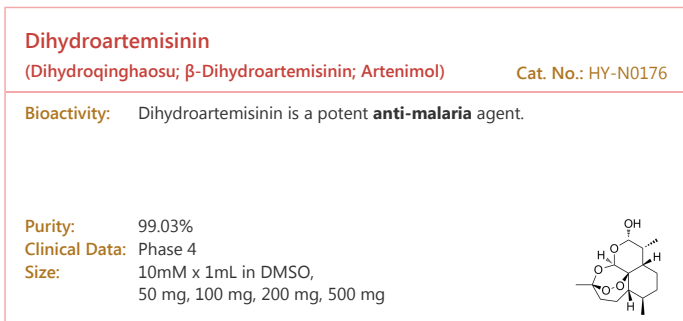
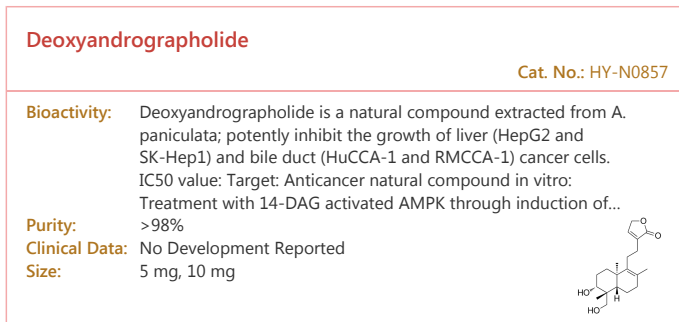
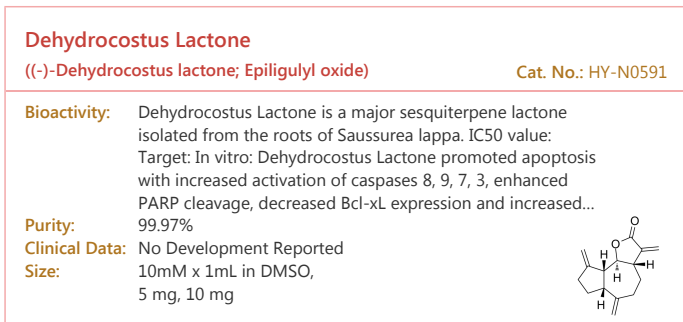
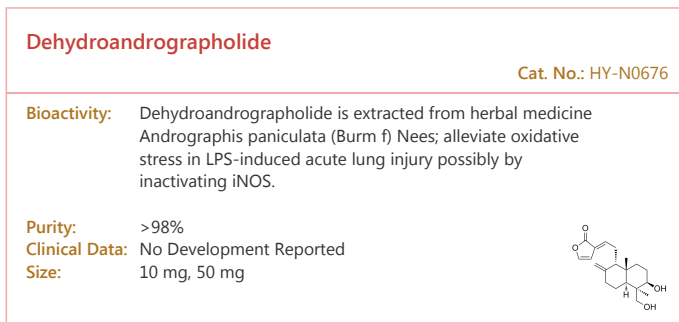
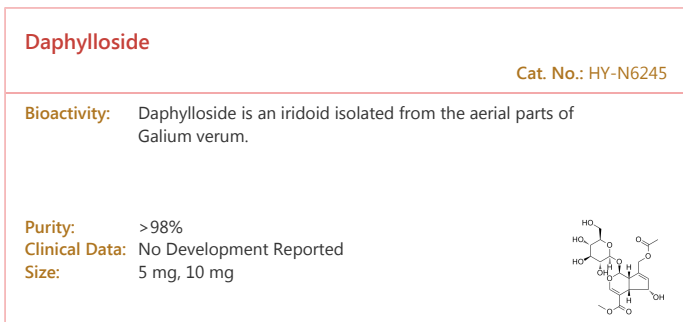
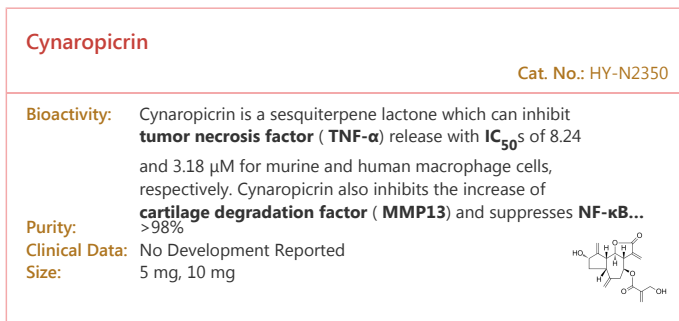
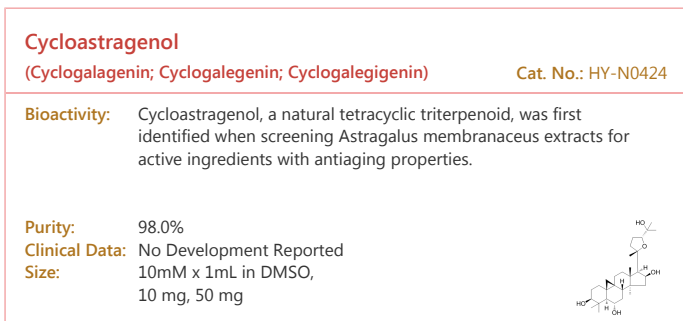
<p><b>Alismoxide</b> (+)-Alismoxide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0426</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alismoxide is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alisol B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0805A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol B is a potentially novel therapeutic compound for bone disorders by targeting the differentiation of osteoclasts as well as their functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alisol B 23-acetate</b> (23-Acetylalismol B; 23-O-Acetylalismol B; Alisol B monoacetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0805</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol B 23-acetate, a natural triterpenoid, produces protective effects against EE-induced cholestasis, due to FXR-mediated gene regulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alisol C 23-acetate</b> (23-O-Acetylalismol C; Alisol C monoacetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0856</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol C 23-acetate, a natural product extracted from Alisma orientale, can significantly and strongly inhibit DTH response after oral administration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alisol F</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0854</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol F is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alisol G</b> (Alisol-G; 25-Anhydroalisol A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0855</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol G is a natural product extracted from Rhizoma Alismatis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>alpha-Boswellic acid</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Boswellic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0611</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> alpha-Boswellic acid is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>alpha-Cyperone</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Cyperone; (+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Cyperone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0710</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alpha-cyperone is associated with the down-regulation of COX-2, IL-6, Nck-2, Cdc42 and Rac1, resulting in reduction of inflammation. which would be highly beneficial for treatment of inflammatory diseases such as AD.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>alpha-Hederin</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Hederin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0255</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> alpha-hederin is a water-soluble pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, possessing several biological properties such as antispasmodic, moliscidic, anthelmithic and inhibiting cell proliferation In vitro: a-hederin is cytotoxic and inhibits proliferation in both cel lines at rather low concentrations....</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Andrographolide</b> (Andrographis) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0191</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Andrographolide is a <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor, which inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on <b>p50</b> in endothelial cells without affecting I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math> degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Arglabin</b> (+)-Arglabin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16059</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arglabin is a sesquiterpene gamma-lactone isolated from <i>Artemisia glabella</i>; anticancer natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Artemether</b> (Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; SM224)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0402</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Artemether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of <i>falciparum</i> malaria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Artemisinin</b> (Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0094</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Artemisinin is an <b>anti-malarial</b> drug isolated from the aerial parts of <i>Artemisia annua</i> L. plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Asiaticoside</b> (Madecassol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0439</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Asiaticoside, a trisaccharide triterpene from <i>Centella asiatica</i>, suppresses <b>TGF-β/Smad</b> signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF-βRI and TGF-βRII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Astaxanthin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2163</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from <i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>, is an inhibitor of <b>PPARγ</b> and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity<sup>[1]</sup>. Astaxanthin has potential in the treatment of various diseases, such as cancers and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Astragaloside A</b> (Astramembrannin I; Astragalins A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0099</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragaloside A is one of the major active constituents of <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i> in Traditional Chinese Medicine; has been widely used to treat ischemic diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: AS-IV treatment promotes umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) proliferation, migration, and tube...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Astragaloside I</b> (Astrasieversianin IV; Cyclosieversioside B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0432</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragaloside I is a natural product isolated from <i>Astragalus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Astragaloside II</b> (Astrasieversianin VIII)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0433</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from <i>Astragalus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Astragaloside III</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0434</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from <i>Astragalus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Astragaloside IV</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0431</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Astragaloside IV, an active component isolated from <i>Astragalus membranaceus</i>, suppresses the activation of <b>ERK1/2</b> and <b>JNK</b>, and downregulates matrix metalloproteinases (<b>MMP-2</b>, (<b>MMP-9</b>) in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Atractylenolide I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0201</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atractylenolide I is a sesquiterpene derived from the rhizome of <i>Atractyloides macrocephala</i>, possesses diverse bioactivities, such as neuroprotective, anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties. Atractylenolide I reduces protein levels of phosphorylated <b>JAK2</b> and <b>STAT3</b> in A375 cells, and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Atractylenolide II</b> (Asterolide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0202</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of <i>Atractyloides macrocephala</i> (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Atractylenolide III</b> (ICodonolactone; 8β-Hydroxyasterolide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0203</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atractylenolide III is a major component of <i>Atractyloides</i> rhizome can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Atractyloside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0237</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atractyloside A(126054-77-1) is a natural TCM reference compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Aucubin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0664</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aucubin is an iridoid glycoside with a wide range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-algesic as well as anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bakuchiol</b> (S)-(+)-Bakuchiol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0235</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bakuchiol is a phytoestrogen isolated from the seeds of <i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L; has anti-tumor effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.25%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Barlerin</b> (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0758</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Lamiophlomis rotata</i> Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benzoylpaeoniflorin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0852</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benzoylpaeoniflorin is a natural product; may treat coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Betulin</b> (Trochol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0083</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein (<b>SREBP</b>) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 14.5 μM in K562 cell line.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Betunaldehyde</b> (Betulinic aldehyde; Betunal)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0084</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betunaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including <i>S. aureus</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Betulinic acid</b> (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10529</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic <b>topoisomerase I</b> inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5 <math>\mu</math>M, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Betulonic acid</b> (Betunolic acid; Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1451</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betulonic acid belongs to the pentacyclic triterpenic derivative class, has antitumor activities. In vitro: BEA-NP is found over three-times more permeable than that solubilized by DMSO in Caco-2 cell monocultures.[1] In vivo: The tumor growth in the S180 berry mice orally doses with BEA-NP at 75...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bevirimat</b> (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0842</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312) is an anti-HIV drug derived from a betulinic acid-like compound; is believed to inhibit HIV by a novel mechanism, so-called maturation inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bilobalide</b> (-)-Bilobalide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0076</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bilobalide is a biologically active terpenic trilactone present in Ginkgo biloba. An increasing number of studies have demonstrated its neuroprotective effects. IC50 Value: 3.33 (pIC50 Value) [1] Target: neuroprotective in vitro: Inhibition by BB and GB was abolished in mutant receptors containing T6'S...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Britannilactone</b> (Desacetylinulicin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0895</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Britannilactone(Desacetylinulicin) is a methanol extract of the dried flower of Inula britannica L.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Brusatol</b> (NSC 172924; (+)-Brusatol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19543</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Brusatol (NSC 172924), isolated from the Brucea javanica plant, inhibits <b>Nrf2</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Camphor</b> (<math>\pm</math>)-Camphor) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0808</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Camphor (<math>\pm</math>-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities [1]. Camphor i...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Canthaxanthin</b> (E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1960</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Carnosic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0644</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Catalpol</b> (Catalpinoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0820</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Catalpol, an iridoid glycoside, has neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Ceanothic acid</b> (Emmolic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3558</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ceanothic acid (Emmolic acid) is a ring-A homologue of betulinic acid. Ceanothic acid inhibits OVCAR-3, HeLa, and FS-5 cells with the cell survival of 68%, 65%, and 81%, respectively [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Cephalomannine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-77554</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cephalomannine is a taxol derivative with antitumor, antiproliferative properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Chikusetsusaponin Iva</b> (Calendulose F) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0818</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chikusetsusaponin Iva a major active ingredient of triterpenoid saponins, exerts antithrombotic effects, including minor hemorrhagic events. This appears to be important for the development of new therapeutic agents. a novel AMPK activator that is capable of bypassing defective...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Corosolic acid</b> (Colosolic acid; Corsolic acid; Glucosol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0280</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corosolic acid isolated from the fruit of Cratoegus pinnatifida var. psilosa, was reported to have anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Costunolide</b> (+)-Costunolide; Costus lactone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0036</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Costunolide, a sesquiterpene lactone, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties and mediates apoptosis. IC50 Value: 6.2 - 9.8 ug/mL(sarcoma cells viability)[3] Target: Apoptosis inducer in vitro: Costunolide significantly inhibited RANKL-induced BMM differentiation into...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cucurbitacin B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0416</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids; could repress cancer cell progression. IC50 value: Target: anticancer natural compound in vitro: Cucurbitacin-B inhibited growth and modulated expression of cell-cycle regulators in SHSY5Y cells. At the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cucurbitacin E</b> (α-Elaterin; α-Elaterine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0417</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cucurbitacin E is a natural compound which from the climbing stem of Cucumis melo L. Cucurbitacin E significantly suppresses the activity of the <b>cyclin B1/ CDC2</b> complex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cucurbitacin I</b> (Elatericin B; JSI-124; NSC-521777) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1405</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cucurbitacin I is a natural selective inhibitor of <b>JAK2/STAT3</b>, with potent anti-cancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Curcumol</b> (-)-Curcumol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0104</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Curcumol is a sesquiterpene originally isolated from curcuma rhizomes; shows anticancer activities both in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Curdione</b> (+)-Curdione) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0353</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

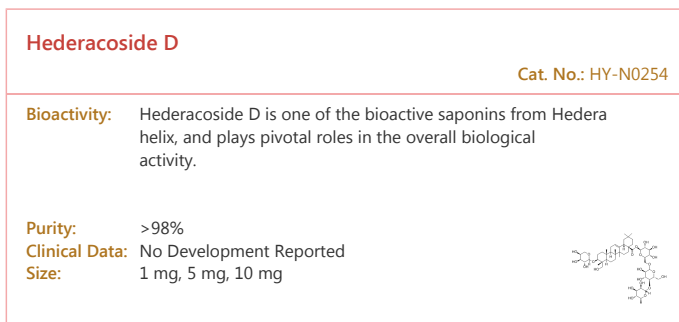
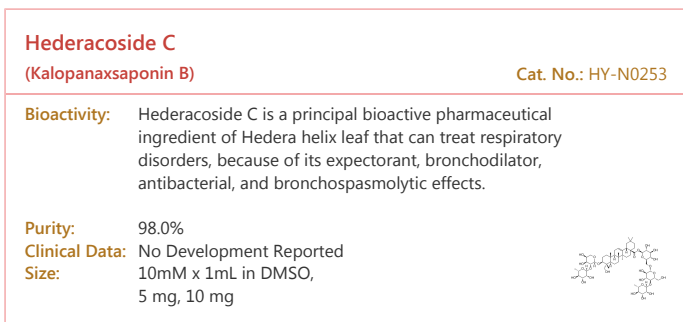
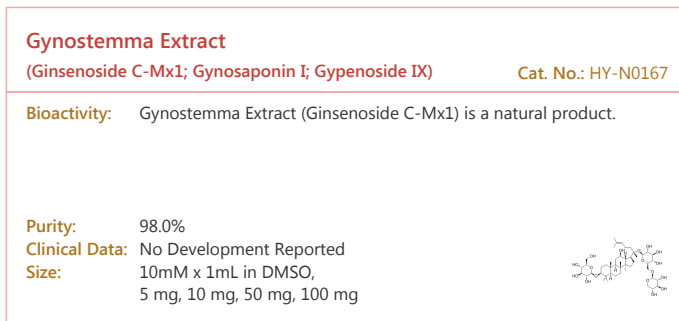
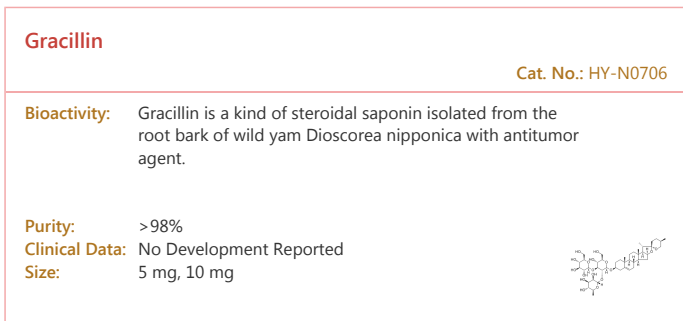
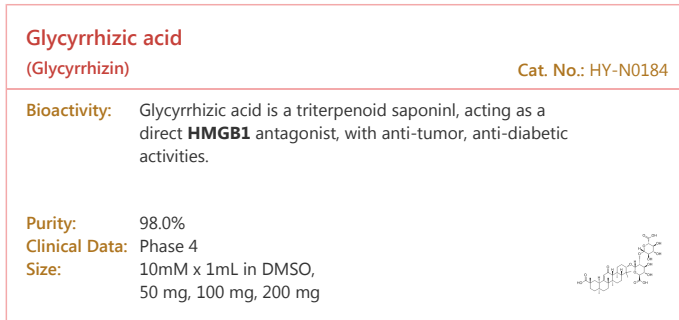
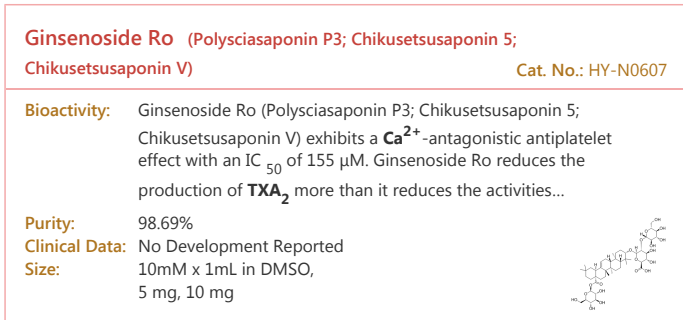
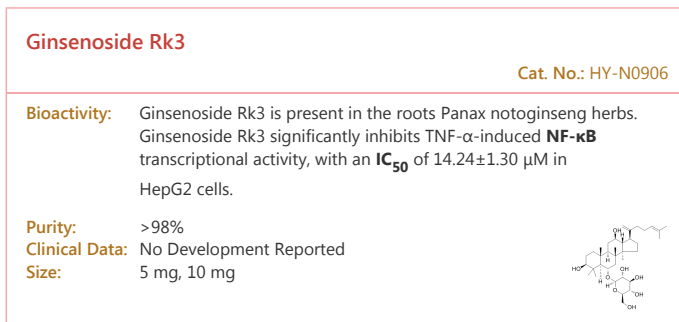
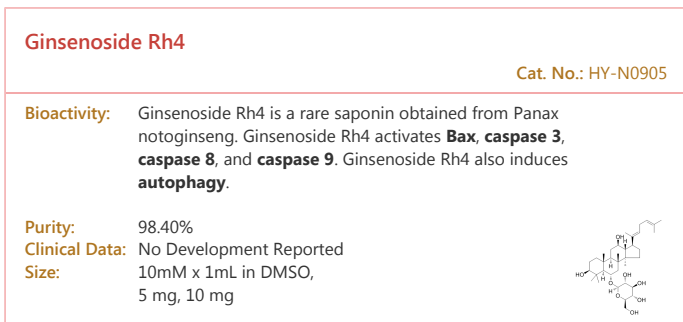
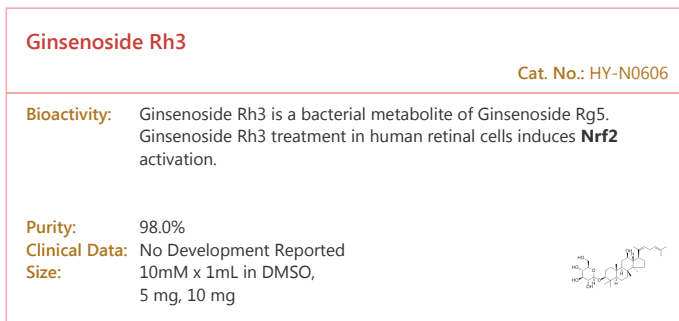
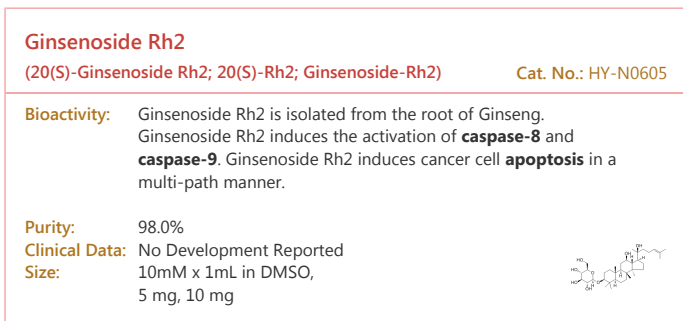


<p><b>Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0867</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Echinocystic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0271</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of <i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast. EA inhibit RANKL-induced NF-κB activation and ERK phosphorylation...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Eleutheroside E</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0272</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eleutheroside E, a principal component of <i>Eleutherococcus enticosus</i>, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epoxymicheliolide</b> (1β,10β-Epoxymicheliolide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0845</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epoxymicheliolide is a micheliolide derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Eucalyptol</b> (1,8-Cineole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0066</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eucalyptol is an inhibitor of <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b>, <b>potassium channel</b>, <b>TNF-α</b> and <b>IL-1β</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Farnesol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0248A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Farnesol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in <i>Candida albicans</i>, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Forskolin</b> (Coleonol; Colforsin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15371</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Forskolin is a potent <b>adenylate cyclase</b> activator, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> and <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 41 nM and 0.5 μM for <b>type I adenylyl cyclase</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ganoderic acid A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1447</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ganoderic acid can Inhibitt of the JAK-STAT3 signaling pathway, also inhibit proliferation, viability, ROS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Genipin</b> (+)-Genipin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17389</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Genipin is a natural water soluble crosslinking reagent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside</b> (Genipin 1-gentiobioside; Genipin 1-β-gentiobioside; Genipin gentiobioside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2094</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside) is one of the most abundant and bioactive iridoid glycosides in <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Ellis, which possesses hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antithrombotic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 



<p><b>Geniposide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0009</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a variety of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Geniposidic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0010</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gentiopicroside</b> (Gentiopicroin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0494</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits <b>P450</b> activity, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and a <math>K_i</math> of 61 <math>\mu</math>M and 22.8 <math>\mu</math>M for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginkgolide A</b> (BN-52020)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0355</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginkgolide A (BN-52020) is an extract from Ginkgo biloba and a g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginkgolide B</b> (BN-52021)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0784</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginkgolide B, an important active terpenoid from Ginkgo biloba leaves, is reported to increase cell viability and decrease cell apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginkgolide C</b> (BN-52022; Ginkgolide-C)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0785</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginkgolide C is a flavone isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves, possessing multiple biological functions, such as decreasing platelet aggregation and ameliorating Alzheimer disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside C-K</b> (Ginsenoside K; Ginsenoside compound K)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0904</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing <b>iNOS</b> and <b>COX-2</b>. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of <b>CYP2C9</b> and <b>CYP2A6</b> in human liver microsomes with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 32.0<math>\pm</math>3.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 63.6<math>\pm</math>4.2 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside F1</b> (20(S)-Ginsenoside F1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0598</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside F1, an enzymatically modified derivative of Ginsenoside Rg1, demonstrates competitive inhibition of <b>CYP3A4</b> activity and weaker inhibition of CYP2D6 activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb1</b> (Gypenoside III)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0039</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits <math>Na^+</math>, <math>K^+</math>-ATPase activity with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.3<math>\pm</math>1.0 <math>\mu</math>M. Ginsenoside also inhibits <b>IRAK-1</b> activation and phosphorylation of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb2</b> (Ginsenoside C)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0040</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate <b>GPR120</b> gene expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 


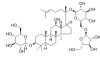


<p><b>Ginsenoside Rb3</b> (Gyenoside IV) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0041</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> transcriptional activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 8.2 <math>\mu</math>M in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of <b>COX-2</b> and <b>iNOS</b> mRNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rc</b> (Panaxoside Rc) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0042</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor <math>A</math> (<b>GABA<sub>A</sub></b>)-mediated ion channel currents (<math>I_{GABA}</math>). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rd</b> (Gyenoside VIII) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0043</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> transcriptional activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 12.05<math>\pm</math>0.82 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of <b>COX-2</b> and <b>iNOS</b> mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits <b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b> influx. Ginsenoside...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rf</b> (Panaxoside Rf) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0601</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rf is a trace component of ginseng root. Ginsenoside Rf inhibits <b>N-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channel</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg1</b> (Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0045</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 displays promising effects by reducing cerebral <b>A<math>\beta</math></b> levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> nuclear translocation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg2</b> (Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0602</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rg2 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg2 acts as a <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor. Ginsenoside Rg2 also reduces <b>A<math>\beta</math><sub>1-42</sub></b> accumulation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg3</b> (20(S)-Ginsenoside-Rg3; Rg3; S-Ginsenoside Rg3) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0603</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits <b>Na<sup>+</sup></b> and <b>hKv1.4</b> channel with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 32.2<math>\pm</math>4.5 and 32.6<math>\pm</math>2.2 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits <b>A<math>\beta</math></b> levels, <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activity, and <b>COX-2</b>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg5</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0908</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of <b>IGF-1</b> to its receptor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of <b>COX-2</b> via suppression of the DNA binding activities of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ginsenoside Rg6</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0907</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rg6 is the component isolated from notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> transcriptional activity with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 29.34<math>\pm</math>2.22 <math>\mu</math>M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits <b>apoptosis</b>-inducing effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Rh1</b> (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0604</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) is isolated from the root of Panax Ginseng. Ginsenoside Rh1 inhibits the expression of <b>PPAR-<math>\gamma</math></b>, <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>, <b>IL-6</b>, and <b>IL-1<math>\beta</math></b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 



<p><b>Hederagenin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0256</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hederagenin is a triterpenoid saponin. It can inhibit LPS-stimulated expression of iNOS, COX-2, and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hinokitiol</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Thujaplicin) Cat. No.: HY-B2230</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from <i>Chymacyparis obtusa</i>, reduces <b>Nrf2</b> expression, and decreases <b>DNMT1</b> and UHRF1 mRNA and protein expression, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ingenol</b> (-)-Ingenol) Cat. No.: HY-N0865</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ingenol is a <b>PKC</b> activator, with a <math>K_i</math> of 30 <math>\mu</math>M, with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ingenol Mebutate</b> (Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005) Cat. No.: HY-B0719</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ingenol Mebutate is an active ingredient in <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>, acts as a potent <b>PKC</b> modulator, with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.3, 0.105, 0.162, 0.376, and 0.171 nM for PKC-<math>\alpha</math>, PKC-<math>\beta</math>, PKC-<math>\gamma</math>, PKC-<math>\delta</math>, and PKC-<math>\epsilon</math>, respectively, and has antiinflammatory and antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide</b> (Ingenol 3,4:5,20-bisacetonide) Cat. No.: HY-N0871</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ingenol-5,20-acetonide</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0869</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ingenol-5,20-acetonide is an intermediate from ingenol for synthesis of ingenoids; improved stability compared to ingenol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate</b> (Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide) Cat. No.: HY-N0870</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Inulicin</b> (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) Cat. No.: HY-N0896</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound isolated from <i>Inula Britannica</i> L. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of <b>Src</b> and <b>FAK</b>. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced <b>PGE<sub>2</sub></b> production and <b>COX-2</b> expression,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isoantanolactone</b> (+)-Isoantanolactone; Isohelenin) Cat. No.: HY-N0780</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoantanolactone is an <b>apoptosis</b> inducer, which also acts as an alkylating agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoastragaloside I</b> (Isoastragaloside-I) Cat. No.: HY-N0887</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb <i>Radix Astragali</i>; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Isoastragaloside II</b> (Astrasieversianin-VII) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0888</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isoastragaloside IV</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N4214</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isoastragaloside IV is a triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Astragali Radix.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isosteviol</b> (-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0872</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isosteviol is a derivative of stevioside, a constituent of Stevia rebaudiana, which is commonly used as a noncaloric sugar substitute in Japan and Brazil. Target: Isosteviol dose-dependently relaxed the vasopressin (10-8 M)-induced vasoconstriction in isolated aortic rings with or without...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kauniolide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0843</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kauniolide(81066-45-7) is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lathyrol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0561</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lathyrol is a natural product, and is used for cancer treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Limonene</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0544</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Limonene is a monoterpene in citrus peel oil. A popular disinfectant and food preservative. Antimicrobial activities <sup>[1]</sup>, Anti-proliferative activities <sup>[2]</sup>, Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect <sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Limonin</b> (Limonic acid 3,19:16,17 dilactone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17411</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Limonin is a triterpenoid enriched in citrus fruits, which has antiviral and antitumor ability. IC50 Value: Target: HIV; anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits. Limonin is chemically induced carcinogenesis inhibitor and HIV-1 replication inhibitor....</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Linalool</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0368</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Linalool is natural monoterpene in essential oils of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of <b>N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor</b>, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 
<p><b>Loganin</b> (Loganoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0512</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Loganin, a major iridoid glycoside obtained from Corni fructus, has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-shock effects. Loganin exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in cases of AP and its pulmonary complications through inhibition of NF-κB activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lupeol</b> (Fagarasterol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0790</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lupeol is a novel <b>androgen receptor</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Macranthoidin B</b> (Macranthoidin I) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0864</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Macranthoidin B is a major bioactive saponin in rat plasma after oral administration of extraction of saponins from <i>Flos Lonicerae</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Madecassoside</b> (Asiaticoside A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0568</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from <i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Maslinic acid</b> (Cratogeolic acid; 2<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxyoleanolic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0629</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B p65</b> and abolish the phosphorylation of <b>I<math>\kappa</math>B-<math>\alpha</math></b>, which is required for p65 activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Melittoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0915</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Melittoside is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Methyl deacetylasperulosidate</b> (6<math>\alpha</math>-Hydroxygeniposide; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1503</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl deacetylasperulosidate is an iridoid isolated from <i>Borreria</i> and <i>Spermacoce</i> species.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.37% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Micheliolide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0847</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Micheliolide could effectively attenuate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B, the degradation of I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math>, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-<math>\beta</math>1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mogrol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2312</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mogrol is a biometabolite of mogrosides, and acts via inhibition of the <b>ERK1/2</b> and <b>STAT3</b> pathways, or reducing <b>CREB</b> activation and activating <b>AMPK</b> signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76225</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastric ulcer, and antihepatitis activities. <b>In Vivo:</b> The increase of the lung W/D weight ratios is significantly reduced by high and medium dose of MAG (10 and... 95.0%)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Monomelittoside</b> (Danmelittoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0916</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Monomelittoside is a natural compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Morrionside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0532</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Morrionside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>Nagilactone B</b> Cat. No.: HY-N3216</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nagilactone B, extracted from the root bark of <i>Podocarpus nagi</i>, is a liver X receptor (<b>LXR</b>) agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Neoandrographolide</b> (Neoandrographiside) Cat. No.: HY-N0721</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Acanthaceae).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Nimbolide</b> Cat. No.: HY-116035</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i> L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of <b>NF-κB</b>. Nimbolide inhibits <b>CDK4/CDK6</b> kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the NF-κB, Wnt, PI3K-Akt, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Notoginsenoside Fe</b> (Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb) Cat. No.: HY-N0046</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from <i>Panax japonicus</i> var.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Notoginsenoside Ft1</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0910</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from <i>Panax notoginseng</i>; stimulator of angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Notoginsenoside R1</b> (Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1) Cat. No.: HY-N0615</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Notoginsenoside R1, the main bioactive component in <i>panaxnotoginseng</i>, is reported have some neuronal protective, antihypertensive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Notoginsenoside R2</b> (20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2) Cat. No.: HY-N0909</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from <i>Panax notoginseng</i>, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oleanolic Acid</b> (Oleanic acid; Caryophyllin) Cat. No.: HY-N0156</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oleanolic acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Oridonin</b> (NSC-250682; Isodonol) Cat. No.: HY-N0004</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from <i>Rabdosia rubescens</i>, acts as an inhibitor of <b>AKT</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 8.4 and 8.9 μM for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxypaeoniflorin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0748</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oxypaeoniflorin is a natural product derived from <i>Radix Paeoniae Rubra</i> and <i>Radix Paeoniae Alba</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Pachymic acid</b> (3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0371</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pachymic acid is a lanostane-type triterpenoid from <i>P. cocos</i>. Pachymic acid inhibits <b>Akt</b> and <b>ERK</b> signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Paclitaxel</b> (Taxol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0015</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Paclitaxel (Taxol), a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent, stabilizes <b>tubulin polymerization</b>, resulting in arrest at the G2/M phase of the cell cycle and apoptotic cell death <sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Paeoniflorin</b> (Peoniflorin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0293</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Paeoniflorin is a herbal constituent extracted from the root of <i>Paeonia albiflora</i> Pall. Target: Others Paeoniflorin (PF) is the principal bioactive component of <i>Radix Paeoniae alba</i>, which is widely used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Palbinone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3115</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Palbinone is a terpenoid isolated from the roots of <i>Paeonia albiflora</i> Pallas, potently inhibits <b>3<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3<math>\alpha</math>-HSD)</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 46 nM. Anti-inflammatory activity <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Panaxadiol</b> (20(R)-Panaxadiol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0596</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Panaxadiol is a novel antitumor agent extracted from the Chinese medical herb <i>Panax ginseng</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Ethanol, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Panaxatriol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0597</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Panaxatriol is a natural product that can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Parthenolide</b> (-)-Parthenolide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0141</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Parthenolide is a sesquiterpene lactone found in the medicinal herb <i>Feverfew</i>. Parthenolide exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation; also inhibits <b>HDAC1</b> protein without affecting other class I/II HDACs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Phorbol</b> (4<math>\beta</math>-Phorbol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2147</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Phorbol is a highly toxic diterpene, whose esters have important biological properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Picrotoxin</b> (Cocculin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101391</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Picrotoxin is a noncompetitive antagonist of <b>GABAA receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pleuromutilin</b> (Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2301</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> pleuromutilin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 



<p><b>Podocarpic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2318</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel <b>TRPA1</b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.37%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pristimerin</b> (Celastrol methyl ester)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1937</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pristimerin is a potent and reversible monoacylglycerol lipase (<b>MGL</b>) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 93 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pseudoginsenoside F11</b> (Ginsenoside A1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0541</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pseudoginsenoside-F11 (PF11), a component of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), has been demonstrated to antagonize the learning and memory deficits induced by scopolamine, morphine and methamphetamine in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pulchinoside A</b> (Anemoside A3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0204</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pulchinoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pulchinoside C</b> (Anemoside B4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0205</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pulsatilla saponin D</b> (SB365; Hederacolchiside A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0834</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pulsatilla saponin D(SB365) isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana, has exhibited potential beneficial effects as a chemopreventive agent for critical health conditions including cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Quillaic acid</b> (Quillaja saponin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0839</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Quillaic acid(Quillaja saponin) is the major aglycone of the widely studied saponins of the Chilean indigenous tree Quillaja saponaria Mol; can elicit dose-dependent antinociceptive effects in two murine thermal models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rebaudioside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0466</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 35.01 <math>\mu</math>g/ml.can inhibit ATP-sensitive <math>K^+</math>-channels. Target: <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase [1] <math>IC_{50}</math>: 35.01 <math>\mu</math>g/mL In vitro: rebaudioside A stimulat the insulin secretion from MIN6 cells in a dose- and glucose-dependent manner. In conclusion,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rebaudioside C</b> (Dulcoside B)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0467</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rehmannioside D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0912</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Rosmarinic acid</b> (Labiatic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0529</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rosmarinic acid (RA) is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits <b>MAO-A</b>, <b>MAO-B</b> and <b>COMT</b> enzymes with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rubusoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0668</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent. It can enhance the solubility of a number of pharmaceutically important compounds, such as liquiritin, teniposide, curcumin, and etoposide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ruscogenin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0496</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ruscogenin, an important steroid saponin derived from <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities...&gt;98%</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Ryanodine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103306</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ryanodine is a cell permeant <b>ryanodine receptor</b> modulator. Ryanodine can either stimulate or inhibit Ryanodine-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> release depending on its concentrations. Poisonous diterpenoid found in <i>Ryania speciosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Saikogenin A</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6584</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (<b>DPP-IV</b>) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Saikosaponin D</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0250</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from <i>Bupleurum</i>, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities; Saikosaponin D inhibits <b>selectin</b>, <b>STAT3</b> and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> and activates <b>estrogen receptor-<math>\beta</math></b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Scabertopin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1247</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scabertopin, isolated from the whole plant of <i>Elephantopus scaber</i> <sup>[1]</sup>, is a sesquiterpene lactone. Scabertopin has been found to be prominent anticancer constituents <sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Siamenoside I</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0612</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Siamenoside I is one of the mogrosides that has several kinds of bioactivities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Squalene</b> (Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1214</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Transcroctin</b> (trans-Crocetin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2072</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Transcroctin (trans-Crocetin), extracted from saffron (<i>Crocus sativus</i> L.), acts as an <b>NMDA receptor</b> antagonist with high affinity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

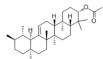
<p><b>Transcroctin meglumine salt</b> (trans-Crocetin meglumine salt) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-42937</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Transcroctin meglumine salt, extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an <b>NMDA receptor</b> antagonist with high affinity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tripterin</b> (Celastrol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13067</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tripterin (Celastrol) is a <b>proteasome</b> inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified <b>20S proteasome</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.5 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Triptolide</b> (PG490) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32735</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative effects. Triptolide is a <b>NF-κB</b> activation inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Triptonide</b> (NSC 165677; PG 492) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32736</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Triptonide(NSC 165677; PG 492), extracted from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook, inhibited the proliferation of mouse splenocytes induced by suboptimal concentration of concanavalin A or lipopolysaccharide at concentrations of 0.02, 0.1, and 0.5 mg/ml.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Triptophenolide</b> (Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0475</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Triptophenolide can remarkably inhibit the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction induced by DNCB and BSA; and diminished the peripheral blood ANAE+lymphocytes...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tubeimoside I</b> (Tubeimoside-I; Lobatoside-H) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0890</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tubeimoside I(Lobatoside-H) is an extract from Chinese herbal medicine Bolbostemma paniculatum (MAXIM.) FRANQUET (Cucurbitaceae) has been shown as a potent anti-tumor agent for a variety of human cancers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tubeimoside II</b> (Tubeimoside-B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0891</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tubeimoside II(Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ursolic acid</b> (Prunol; Urson; Malol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0140</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ursolic acid (Prunol) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ursolic acid</b> (3-Ketoursolic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1486</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ursolic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways. In vitro: Ursolic acid is important in the induction of apoptosis via AKT/NF-κB signaling suppression in T24 human bladder cancer cells and this occurs in a dose-dependent...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Wilforlide A</b> (Regelide; Abruslactone A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0476</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Wilforlide A is a natural product, separated from the ethanolic extract of tripterygium wilfordii.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

### $\alpha$ -Amyrin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2842

**Bioactivity:**  $\alpha$ -Amyrin acetate, a natural triterpenoid, has anti-inflammatory activity, antispasmodic profile and the relaxant effect <sup>[1] [2]</sup>.

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



### $\beta$ -Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0411

**Bioactivity:**  $\beta$ -Carotene (Provitamin A) is an organic compound and classified as a terpenoid. It is a precursor (inactive form) of vitamin A.

**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
50 mg, 100 mg



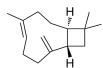
### $\beta$ -Caryophyllene ((-)-trans-Caryophyllene;

(-)- $\beta$ -caryophyllene; (-)-(E)-Caryophyllene)

Cat. No.: HY-N1415

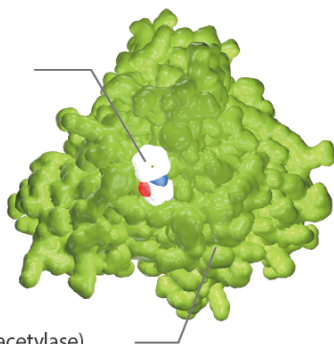
**Bioactivity:**  $\beta$ -Caryophyllene is a **CB2 receptor** agonist.

**Purity:** 94.40%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 mg



# Steroids

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

steroid hormone receptors.

A steroid is an organic compound with four rings arranged in a specific molecular configuration, composed of seventeen carbon atoms, bonded in four "fused" rings: three six-member cyclohexane rings (rings A, B and C in the first illustration) and one five-member cyclopentane ring (the D ring). Hundreds of steroids are found in plants, animals and fungi. Examples include the dietary lipid cholesterol, the sex hormones estradiol and testosterone and the anti-inflammatory drug dexamethasone. Steroids have two principal biological functions: certain steroids (such as cholesterol) are important components of cell membranes which alter membrane fluidity, and many steroids are signaling molecules which activate

## Steroids Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>(20S)-Protopanaxadiol</b> (20-Epiptopropanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0797</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (20S)-Protopanaxadiol (20-Epiptopropanaxadiol) is an aglycon metabolic derivative of the protopanaxadiol-type ginseng saponin; apoptosis inducer. IC50 value: Target: apoptosis inducer (20S)-Protopanaxadiol was used to induce cytotoxicity for two human glioma cell lines, SF188 and U87MG. For the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(20S)-Protopanaxatriol</b> (20(S)-APPT; g-PPT) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0835</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (20S)-Protopanaxatriol is a metabolite of ginsenoside, works through the <b>glucocorticoid receptor (GR)</b> and <b>oestrogen receptor (ER)</b>, and is also a <b>LXRα</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone</b> (11β-Hydroxyprogesterone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2337</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone is a potent inhibitors of <b>11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase</b>; also activates human mineralocorticoid receptor in COS-7 cells with an <b>ED<sub>50</sub></b> of 10 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Methoxyestradiol</b> (2-ME2; NSC-659853) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12033</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Methoxyestradiol is an <b>angiogenesis</b> inhibitor and <b>apoptosis</b> inducer with potent antineoplastic activity. 2-Methoxyestradiol also destabilize <b>microtubules</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2-Methoxyestrone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113252</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Methoxyestrone is a methoxylated catechol estrogen and metabolite of estrone, with a pKa of 10.81.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-O-Acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone</b> (20-Hydroxyecdysone 2-acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6640</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-O-Acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone, an ecdysterones in insects and terrestrial plants, inhibits amyloid-β<sub>42</sub> (Aβ<sub>42</sub>)-induced cytotoxicity. 2-O-Acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone could decrease Aβ oligomer formation through promotion of fibrogenes...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 
<p><b>24-Hydroxycholesterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2370</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 24-Hydroxycholesterol is a natural sterol, which serves as a positive allosteric modulator of <b>N-Methyl-d-Aspartate (NMDA) receptorsR</b>, and a potent activator of the transcription factors <b>LXR</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>25-Hydroxycholesterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113134</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 25-Hydroxycholesterol is a metabolite of cholesterol that is produced and secreted by macrophages in response to Toll-like receptor (TLR) activation. 25-hydroxycholesterol is a potent (EC<sub>50</sub>≈65 nM) and selective suppressor of IgA production by B cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>5α-Cholestan-3β-ol</b> (5α-Cholestanol; Dihydrocholesterol; NSC 18188) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107819</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5α-Cholestan-3β-ol is a derivitized steroid compound, which is isolated from the testes of White Carneau pigeons.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5α-Pregnane-3β,6α-diol-20-one</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109564</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5α-Pregnane-3β,6α-diol-20-one is a mitogenic metabolite of progesterone, and it can be produced in starved androgen-responsive prostate cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

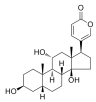
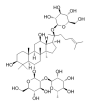







<p><b>7-Dehydrocholesterol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113279</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-Dehydrocholesterol is biosynthetic precursor of cholesterol and vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alisol A</b> (Alisol-A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0853</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol A is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alisol A 24-acetate</b> (Alisol-A 24-acetate; Alisol A 24-monoacetate; Alisol A monoacetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0853A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alisol A 24-acetate is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Allopregnanolone</b> (3<math>\alpha</math>,5<math>\alpha</math>-THP; SAGE-547; Brexanolone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101107</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Allopregnanolone is a progesterone metabolite. Allopregnanolone is an allosteric modulator of the <b>GABA</b> receptor. Used to treat postpartum depression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alpha-Estradiol</b> (Alfatradiol; Epiestradiol; Epiestrol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0141A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alpha-Estradiol is a weak estrogen and a <b>5<math>\alpha</math>-reductase</b> inhibitor which is used as a topical medication in the treatment of androgenic alopecia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Androsterone</b> (5<math>\alpha</math>-Androstan-3<math>\alpha</math>-ol-17-one)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0933</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Androsterone is a metabolic product of testosterone and can activate <b>Farnesoid X Receptor ( FXR)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 250 mg</p> 
<p><b>Arenobufagin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0876</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arenobufagin is a natural bufadienolide from toad venom; has potent antineoplastic activity against HCC HepG2 cells as well as corresponding multidrug-resistant HepG2/ADM cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Beta-Sitosterol</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Sitosterol; 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0171</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Beta-Sitosterol weakly inhibits porcine pancreatic lipase (PPL) activity. Sitosterol is an important compound extracted from the leaves of Aloe vera.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Brassinolide</b> (Brassin lactone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0273</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Brassinolide is a predominant plant growth modulator that regulate plant cell elongation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bufalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0877</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bufalin is an active component isolated from Chan Su, acts as a potent <b>Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase</b> inhibitor, binds to the subunit <math>\alpha</math>1, <math>\alpha</math>2 and <math>\alpha</math>3, with <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> of 42.5, 45 and 40 nM, respectively <sup>[1]</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>. Anti-cancer activity <sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Bufotalin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0878</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bufotalin is a cardiotoxic bufanolide steroid, cardiac glycoside analogue, secreted by a number of toad species; a novel anti-osteoblastoma agent. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: bufotalin induced osteoblastoma cell death and apoptosis in dose- and time-dependent manners. Further, bufotalin induced...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Campesterol</b> (24R)-5-Ergosten-3β-ol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1459</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Campesterol is a plant sterol with cholesterol lowering and anticarcinogenic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cholesterol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0322</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cholesterol is the major sterol in mammals, and its importance in fundamental cellular processes is becoming more appreciated. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: GT1-7 hypothalamic cells subjected to cholesterol depletion in vitro produced 20-31% reductions in cellular cholesterol content, similar to...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cholesterol myristate</b> (Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2338</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the <b>nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, GABAA receptor</b>, and the inward-rectifier <b>potassium ion channel</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cimiracemoside D</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0900</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cimiracemoside D is a natural product found in Actaea racemosa with unknown details.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cinobufagin</b> (Cinobufagine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0421</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cinobufagin, a kind of Chinese materia medica with antitumor effect, is widely used in clinical practice, especially in anti-liver cancer. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Cinobufagin inhibited proliferation of cancer cells at doses of 0.1, 1, or 10 μM after 2-4 days of culture. Cytotoxicity of cinobufagin...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Corticosterone (17-Deoxycortisol; 11β,21-Dihydroxyprogesterone; Kendall's compound B)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1618</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corticosterone is an adrenocortical steroid that has modest but significant activities as a mineralocorticoid and a glucocorticoid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone; Kendall's compound E)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17461</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cortisone is a 21-carbon steroid hormone. Cortisone is one of the main hormones released by the adrenal gland in response to stress. Target In chemical structure, it is a corticosteroid closely related to cortisol. It is used to treat a variety of ailments and can be administered intravenously,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cortisone acetate (Cortisone 21-acetate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17461A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cortisone acetate (17-hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone), a 21-carbon steroid hormone, is one of the main hormones released by the adrenal gland in response to stress. IC50 Value: Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor in vitro: Cortisone suppressed this apoptosis at a concentration range of 1-10,000...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cyclopamine</b> (11-Deoxojervine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17024</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cyclopamine is a <b>Hedgehog (Hh)</b> pathway antagonist with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 46 nM in the Hh cell assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 









<p><b>Daucosterol</b> (Eleutheroside A; <math>\beta</math>-Sitosterol <math>\beta</math>-D-glucoside) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0410</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Daucosterol is a natural sterolin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 81.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dehydroisoandrosterone 3-acetate</b> (Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate; DHEA acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1405</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate is a testosterone/estrogen precursor and known modulator of vertebrate aggression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Deltonin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2283</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deltonin, a steroidal saponin, isolated from <i>Dioscorea zingiberensis</i> Wright, with antitumor activity; Deltonin inhibits <b>ERK1/2</b> and <b>AKT</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Deoxycholic acid</b> (Cholanoic Acid; Desoxycholic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0593</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deoxycholic acid is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor <b>TGR5</b> that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Deoxycorticosterone acetate</b> (11-Deoxycorticosterone acetate; DOC acetate; Cortexone acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1472</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deoxycorticosterone acetate is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as a precursor to aldosterone.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Desacetylcino bufagin</b> (Deacetylino bufagin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0881</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Desacetylcino bufagin is a natural compound used for microbial transformation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Desacetylcino bufotalin</b> (Deacetylcino bufotalin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0882</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Desacetylcino bufotalin is a natural compound; apoptosis inducer and shows the marked inhibition effect to HepG2 cells and the IC50 value is 0.0279 <math>\mu</math>mol/ml.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>DHEA</b> (Prasterone; Dehydroisoandrosterone; Dehydroepiandrosterone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14650</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DHEA (Prasterone) is one of the most abundant steroid hormones. DHEA (Prasterone) mediates its action via multiple signaling pathways involving specific membrane receptors and via transformation into androgen and estrogen derivatives (e.g., androgens, estrogens, <math>7\alpha</math> and <math>7\beta</math> DHEA, and <math>7\alpha</math> and <math>7\beta</math>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Digitoxin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1357</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Digitoxin is an effective <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+</math>-ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Digoxin</b> (12<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxydigitoxin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1049</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Digoxin is a potent inhibitor of <math>\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+</math>-ATPase, clinically used to treat arrhythmia and heart failure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Dinoprost</b> (Prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub><math>\alpha</math>; PGF<sub>2</sub><math>\alpha</math>) Cat. No.: HY-12956</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dinoprost(Prostaglandin F<sub>2</sub><math>\alpha</math>) is a naturally occurring prostaglandin used in medicine to induce labor and as an abortifacient.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dioscin</b> (Collettside III; CCRIS 4123) Cat. No.: HY-N0124</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dioscin(CCRIS 4123; Collettside III) is a natural steroid saponin derived from several plants, showing potent anti-cancer effect against a variety of tumor cell lines. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer agent in vitro: dioscin (1, 2 and 4 <math>\mu</math>mol/L) could significantly inhibit the viability of LNCaP...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Diosgenin</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0177</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Diosgenin, a steroidal saponin, can inhibit <b>STAT3</b> signaling pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epiandrosterone</b> (3<math>\beta</math>-Androsterone; trans-Androsterone; iso-Androsterone) Cat. No.: HY-I0352</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epiandrosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic activity. Epiandrosterone is naturally produced by the enzyme 5<math>\alpha</math>-reductase from the adrenal hormone DHEA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Epibrassinolide</b> (24-Epibrassinolide; B1105; BP55) Cat. No.: HY-N0848</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epibrassinolide is a natural brassinosteroid (BR) derivative, is a plant regulator with a similar structure to mammalian steroids. Epibrassinolide is a potential <b>apoptotic inducer</b> in various cancer cells without affecting the non-tumor cell growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ercalcidiol</b> (25-hydroxy Vitamin D<sub>2</sub>) Cat. No.: HY-32349</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of <b>vitamin D<sub>2</sub></b>, is regarded as an indicator of vitamin D nutritional status.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ergosterol</b> (Ergosterin; Provitamin D; Provitamin D<sub>2</sub>) Cat. No.: HY-N0181</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ergosterol is the primary sterol found in fungi, with antioxidative, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Estradiol</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Estradiol; E<sub>2</sub>; 17<math>\beta</math>-Estradiol; 17<math>\beta</math>-Oestradiol) Cat. No.: HY-B0141</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Estradiol is a steroid sex hormone vital to the maintenance of fertility and secondary sexual characteristics in females.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Estrone</b> (E<sub>1</sub>; Oestrone) Cat. No.: HY-B0234</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Estrone is an estrogenic hormone. Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR Estrone (E<sub>1</sub>) is an estrogenic hormone secreted by the ovary as well as adipose tissue with the chemical name of 3-hydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-17-one and the chemical formula C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Estrone is one of several natural estrogens,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Ethinyl Estradiol</b> (17<math>\alpha</math>-Ethinylestradiol; Ethinylestradiol) Cat. No.: HY-B0216</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ethinyl estradiol is an orally bio-active estrogen used in almost all modern formulations of combined oral contraceptive pills. Target: Estrogen Receptor Ethinyl estradiol (EE), also sometimes written as ethinylestradiol, ethynyl estradiol, or ethinyl estradiol, is a derivative of 17<math>\beta</math>-estradiol (E<sub>2</sub>), the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p><b>Gamabufotalin</b> (Gamabufagin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0883</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gamabufotalin (Gamabufagin), a major bufadienolide of Chansu, has been used for cancer therapy due to its desirable metabolic stability and less adverse effect. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Gamabufotalin (CS-6) strongly suppressed COX-2 expression by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IKK<math>\beta</math> via...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ginsenoside Re</b> (Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0044</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decreases the <math>\beta</math>-amyloid protein (<math>\beta</math>). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition of <b>JNK</b> and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glycochenodeoxycholic acid</b> (Chenodeoxycholyglycine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2334</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycochenodeoxycholic acid is a bile salt formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine; used to induce hepatocyte apoptosis in research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Glycodeoxycholate Sodium</b> (Sodium glycydeoxycholate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1427</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycodeoxycholate Sodium is a bile salt.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gypenoside XVII</b> (Gynosaponin S) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0553</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gypenoside XVII, a novel phytoestrogen belonging to the gypenosides, can activate <b>estrogen receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydrocortisone</b> (Cortisol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0583</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydrocortisone is a steroid hormone or glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Hydoxychoolic acid</b> (HDCA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0169</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydoxychoolic acid is a secondary bile acid formed in the small intestine by the gut flora, and acts as a <b>TGR5 (GPCR19)</b> agonist, with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 31.6 <math>\mu</math>M in CHO cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lanatoside C</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1030</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lanatoside C is a cardiac glycoside, can be used in the treatment of congestive heart failure and cardiac arrhythmia. Lanatoside C has an IC50 of 0.19 <math>\mu</math>M for dengue virus infection in HuH-7 cells. Target: in vitro: Dose-dependent reduction in dengue viral RNA and viral...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lanosterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W020033</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lanosterol is a key triterpenoid intermediate in the biosynthesis of Cholesterol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lathosterol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113486</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lathosterol is a cholesterol-like molecule. Serum Lathosterol concentration is an indicator of whole-body cholesterol synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Methyl protodioscin</b> (NSC-698790; Smilax saponin B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0863</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl protodioscin(NSC-698790) is a furostanol bisglycoside with antitumor properties; shows to reduce proliferation, cause cell cycle arrest.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nestoron</b> (Elcometrine; Nestorone; ST-1435) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13071</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nestoron(ST1435; Elcometrine) is a 19-norprogesterone derivative and steroidal progestin which is used as a hormonal contraceptive; a high-affinity agonist of the progesterone receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pinoresinol Diglucoside</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0657</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Prednisone</b> (Dehydrocortisone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0214</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound. Target: Others Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid drug that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant drug. It is used to treat certain inflammatory diseases (such as...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Pregnenolone</b> (Arthenolone; 3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0151</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pregnenolone acts as a signaling-specific inhibitor of <b>cannabinoid CB1 receptor</b>, reduces several effects of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Progesterone</b> (Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0437</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Progesterone is a steroid hormone that regulates the menstrual cycle and is crucial for pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Protodioscin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0799</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Protodioscin, a major steroidal saponin in Dioscorea rhizome, has been shown to exhibit multiple biological actions, such as anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-cancer, sexual effects and cardiovascular properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pseudobufarenogin</b> (ψ-Bufarenogin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0879</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pseudobufarenogin is a natural compound extracted from toad species with unknown details.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Resibufogenin</b> (Bufogenin; Recibufogenin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0815</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Resibufogenin, a component of huachansu, has been shown to exhibit the anti-proliferative effect against cancer cells, and this may be attributed to the degradation of cyclin D1 caused by the activation of GSK-3β.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sarsasapogenin</b> (Parigenin; Sarsagenin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0073</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sarsasapogenin is a saponin from the Chinese medical herb Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Stigmastanol</b> Cat. No.: HY-113494</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stigmastanol is a phytosterol found in a variety of plant sources.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stigmasterol (Stigmasterin)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0131</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stigmasterol is a plant sterol which has been focused on the cholesterol-lowering activity and is valued as an anti-stiffness factor in the therapy of rheumatic diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate</b> Cat. No.: HY-111769</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate is a bile salt found in urine [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholytaurine)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N2027</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taurochenodeoxycholic acid is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Taurocholic acid (N-Cholytaurine; NSC 25505)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B1788</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taurocholic acid is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taurocholic Acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurocholate hydrate)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B1131</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taurocholic Acid sodium hydrate is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg</p> 
<p><b>Telocinobufagin (Telobufotoxin; Telocinobufogenin)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0885</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Telocinobufagin is one of anti-hepatoma constituent in Venenum Bufonis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tenacissoside H (Tenacissimoside C)</b> Cat. No.: HY-N0670</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tenacissoside H is a Chinese medicine monomer extracted, isolated from Caulis Marsdeniae Tenacissimae.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ursodiol (Ursodeoxycholic acid; UDCS)</b> Cat. No.: HY-13771</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ursodiol reduces cholesterol absorption and is used to dissolve gallstones. Target: Others Ursodiol, also known as ursodeoxycholic acid and the abbreviation UDCA, is one of the secondary bile acids, which are metabolic byproducts of intestinal bacteria. The drug reduces cholesterol absorption...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalcio)</b> Cat. No.: HY-76542</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol) is a form of vitamin D, used as a vitamin D supplement. Target: Ergocalciferol is a secosteroid formed by a photochemical bond breaking of a steroid, specifically, by the action of ultraviolet light on ergosterol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 

### Withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2065

**Bioactivity:** Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from *Withania somnifera*, inhibits **NF- $\kappa$ B** activation and targets **vimentin**, with potent antiinflammatory and anticancer activities.

**Purity:** 99.92%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
1 mg, 5 mg



### $\gamma$ -Oryzanol

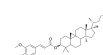
Cat. No.: HY-B2194

**Bioactivity:**  $\gamma$ -Oryzanol is a potent **DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs)** inhibitor in the striatum of mice.  $\gamma$ -Oryzanol significantly inhibits the activities of **DNMT1** ( $IC_{50}$ =3.2  $\mu$ M), **DNMT3a** ( $IC_{50}$ =22.3  $\mu$ M).

**Purity:** 95.0%

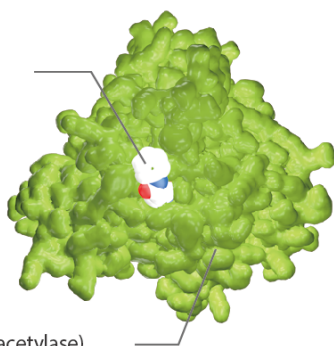
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
1 g



# Alkaloid

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)

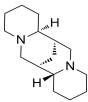
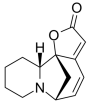
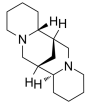


HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

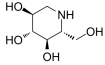
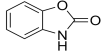



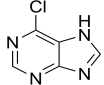

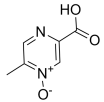

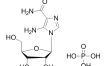
Alkaloids are a group of naturally occurring chemical compounds that mostly contain basic nitrogen atoms, produced by a large variety of organisms including bacteria, fungi, plants, and animals. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Compounds like amino acid peptides, proteins, nucleotides, nucleic acid, amines, and antibiotics are usually not called alkaloids. Alkaloids have a wide range of pharmacological activities including antimalarial, antiasthma, anticancer, cholinomimetic, vasodilatory, antiarrhythmic, analgesic, antibacterial, and antihyperglycemic activities. Many have found use in traditional or modern medicine, or as starting points for drug discovery. Other

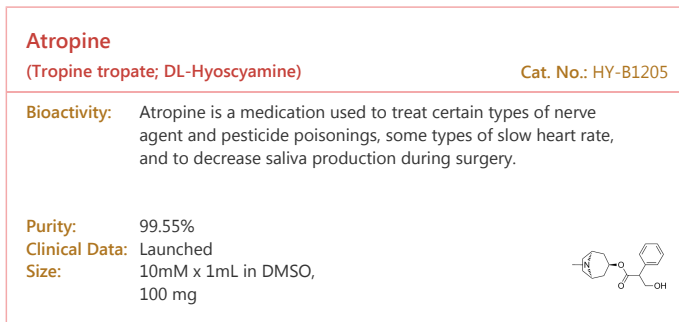
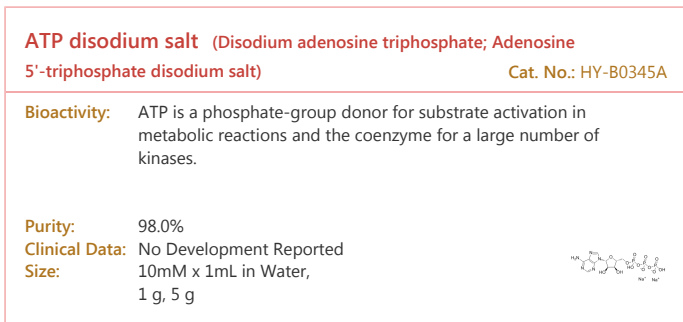
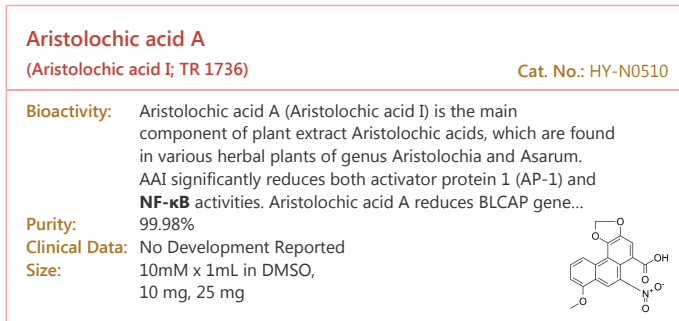
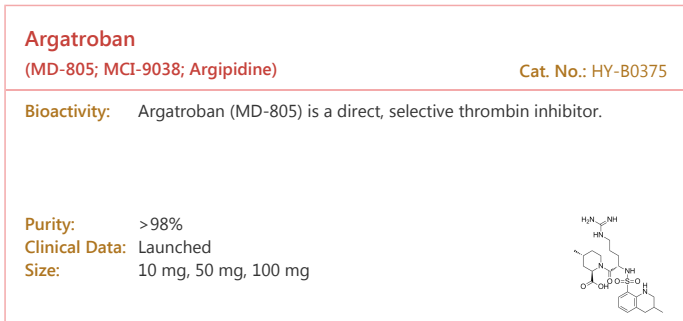
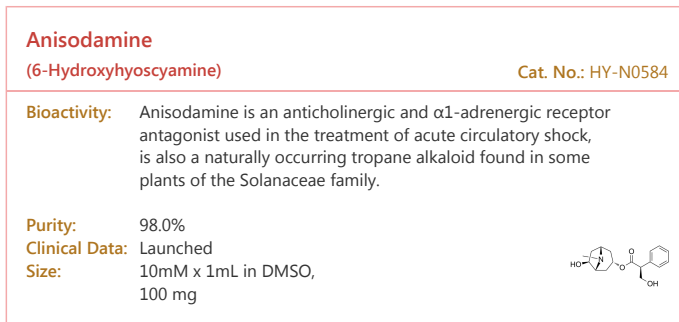
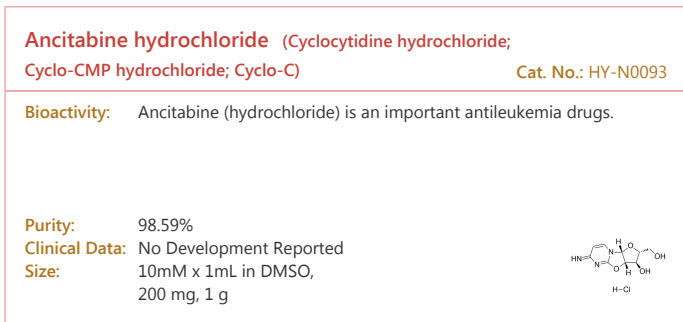
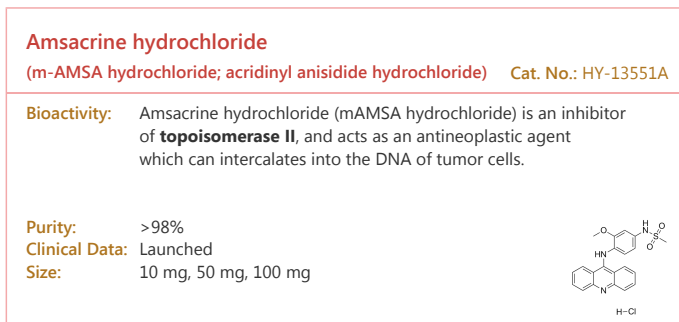
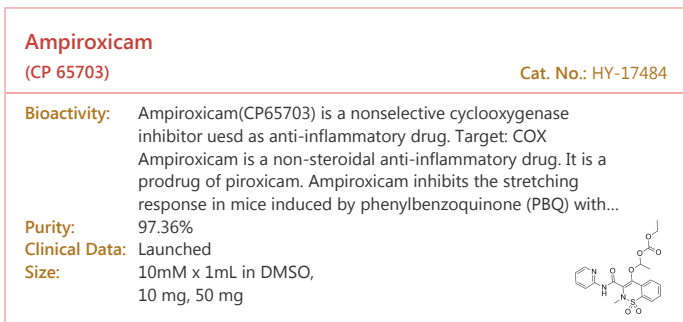
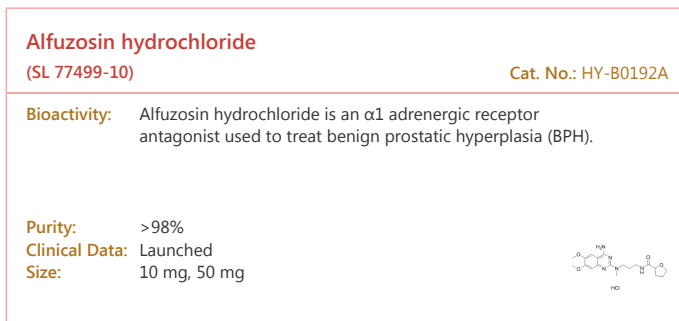
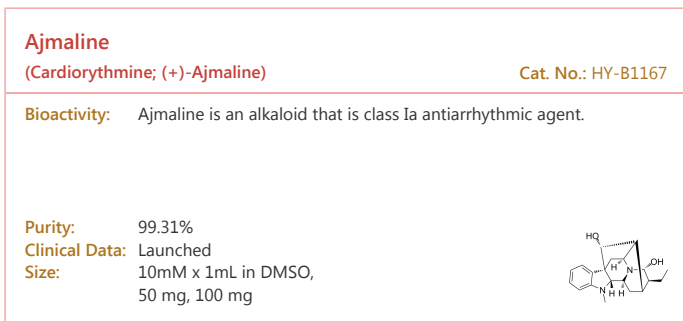
alkaloids possess psychotropic and stimulant activities, and have been used in entheogenic rituals or as recreational drugs. Alkaloids can be toxic too. Although alkaloids act on a diversity of metabolic systems in humans and other animals, they almost uniformly evoke a bitter taste.

## Alkaloid Inhibitors & Modulators

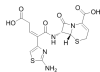
<p><b>(+)-Bicuculline</b> (d-Bicuculline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0219</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-Bicuculline is a light-sensitive competitive antagonist of <b>GABA-A receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-Sparteine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008350</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid acting as a ganglionic blocking agent. (+)-Sparteine competitively blocks <b>nicotinic ACh receptor</b> in the neurons.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(+)-Viroallosecurinine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5002</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-Viroallosecurinine, isolated from <i>Securinega virosa</i> as a cytotoxic alkaloid, exhibits a MIC of 0.48 µg/mL for <i>Ps. Aeruginosa</i> and <i>Staph. aureus</i> [1]. Antibacterial activity [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Huperzine A</b> (Huperzine A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17387</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Huperzine A, an active Lycopodium alkaloid extracted from traditional Chinese herb, is a potent, selective and reversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and has been widely used in China for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Securinine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2079</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Securinine is plant-derived alkaloid and also a <b>GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor</b> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Sparteine</b> (-)-Lupinidine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012185</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid isolated from beans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate</b> (-)-Lupinidine (sulfate pentahydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1304</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate ((-)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate) is a class 1a antiarrhythmic agent and a sodium channel blocker. It is an alkaloid, can chelate the bivalents calcium and magnesium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin</b> (10-HCPT; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0095</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin is a clinical therapy agent against hepatoma.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-Nornicotine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040430</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-Nornicotine is a metabolite of nicotine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(±)-Huperzine A</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17388</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Huperzine A, an active Lycopodium alkaloid extracted from traditional Chinese herb, is a potent, selective and reversible acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor and has been widely used in China for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD). IC50 value: Target: AChE Huperzine A exhibited... 98.0%</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 



<p><b>1-Deoxynojirimycin</b> (Duvoglustat) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14860</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Deoxynojirimycin (DNJ, Duvoglustat) is a potent <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase inhibitor, suppresses postprandial blood glucose, thereby possibly preventing diabetes mellitus. Target: <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase 1-Deoxynojirimycin is an <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase inhibitor, most commonly found in mulberry...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Benzoxazolinone</b> (2-Benzoxazolone; 1,3-Benzoxazol-2(3H)-one; 2-Hydroxybenzoxazole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015818</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Benzoxazolinone is an <b>anti-leishmanial</b> agent with an <b>LC<sub>50</sub></b> of 40 <math>\mu</math>g/mL against <i>L. donovani</i> [1]. A building block in chemical synthesis. 1,3-Benzoxazol-2(3H)-one derivatives have antimicrobial activity against a selection of Gram-positi...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxypicolinic acid</b> (Picolinic acid, 3-hydroxy-(6CI,7CI,8CI); 2-Carboxy-3-hydroxypyridine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0030</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxypicolinic acid is a picolinic acid derivative, and belongs to the pyridine family.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>3-Methyladenine</b> (3-MA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19312</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyladenine is a <b>PI3K</b> inhibitor. 3-Methyladenine is a widely used inhibitor of <b>autophagy</b> via its inhibitory effect on class III PI3K.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-Methyluridine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009444</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Methyluridine is a is an endogenous methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>6-Chloropurine</b> (6-Chloro-9H-purine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0247</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Chloropurine is a building block in chemical synthesis. Intermediate in the preparation of 9-alkylpurines and 6-mercaptopurine. Antitumor activities [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Acetylcholine chloride</b> (ACh; ACh chloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0282</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetylcholine (chloride) is a common <b>neurotransmitter</b> found in the central and peripheral nerve system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Acipimox</b> (K-9321) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0283</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acipimox is a niacin derivative used as a hypolipidemic agent. Target: Acipimox is a niacin derivative used as a hypolipidemic agent. It is used in low doses and may have less marked adverse effects, although it is unclear whether the recommended dose is as effective as are standard doses of...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Aconine</b> (Jesaconine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0277</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Aconine inhibits receptor activator of nuclear factor (NF)-<math>\kappa</math>B ligand (RANKL)-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.23%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>AICAR phosphate</b> (Acadesine phosphate; AICA Riboside phosphate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13417A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> AICAR phosphate is an activator of AMP-activated protein kinase ( <b>AMPK</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 



<p><b>Atropine sulfate</b> (Sulfatropinol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1205A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atropine sulfate is a competitive muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Atropine sulfate monohydrate</b> (Atropine sulfate hydrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0394</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Atropine sulfate monohydrate is a competitive muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist. Target: mAChR Atropine is a naturally occurring tropane alkaloid extracted from deadly nightshade (<i>Atropa belladonna</i>), Jimson weed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), mandrake (<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>) and other...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Azaphen</b> (Azafen; Pipofezin hydrochloride; Pipofezine hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0022</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pipofezine(Azafen or Azaphen) is a potent inhibitor of the reuptake of serotonin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Benazepril</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0093</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benazepril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Benfotiamine</b> (S-Benzoylthiamine O-monophosphate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17374</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benfotiamine is a synthetic S-acyl derivative of thiamine (vitamin B1); an antioxidant dietary supplement. IC50 value: Target: Benfotiamine, the lipid-soluble thiamine derivative used as a treatment for diabetic neuropathy, can inhibit three major pathways(the hexosamine pathway, the advanced glycation...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Benzoylaconine</b> (Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0217</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benzoylaconine(Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) is an alkaloid in the Chinese traditional medicine Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (Fuzi).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Benzoylmesaconine</b> (Mesaconine 14-benzoate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0218</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benzoylmesaconine is the most abundant component of Wutou decoction, which is widely used in China because of its therapeutic effect on rheumatoid arthritis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Berbamine dihydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0714A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Berbamine dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of <b>NF-κB</b> activity with remarkable anti-myeloma efficacy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Berberine chloride</b> (Natural Yellow 18 (chloride)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18258</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Berberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an <b>antibiotic</b>. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species ( <b>ROS</b>) generation and inhibits <b>DNA topoisomerase</b>. Antineoplastic properties [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Betaine hydrochloride</b> (Betaine chloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0739</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Betaine hydrochloride is a natural compound found in many foods and also an active methyl-donor which can maintain normal DNA methylation patterns.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 g</p> 

<p><b>Brevianamide F</b> (Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100385</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Brevianamide F, also known as cyclo-(L-Trp-L-Pro), belongs to a class of naturally occurring 2,5-diketopiperazines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Brofaromine</b> (CGP 11305A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13339</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Brofaromine (CGP 11305A) is a <b>monoamine oxidase (MAO)</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.2µM for <b>MAO-A</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Bulleyaconitine A</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0239</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bulleyaconitine A is an analgesic and antiinflammatory drug isolated from Aconitum plants; has several potential targets, including voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cantharidin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0209</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cantharidin, a natural toxin isolated from beetles in the families Meloidae and Oedemeridae, has been reported to be toxic to some pests, including the diamondback moth. IC<sub>50</sub> value: Target: In vitro: A 48 h treatment of human erythrocytes with cantharidin significantly increased the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Capsaicin</b> (E)-Capsaicin; 8-Methyl-N-vanillyl-trans-6-nonenamide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10448</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Capsaicin is a <b>TRPV1</b> agonist with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.29 µM in HEK293 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Catharanthine</b> (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0252</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Catharanthine inhibits nicotinic receptor mediated diaphragm contractions with IC<sub>50</sub> of 59.6 µM. Target: nAChR Catharanthine evokes a concentration-dependent attenuation of carbachol responses in the rat ileum preparation, producing rightward curve displacements and decreases in maximal agonist...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Caulophylline B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6672</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Caulophylline B is a fluorenone alkaloid isolated from the roots of Caulophyllum robustum Maxim, affords a low scavenging effect against DPPH radical [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Cefaclor</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0198</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cefaclor, is a second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria such as pneumonia and infections of the ear, lung, skin, throat, and urinary tract. Target: Antibacterial Cefaclor belongs to the family of antibiotics known as the cephalosporins...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Cefsulodin sodium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13588</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cefsulodin sodium salt hydrate is a third generation β lactam antibiotic and member of the cephems subgroup of antibiotics. Target: Antibacterial The compound displays a mechanism of action like many β lactam antibiotics through inhibition of cell wall synthesis by competitively inhibiting penicillin...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ceftibuten</b> (Sch 39720) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0698</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ceftibuten(Sch39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 










<p><b>Celgosivir</b> (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16134</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) is a novel <math>\alpha</math>-glucosidase I inhibitor, an enzyme that plays a critical role in viral maturation by initiating the processing of the N-linked oligosaccharides of viral envelope glycoproteins.[1]</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cephalotaxen</b> (-)-Cephalotaxine; ZINC19795976) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0838</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cephalotaxine is an antiviral as well as antitumor agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cetirizine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17042</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine, is a major metabolite of hydroxyzine, and a racemic selective H1 receptor inverse agonist used in the treatment of allergies, hay fever, angioedema, and urticaria. IC50 value: Target: Histamine H1 receptor Cetirizine crosses the blood-brain barrier only...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Chelerythrine Chloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12048</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chelerythrine Chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of <b>protein kinase C</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 660 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cinchonidine</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Quinidine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0173</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cinchonidine (<math>\alpha</math>-Quinidine) is a cinchona alkaloid found in Cinchona officinalis and Gongronema latifolium. A building block used in asymmetric synthesis in organic chemistry. Weak inhibitor of <b>serotonin transporter (SERT)</b> with <b>K<sub>s</sub></b> of 330, 4.2, 36, 196, 15 <math>\mu</math>M for dSERT, hSERT, hSERT I172M, hSERT...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cinchonine</b> (8R,9S)-Cinchonine; LA40221) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0152</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cinchonine is a natural compound present in Cinchona bark. Cinchonine activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cinobufotalin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0880</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cinobufotalin is one of the bufadienolides prepared from toad venom; has anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Colchicine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16569</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Colchicine is a <b>tubulin</b> inhibitor and a <b>microtubule</b> disrupting agent. Colchicine inhibits microtubule polymerization with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Columbamine</b> (Columbamin; Dehydroisocorypalmine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0926</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Coptisine</b> (Coptisin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0430</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coptisine is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive <b>IDO</b> inhibitor with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> value of 5.8 <math>\mu</math>M and an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 6.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

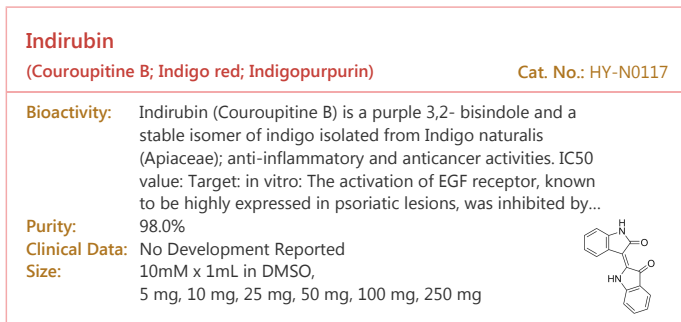
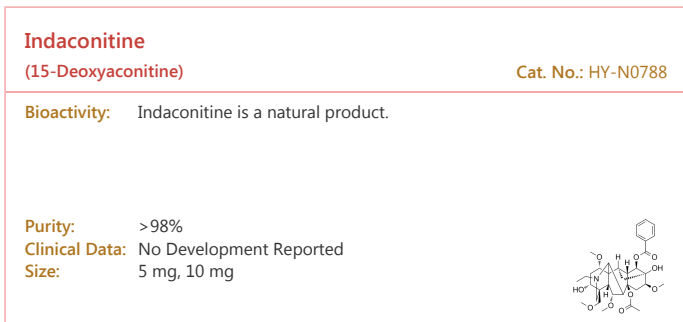
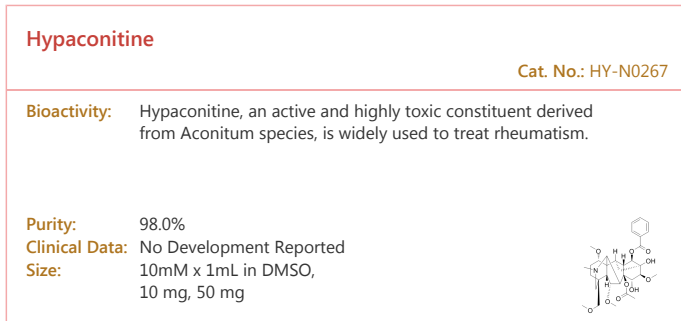
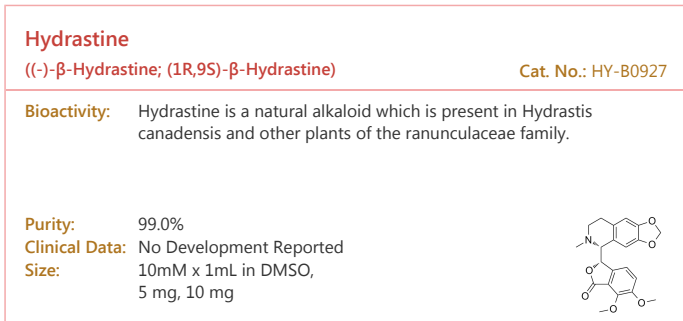
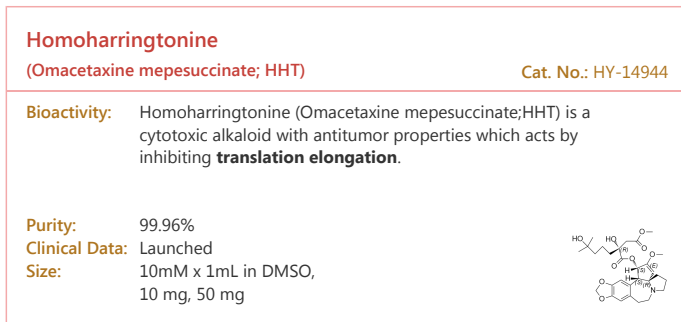
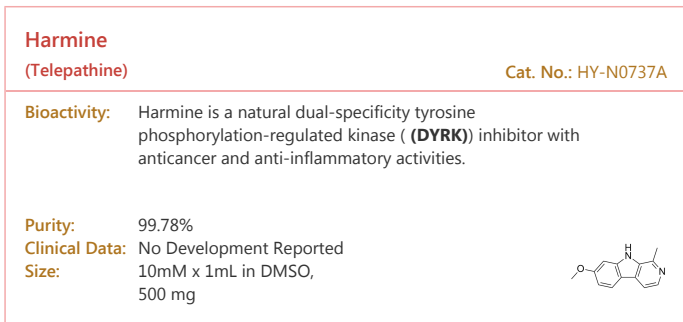
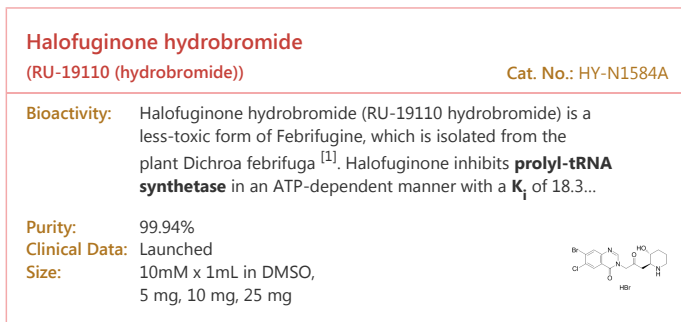
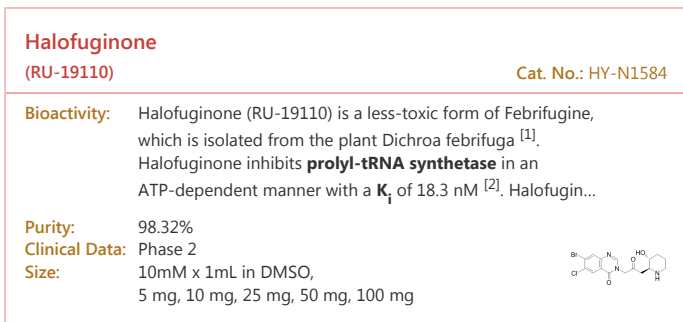
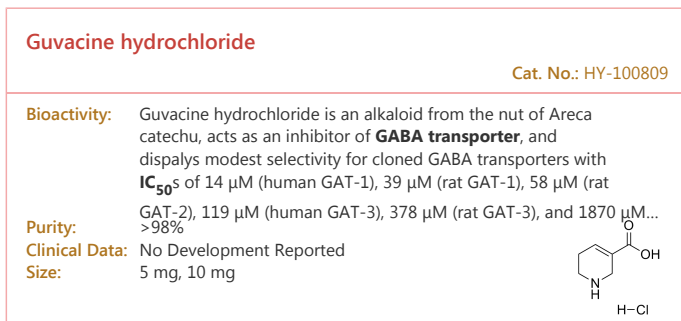
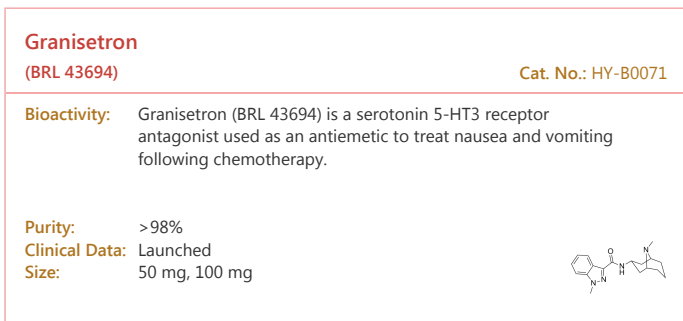
<p><b>Coptisine chloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0736</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive <b>IDO</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> value of 5.8 <math>\mu</math>M and an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 6.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cordycepin</b> (3'-Deoxyadenosine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0262</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cordycepin, which is a nucleoside derivative isolated from Cordyceps, inhibits IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced <b>MMP-1</b> and <b>MMP-3</b> expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs) in a dose-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Corydaline</b> (+)-Corydaline; Corydalin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0923</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corydaline is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor isolated from Corydalis yanhusuo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Corynoxine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0590</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corynoxine, isolated from the hook of Uncaria rhynchophylla, is a potent <b>ERK1/ ERK2</b> inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Corynoxine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0901</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corynoxine is an enantiomer of Corynoxine B; induces autophagy in different neuronal cell lines, including N2a and SHSY-5Y cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Corynoxine B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0901A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Corynoxine B is an oxindole alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Jacks (Gouteng in Chinese); a Beclin-1-dependent autophagy inducer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cotinine</b> (-)-Cotinine; (S)-Cotinine; NIH-10498)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1178</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cotinine is an alkaloid found in tobacco and is also the predominant metabolite of nicotine, used as a biomarker for exposure to tobacco smoke.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Creatinine</b> (NSC13123)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0504</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Creatinine(NSC13123) is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is usually produced at a fairly constant rate by the body. Target: Others Creatinine is a breakdown product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is usually produced at a fairly constant rate by the body...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Cytidine</b> (Cytosine <math>\beta</math>-D-ribose; Cytosine-1-<math>\beta</math>-D-ribofuranoside)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0158</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cytidine is a nucleoside molecule that is formed when cytosine is attached to a ribose ring, cytidine is a component of RNA. Target: Nucleoside antimetabolite/analog Cytidine is a nucleoside molecule that is formed when cytosine is attached to a ribose ring (also known as a ribofuranose) via a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Danofloxacin mesylate</b> (CP 76136-27)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0501</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Danofloxacin Mesylate(CP76136-27 mesylate) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Daurisoline</b> (<i>(R,R)</i>-Daurisoline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0221</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Daurisoline is a <b>hERG</b> inhibitor and also an <b>autophagy</b> blocker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline</b> (13-Methylpalmatine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0674</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid isolated from traditional Chinese herb <i>Corydalis yanhusuo</i> W.T. Wang. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline chloride</b> (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0674A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dehydrocorydaline chloride is an alkaloidal that has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. Dehydrocorydaline chloride can elevate <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Delavirdine</b> (U 90152; BHAP-U 90152) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10571</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Delavirdine(U 90152) is a potent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Detomidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0163</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Detomidine produce dose-dependent sedative and analgesic effects, is a nonnarcotic, synthetic <math>\alpha_2</math>-adrenergic agonist</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dictamine</b> (Dictamnine; Dectamine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0849</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dictamnine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dihydrochelerythrine</b> (12,13-Dihydrochelerythrine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0903</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrochelerythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of <i>Macleaya microcarpa</i>; has antifungal activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrochelerythrine showed the highest antifungal activity against <i>B. cinerea</i> Pers, with 98.32% mycelial growth inhibition at 50 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math>....</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dihydrosanguinarine</b> (13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0902</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrosanguinarine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of <i>Macleaya microcarpa</i>; has antifungal and anticancer activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrosanguinarine showed much less cytotoxicity than sanguinarine: at the highest concentration tested (20 microM) and 24h exposure,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Doxazosin</b> (UK 33274) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0098</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Doxazosin(UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic <math>\alpha_1</math>-adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ecteinasclidin 770</b> (Ecteinasclidine 770; Et-770) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101191</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ecteinasclidin 770 (ET-770) is a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent anti-cancer activities; inhibits U373MG cells with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 4.83 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg</p> 

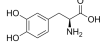
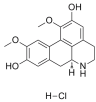
<p><b>Efavirenz</b> (DMP 266; EFV; L-743726) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10572</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Efavirenz is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type <b>HIV-1 reverse transcriptase</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.93 nM and exhibits an <b>IC<sub>95</sub></b> of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ellipticine</b> (NSC 71795) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15753</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ellipticine (NSC 71795) is a potent antineoplastic agent; inhibits <b>DNA topoisomerase II</b> activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ellipticine hydrochloride</b> (NSC 71795 hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15753A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ellipticine (NSC 71795) hydrochloride is a potent antineoplastic agent; inhibits <b>DNA topoisomerase II</b> activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epiberberine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0226</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epiberberine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i>, acts as a potent <b>AChE</b> and <b>BChE</b> inhibitor, and a non-competitive <b>BACE1</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Epiberberine has antioxidant activity, w...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epiberberine chloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0226A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epiberberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i>, acts as a potent <b>AChE</b> and <b>BChE</b> inhibitor, and a non-competitive <b>BACE1</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Epiberberine chloride has antioxidant...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Etimizol</b> (Ethinazole; Ethymisol; Ethymisole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13918</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Etimizol(Ethymisole; Antifine; Ethylnorantifein) was shown to relieve amnesia effectively in the origin of which there is the hypoxic component (hypobaric hypoxia, actinomycin D, mechanical injury of the brain).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Evodiamine</b> (+)-Evodiamine; d-Evodiamine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0114</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Evodiamine is an alkaloid isolated from the fruit of <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i> Benth with diverse biological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity, and antitumor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Fenspiride Hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0027</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fenspiride Hcl is an <math>\alpha</math> adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Flaconitine</b> (Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0276</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Flaconitine is isolated from the ammonium hydroxide wetted root of <i>A.szechenyanum</i> Gay. Flaconitine is considered to be a <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Flupirtine</b> (D 9998) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17001A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Flupirtine(D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 




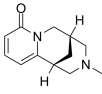

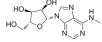

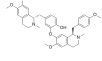

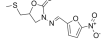

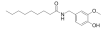
<p><b>Fluvoxamine</b> (DU-23000) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0103</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fluvoxamine (DU-23000) is an antidepressant which functions pharmacologically as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Foresaconitine</b> (Vilmorrianine C) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0851</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Foresaconitine(Vilmorrianine C) is a norditerpenoid alkaloid isolated from the processed tubers of Aconitum carmichaeli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Fosinopril sodium</b> (SQ28555) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0382</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fosinopril Sodium is the ester prodrug of an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor, used for the treatment of hypertension and some types of chronic heart failure. Target: ACE Fosinopril is a phosphinic acid-containing ester prodrug that belongs to the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Fumitremorgin C</b> (12<math>\alpha</math>-Fumitremorgin C) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2143</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective <b>ABCG2/BRCP</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250u g, 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Galanthamine</b> (Galantamine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76299</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 500 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Galanthamine hydrobromide</b> (Galantamine hydrobromide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0009</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Galanthamine hydrobromide is a long-acting, centrally active acetylcholinesterase(AChE) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub> = 410 nM) and allosteric potentiator at neuronal nicotinic ACh receptors. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: 410 nM Target: AChE Galanthamine hydrobromide prevents <math>\beta</math>-amyloid-induced apoptosis in SH-SY5Y and bovine...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gatifloxacin hydrochloride</b> (AM 1155 hydrochloride; BMS 206584-01 hydrochloride; PD 135432 hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10581A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gatifloxacin (hydrochloride) is an antibiotic of the fourth-generation fluoroquinolone family, it inhibits the bacterial enzymes DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Gelsemine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0388</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gelsemine, an alkaloid from the Chinese herb Gelsemium elegans, is effective in mitigating chronic pain. Antinociceptive and hypnotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glycoursodeoxycholic acid</b> (Ursodeoxycholyglycine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1424</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, a acyl glycine and a bile acid-glycine conjugate, is a metabolite of ursodeoxycholic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Gramine</b> (Donaxine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0166</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed [2], acts as an active <b>adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)</b> agonist, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 3.2 and 4.2 <math>\mu</math>M for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively [1]. Gramine is also a human and mo...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 

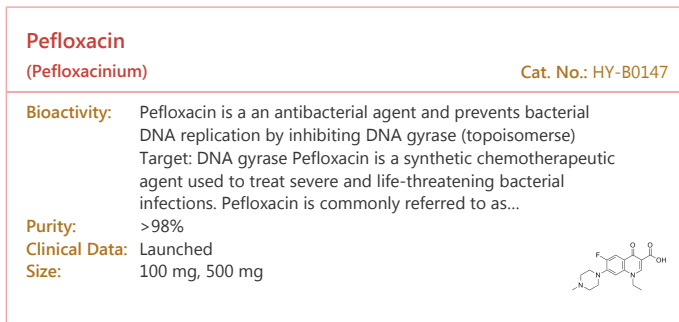
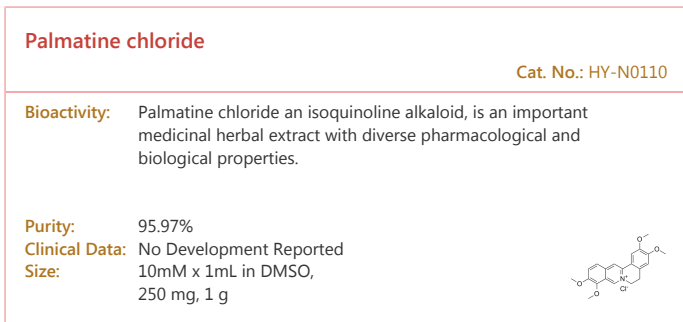
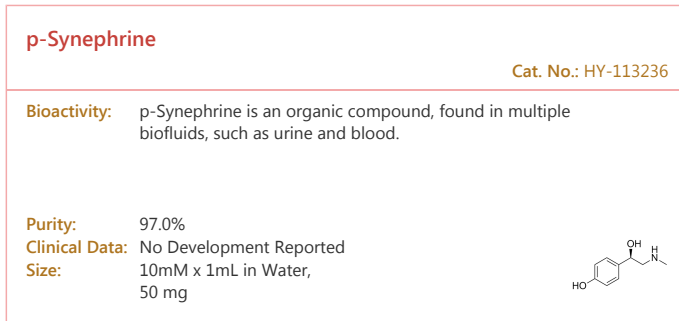
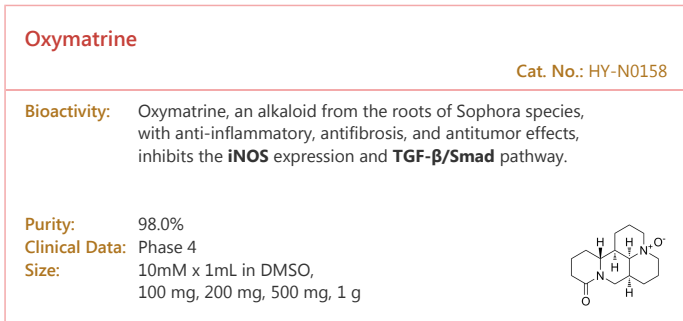
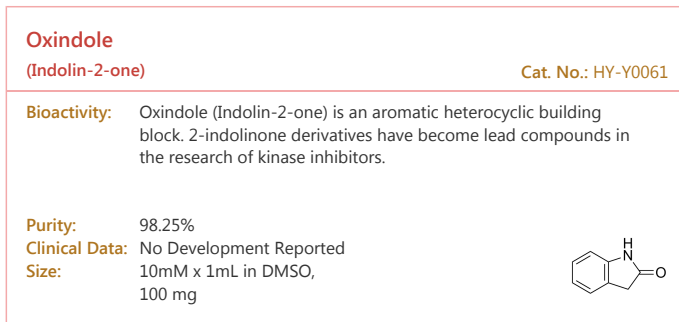
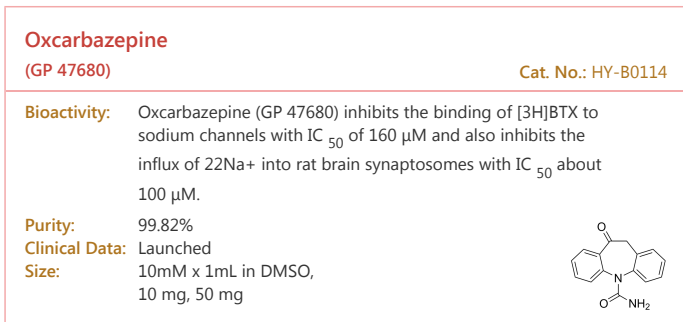
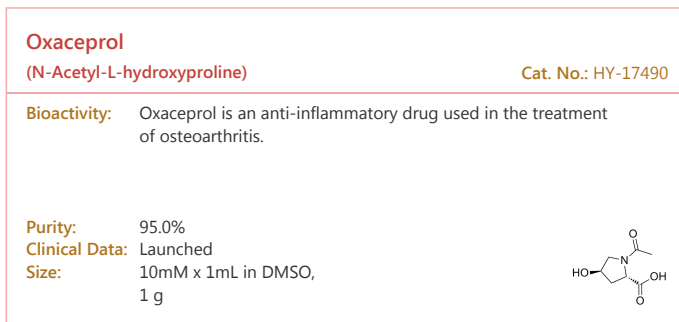
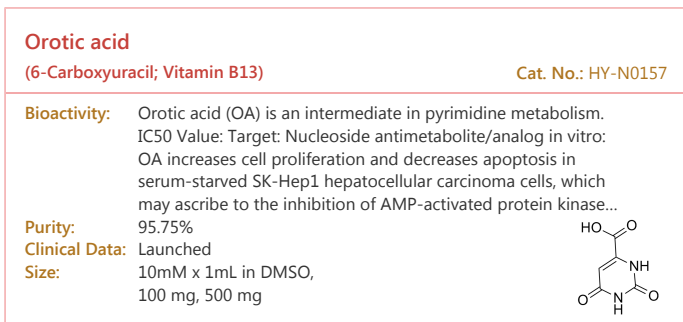
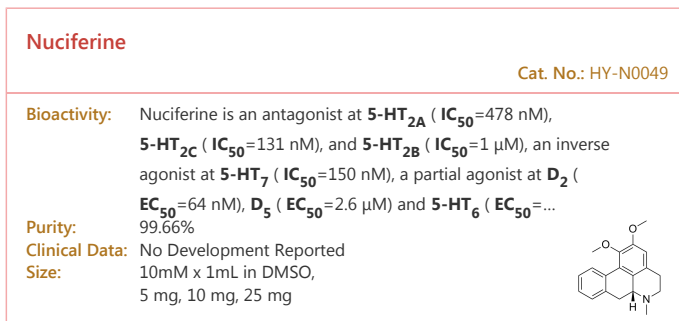
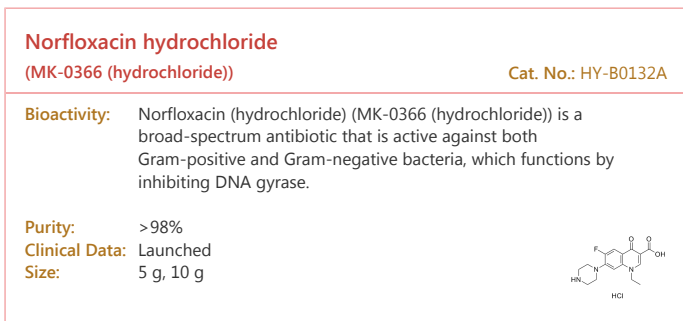


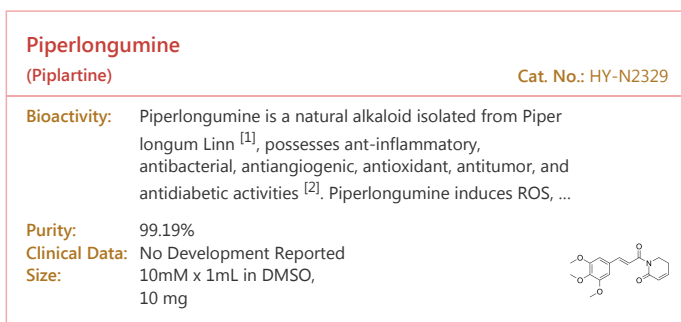
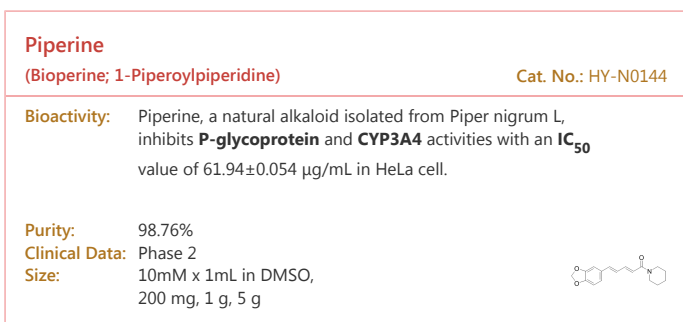
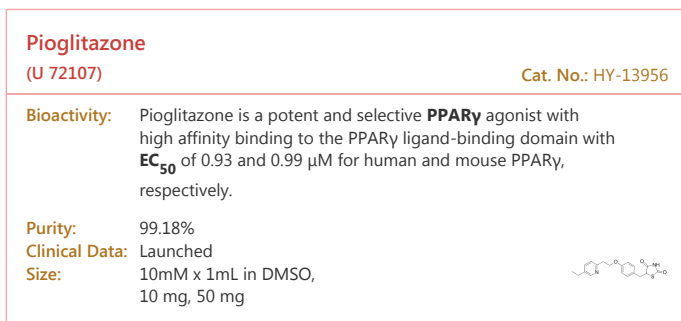
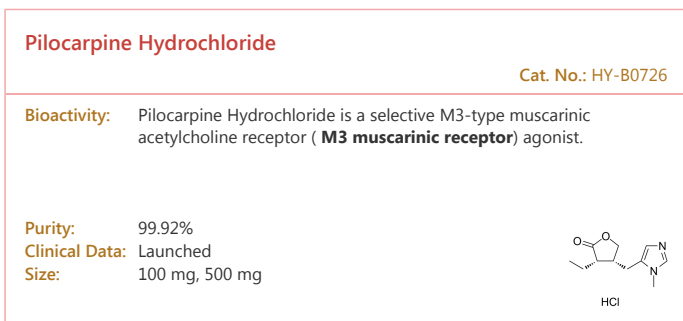
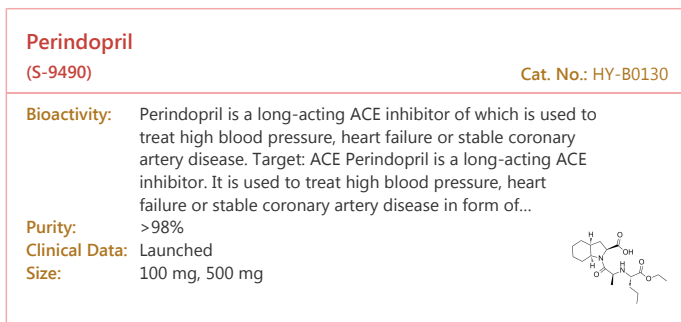
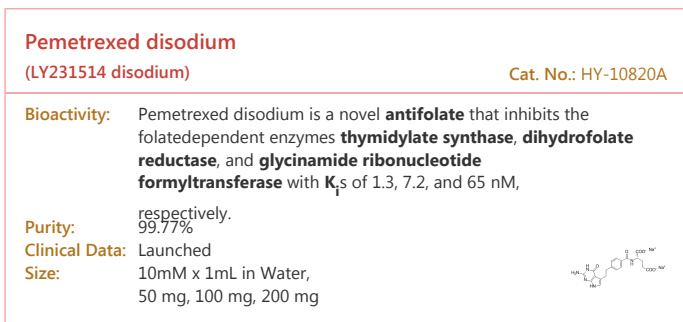
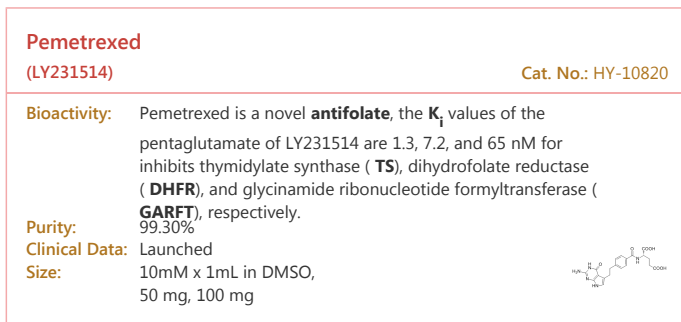
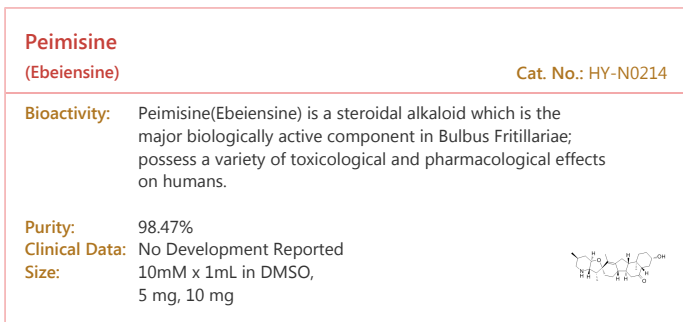
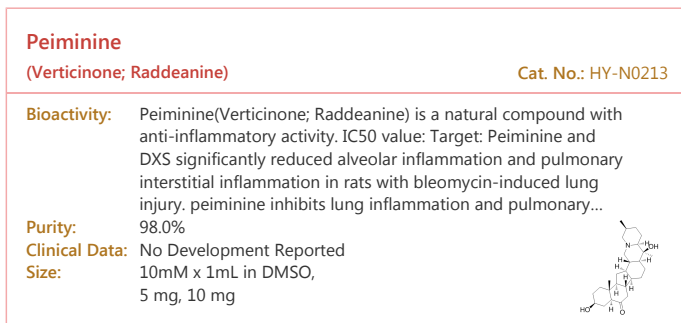
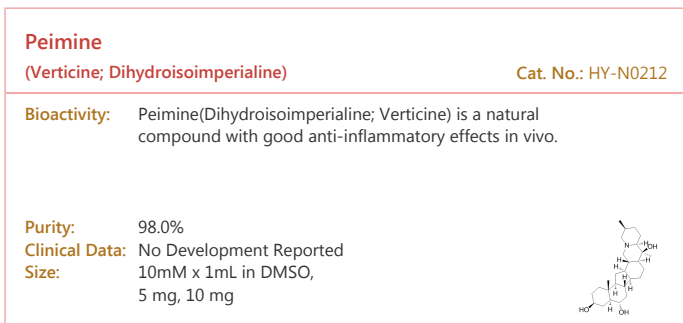
<p><b>Indole-3-butyric acid</b> (3-indolebutyric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0186</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indole-3-butyric acid (3-indolebutyric acid; IBA) is a plant growth auxin and a good rooting agent. It can promote herbs and woody ornamental plant rooting and used for improving fruit rate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Indole-3-carbinol</b> (I3C; 3-Indolemethanol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0170</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activity and also is an <b>Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)</b> agonist, and an inhibitor of <b>WWP1</b> (WW domain-containing ubiquitin E3 ligase 1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Isatin</b> (Indoline-2,3-dione) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0265</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isatin (Indoline-2,3-dione) is a potent inhibitor of <b>monoamine oxidase (MAO)</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3 μM. Also binds to central benzodiazepine receptors (IC<sub>50</sub> against clonazepam, 123 μM)<sup>[1]</sup>. Also acts as an antagonist of b...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isocorynoxine</b> (7-Isocorynoxine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0775</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isocorynoxine, an isorhynchophylline-related alkaloid, exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> receptor-mediated current response with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 72.4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isorhynchophylline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0766</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isorhynchophylline (IRN), an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla, possesses the effects of lowered blood pressure, vasodilatation and protection against ischemia-induced neuronal damage.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isovaleramide</b> (3-Methylbutanamide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1229</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isovaleramide is an active principle on central nervous system from Valeriana pavonii, as an anticonvulsant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Jervine</b> (11-Ketocyclopamine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0836</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Jervine(11-Ketocyclopamine) is a naturally occurring steroidal alkaloid that causes cyclopia by blocking sonic hedgehog(Shh) signaling; Jervine is an inhibitor of Smo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ketanserin tartrate</b> (R41468 tartrate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10562A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ketanserin tartrate is a selective <b>5-HT receptor</b> antagonist. Ketanserin tartrate also blocks hERG current (I<sub>hERG</sub>) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.11 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kinetin</b> (6-Furfuryladenine; N6-Furfuryladenine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0160</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kinetin (N6-furfuryladenine) belongs to a group of plant growth hormones involved in cell division, differentiation and other physiological processes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Koumine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1440</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Koumine is an alkaloid separated from Gelsemium elegans, shows potent anti-tumor activity. Koumine up-regulates the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio and caspase-3 expression in human breast cancer cells<sup>[1]</sup>. Koumine has anxiolytic, antistress...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>L-(+)-Abrine</b> (L-Abrine; L-N-Methyltryptophan; N-<math>\alpha</math>-Methyl-L-tryptophan) Cat. No.: HY-N1436</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-(+)-Abrine, a lethal alkaloid found in <i>Abrus precatorius</i> seeds, is an acute toxic alkaloid and chemical marker for abrin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-DOPA</b> (Levodopa; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine) Cat. No.: HY-N0304</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-DOPA is a natural form of DOPA used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease. L-DOPA is the precursor of dopamine and product of tyrosine hydroxylase. Target: Dopamine Receptor L-DOPA (L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine) is a chemical that is made and used as part of the normal biology of humans, some...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Hyoscyamine</b> (Daturine) Cat. No.: HY-N0471</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Hyoscyamine is a chemical compound, a tropane alkaloid it is the levo-isomer to atropine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Praziquanamine</b> (+)-Praziquanamine) Cat. No.: HY-N1765</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Praziquanamine is a natural product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lappaconitine</b> (+)-Lappaconitine) Cat. No.: HY-N0383</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lappaconitine, isolated from <i>Aconitum sinomontanum</i> Nakai, was characterized as analgesic principle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lappaconitine hydrobromide</b> (Allapinine) Cat. No.: HY-N0118</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lappaconitine hydrobromide, a diterpene alkaloid, is a drug for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lauroilsine hydrochloride</b> (+)-Norboldine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N2352A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lauroilsine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Phoebe formosana</i>, and shows weak anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Leonurine</b> (SCM-198) Cat. No.: HY-N0741</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Leonurine is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Herba leonuri</i>, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Leonurine hydrochloride</b> (SCM-198 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0741A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Leonurine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Herba leonuri</i>, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Levoleucovorin Calcium</b> (Calcium levofolinate; CL307782) Cat. No.: HY-13667</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Levoleucovorin calcium is the calcium salt of Levoleucovorin, which is the enantiomerically active form of folinic acid. IC50 value: Target: Levoleucovorin is used to treat or prevent toxic effects of methotrexate in people who have received methotrexate to treat bone cancer. Levoleucovorin is also used...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g</p> 










<p><b>Ligustrazine hydrochloride</b> (Chuanxiongzine hydrochloride; Tetramethylpyrazine hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0935</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ligustrazine (hydrochloride) is a natural product. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ligustrazine hydrochloride displayed a protection effect on injured ECV304 cells, NOS and NO formation were significantly increased compared with the model group [1]. In vivo:</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>x HCl</p> </div>	<p><b>Lisinopril</b> (MK-521) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18206</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
<p><b>Lobeline hydrochloride</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Lobeline hydrochloride; L-Lobeline hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0979</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lobeline hydrochloride, a nicotinic receptor agonist, acting as a potent antagonist at both <math>\alpha 3\beta 2</math> and <math>\alpha 4\beta 2</math> neuronal nicotinic receptor subtypes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>HCl</p> </div>	<p><b>Lycorine hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0289</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Lycorine (hydrochloride) is VE-cadherin inhibitor, and has IC50 of 1.2<math>\mu</math>M in Hey1B cell. IC50: 1.2<math>\mu</math>M (Hey1B cell)[2] In vitro: Lycorine (hydrochloride) executed an anti-melanoma vasculogenic effect by inhibiting VE-cadherin gene expression in C8161 cells and caused a decrease in cell surface exposure...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  <p>HCl</p> </div>
<p><b>Matrine</b> (Matridin-15-one; Vegard; <math>\alpha</math>-Matrine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0164</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Matrine (Matridin-15-one) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus. It has a variety of pharmacological effects, including anti-cancer effects, and action as a kappa opioid receptor and u-receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p><b>Medetomidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17034</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Medetomidine (Domtor) is a potent, highly selective <math>\alpha 2</math>-adrenoceptor agonist (Ki values are 1.08 and 1750 nM for <math>\alpha 2</math>- and <math>\alpha 1</math>-adrenoceptors respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
<p><b>Meropenem</b> (SM 7338) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13678</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic, which displaying a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p><b>Mesaconitine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0724</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>
<p><b>Mianserin hydrochloride</b> (Org GB 94) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0188A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mianserin hydrochloride is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant. Target: H1 receptor Mianserin is a psychoactive drug of the tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) therapeutic family. It is classified as a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>HCl</p> </div>	<p><b>Moxifloxacin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-66011A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Moxifloxacin is a synthetic fluoroquinolone antibiotic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>

<p><b>N-Benzylpalmitamide</b> (N-Benzylhexadecanamide; Macamide 1) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2365</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Benzylpalmitamide is a macamide isolated from <i>Lepidium meyenii</i>, acts as an inhibitor of <b>fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-Methylcytisine</b> (Caulophylline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0443</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Methylcytisine (Caulophylline), a tricyclic quinolizidine alkaloid, exerts hypoglycaemic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities. N-methylcytisine is a selective ligand of nicotinic receptors of acetylcholine in the central nervous system and has a high affinity (<math>K_d = 50</math> nM) to...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 
<p><b>N-Nornuciferine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2129</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Nornuciferine is an aporphine alkaloid in lotus leaf that significantly inhibits <b>CYP2D6</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_i</math> of 3.76 and 2.34 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>N6-Methyladenosine</b> (6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0086</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Narciclasine</b> (Lycoricidinol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16563</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Narciclasine is a plant growth modulator. Narciclasine modulates the Rho/Rho kinase/LIM kinase/cofilin signaling pathway, greatly increasing GTPase RhoA activity as well as inducing actin stress fiber formation in a RhoA-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Neferine</b> (-)-Neferine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0441</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Nicergoline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0702</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nicergoline is an ergot derivative used to treat senile dementia and other disorders with vascular origins. Target: Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor Nicergoline acts by inhibiting the postsynaptic alpha(1)-adrenoceptors on vascular smooth muscle. This inhibits the vasoconstrictor effect of...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nifuratel</b> (NF 113; SAP 113; Methylmercadone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0059</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nifuratel(NF 113, SAP 113) is a broad antibacterial spectrum agent, which is used as an antibacterial, antifungal, and antiprotozoal (<i>Trichomonas</i>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Nigakinone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2128</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nigakinone is one of the most abundant alkaloids responsible for the major pharmacological activities of <i>Kumu</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nonivamide</b> (Pseudocapsaicin; Pelargonic acid vanillylamide; Nonanoic acid vanillylamide) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17568</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nonivamide is a <math>\kappa</math>-TRPV1 agonist, which exhibits 4d-<math>EC_{50}</math> value of 5.1 mg/L in static toxicity tests.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 










<p><b>Pirmenol hydrochloride</b> (CI-845; (±)-Pirmenol hydrochlorid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100795A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pirmenol hydrochloride inhibits <math>I_{K_{ACh}}</math> by blocking <b>muscarinic receptors</b>. The <math>IC_{50}</math> of Pirmenol for inhibition of Carbachol-induced <math>I_{K_{ACh}}</math> is 0.1 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pizotifen malate</b> (BC-105 (malate); Pizotyline (malate)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0115A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pizotifen (malate) (BC-105 (malate)) is a potent <b>5-HT<sub>2</sub></b> receptor antagonist, with a high affinity for <b>5-HT<sub>1C</sub></b> binding site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prazosin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0193</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Prazosin is an alpha-adrenergic blocker and is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, and panic disorder.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protopine</b> (Corydine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0793</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia. IC50 Value: Target: In vitro: Protopine was found to reduce nitric oxide (NO), cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), and prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)) production by LPS-stimulated Raw 264.7 cells, without a cytotoxic effect. Pre-treatment of...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rauwolscine hydrochloride</b> (<math>\alpha</math>-Yohimbine hydrochloride; Corynanthidine hydrochloride; Isoyohimbine hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12710A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rauwolscine hydrochloride is a potent and specific <b><math>\alpha_2</math> adrenergic</b> receptor antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 12 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Reserpine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0480</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Reserpine is an inhibitor of the <b>vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Reserpine hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0480A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Reserpine hydrochloride is an inhibitor of the <b>vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rhynchophylline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0387</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rhynchophylline, an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria, shows potent inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO production in rat primary microglial cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Roquinimex</b> (Linomide; FCF89; ABR212616) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13743</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Roquinimex (Linomide; PNU212616; ABR212616) is a quinoline derivative immunostimulant which increases NK cell activity and macrophage cytotoxicity; inhibits angiogenesis and reduces the secretion of TNF alpha. IC50 value: Target: TNF alpha. Prophylactic administration of DSS-treated mice with...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rotundine</b> ((-)-Tetrahydropalmatine; L-Tetrahydropalmatine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0096</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rotundine is an antagonist of <b>dopamine D1, D2 and D3 receptors</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 166 nM, 1.4 <math>\mu</math>M and 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Rotundine is also an antagonist of <b>5-HT<sub>1A</sub></b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 370 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Rufinamide</b> (CGP 33101; E 2080; RUF 331) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0042</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rufinamide(E 2080; CGP 33101; RUF 331) is a new antiepileptic agent that differs structurally from other antiepileptic drugs and is approved as adjunctive therapy for Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Rutaecarpine</b> (Rutecarpine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0147</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of <i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i>, is an inhibitor of <b>COX-2</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 0.28 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Salsolidine</b> (6,7-Dimethoxy-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-22385</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Salsolidine is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid, acts as a stereoselective competitive <b>MAO A</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sanguinarine</b> (Pseudocheleerythrine; Sanguinarin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0052</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sanguinarine, a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>, can stimulate <b>apoptosis</b> via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sanguinarine chloride</b> (Pseudocheleerythrine chloride; Sanguinarium chloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0052A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sanguinarine chloride, a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>, can stimulate <b>apoptosis</b> via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-<math>\kappa</math>B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Santacruzamate A</b> (CAY-10683) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0931</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Santacruzamate A (CAY-10683) is a potent and selective <b>HDAC2</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 119 pM <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sapropterin dihydrochloride</b> (6R-BH4 dihydrochloride; 6R-Tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0124A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sapropterin dihydrochloride is a synthetic form of BH4 that is approved for the treatment of BH4 responsive PKU.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sauristolactam</b> (Saurolactam) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118482</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sauristolactam, a natural aristolactam isolated from aerial portions of <i>Saururus chinensis</i>, has significant neuroprotective activity against glutamate-induced toxicity in primary cultured rat cortical cells <sup>[1]</sup>. Sauristolactam also inhibits the receptor activator of nuclear factor-<math>\kappa</math>B ligand...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Scopine</b> (6,7-Epoxytropine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0459</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scopine is the metabolite of anisodine, which is a <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenergic receptor agonist and used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Scopolamine</b> (Hyoscine; Scopine (-)-tropate; Scopine tropate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0296</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scopolamine is a high affinity (nM) <b>muscarinic</b> antagonist. <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub></b> receptor-responses are reversibly inhibited by Scopolamine with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.09 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Scopolamine butylbromide</b> (Hyoscine butylbromide; (-)-Scopolamine butylbromide; Butylscopolamine bromide) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0340</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scopolamine butylbromide is a competitive antagonist of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 55.3 ± 4.3 nM. Target: mAChR Scopolamine (USAN), also known as levo-duboisine and hyoscine, sold as Scopoderm, is a tropane alkaloid drug with muscarinic antagonist effects. It is among...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Scopolamine hydrobromide</b> ((-)-Scopolamine hydrobromide; Hyoscine hydrobromide; Scopine hydrobromide) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0296A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Scopolamine hydrobromide is a high affinity (nM) <b>muscarinic</b> antagonist. <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub></b> receptor-responses are reversibly inhibited by Scopolamine with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.09 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Senecionine</b> (Senecionan-11,16-dione, 12-hydroxy-; Aureine; Senecionin) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2560</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Senecionine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from Senecio vulgaris. Senecionine is toxic to animals and humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Setiptiline maleate</b> (MO-8282) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-32329A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Setiptiline is a serotonin receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sinapine</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N5077</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sinapine is an alkaloid from seeds of the cruciferous species which shows favorable biological activities such as antioxidant and radio-protective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sinapine thiocyanate</b> <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0450</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sinapine is an alkaloid from seeds of the cruciferous species which shows favorable biological activities such as antioxidant and radio-protective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.32%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sinomenine hydrochloride</b> (Cucoline hydrochloride) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-15122A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sinomenine hydrochloride is a blocker of the <b>NF-κB</b> activation and also an activator of <b>μ-opioid receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sipeimine</b> (Imperialine) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0696</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sipeimine is a natural product isolated from Fritillaria ussuriensis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Solamargine</b> (Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0069</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Solamargine is a major steroidal alkaloid glycoside extracted from a traditional Chinese medicinal herb, Solanum nigrum L. (SNL); has been shown to inhibit growth and induce apoptosis of various cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Solasodine</b> (Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0068</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Solasodine(Purapuridine) is a poisonous alkaloid chemical compound that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine showed selective cytotoxicity against cervical cancer cell line (HeLa) and human myeloid leukemia cell line (U937). IC<sub>50</sub> Value: 12.17 ± 3.3 μM (Hela cell line)[1] Target:...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Stachydrine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0738</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stachydrine hydrochloride is the major active constituent of Herba Leonuri, which is a potential therapy for cardiovascular diseases [2]. Stachydrine can inhibit the <b>NF-κB</b> signal pathway. Anti-hypertrophic activities [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfapyridine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0212</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sulfapyridine(Dagenan) is a sulfonamide antibacterial.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Sulfathiazole</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0507</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sulfathiazole is an organosulfur compound that has been used as a short-acting sulfa drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Synephrine hydrochloride (Oxedrine hydrochloride)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0132A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Synephrine Hcl(Oxedrine) is an alkaloid; synephrine produces most of its biological effects by acting as an agonist at adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Talipexole (B-HT 920)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0040</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Talipexole (B-HT920) is a dopamine agonist that has been proposed as an antiparkinsonian agent. Target: Dopamine Receptor B-HT920 is a selective alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonist. The effects of B-HT920 have been specified using the alpha-adrenergic antagonists yohimbine and prazosin and the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tandospirone citrate (SM-3997 citrate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0061</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tandospirone citrate is a potent and selective 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist (Ki = 27 nM) that displays selectivity over SR-2, SR-1C, α1, α2, D1 and D2 receptors (Ki values ranging from 1300-41000 nM). IC50 Value: 27±5 nM(Ki) [1] Target: 5-HT1A in vitro: Tandospirone is most potent at the 5-HT1A...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Terazosin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0371</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Terazosin is a selective alpha1-antagonist used for treatment of symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tetrahydroberberine (Canadine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0925</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetrahydroberberine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from corydalis tuber; has micromolar affinity for dopamine D(2) (pK(i) = 6.08) and 5-HT(1A) (pK(i) = 5.38) receptors but moderate to no affinity for other relevant serotonin receptors (5-HT(1B), 5-HT(1D), 5-HT(3), and 5-HT(4)); pK(i) &lt; 5.00).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tetrahydrocoptisine ((RS)-Stylopin; (±)-Stylopin)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0924</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetrahydrocoptisine is an alkaloid compound originally isolated from Corydalis tubers that exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-parasitic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tetrahydropalmatine (DL-Tetrahydropalmatine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0300</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetrahydropalmatine, an active component isolated from corydalis, acts through inhibition of amygdaloid release of <b>dopamine</b> to inhibit an epileptic attack in rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Tetramethylpyrazine</b> (Ligustrazine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0264</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetramethylpyrazine (Ligustrazine), an alkylpyrazine isolated from <i>Ligusticum wallichii</i> (Chuan Xiong) [1], is present in french fries, bread, cooked meats, tea, cocoa, coffee, beer, spirits, peanuts, filberts, dairy products and soy products as fragrance and flavouring ingredienexhibits...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Theobromine</b> (3,7-Dimethylxanthine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0138</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Theobromine is a methylxanthine found in cacao beans which can inhibit <b>adenosine receptor A1 (AR1)</b> signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Theophylline</b> (1,3-Dimethylxanthine; Theo-24) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0809</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Theophylline is a nonselective <b>phosphodiesterase (PDE)</b> inhibitor, <b>adenosine receptor</b> blocker, and <b>histone deacetylase (HDAC)</b> activator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Thymidine</b> (DThyd; Deoxyribothymidine; Deoxythymidine; NSC 21548; Thymidin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1150</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thymidine is a pyrimidine deoxynucleoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Tiagabine</b> (NO050328; NO328; TGB) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0696</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tiagabine (NO050328) is a potent and selective <b>GABA reuptake</b> inhibitor, used as an anticonvulsant agent, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 67, 446 and 182 nM for [<sup>3</sup>H]GABA uptake in Synaptosomes, Neurons and Glia, respectively [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tigecycline</b> (GAR-936) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0117</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tigecycline (GAR-936) is a broad-spectrum glycycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for <i>E. coli</i> (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL [1]. MIC<sub>50</sub> and MIC<sub>90</sub> are 1 and 2 mg/L for <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (<i>A. baumannii</i>), respectively...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tomatidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2149</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>JNK</b> signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tomatine</b> (α-Tomatine; Lycopersicin; Tomatin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2166</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tomatine is a glycoalkaloid, found in the tomato plant (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.). Tomatine elicits neurotoxicity in RIP1 kinase and caspase-independent manner. Tomatine promotes the upregulation of nuclear apoptosis inducing factor (AIF) in neuroblastoma cells. Tomatine also...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 
<p><b>Trabectedin</b> (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50936</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin-743 or ET-743) is a novel antitumour agent of marine origin with potent antitumour activity both in vitro and in vivo. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: 0.1-3.7 nM (breast cancer cell lines) [1] Target: Apoptosis inducer; Anticancer in vitro: Trabectedin induced cytotoxicity and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Trigonelline</b> (Trigenolline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0414</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Trigonelline chloride</b> (Trigonelline hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0415</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tropisetron</b> (SDZ-ICS-930 (free base)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0072</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tropisetron (SDZ-ICS-930 free base) is a selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist and <math>\alpha</math>7-nicotinic receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 70.1 ± 0.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor. IC<sub>50</sub> value: 70.1 ± 0.9 nM [1] Target: 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor in vitro: Tropisetron specifically inhibited both IL-2 gene transcription and IL-2...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tryptamine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2132</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tryptamine is a monoamine alkaloid, similar to other trace amines, is believed to play a role as a neuromodulator or neurotransmitter.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Veratramine</b> (NSC17821; NSC23880) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0837</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Veratramine(NSC17821; NSC23880) is useful as a signal transduction inhibitor for treating tumors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Vinblastine sulfate</b> (Vincalcekoblastine sulfate salt) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13780</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vinblastine sulfate is a cytotoxic alkaloid used against various cancer types. Vinblastine sulfate inhibits the formation of microtubule and suppresses nAChR with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.9 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vincamine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1021</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vincamine is a peripheral vasodilator, that increases blood flow to the brain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Vincristine sulfate</b> (Leurocristine sulfate; 22-Oxovincalcekoblastine sulfate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0488</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits <b>microtubule</b> formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage. It binds to <b>microtubule</b> with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 85 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vinflunine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0628</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vinflunine is a new vinca alkaloid uniquely fluorinated with the properties of mitotic-arresting and tubulin-interacting activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Wilforine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0899</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Wilforine is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid; important bioactive compound in <i>T. wilfordii</i> plants, and is effective in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Yohimbine Hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0127</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Yohimbine hydrochloride is an alpha 2-adrenoreceptor antagonist, blocking the pre- and postsynaptic alpha-2 adrenoreceptors and causing an increased release of noradrenaline and dopamine. IC<sub>50</sub> value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Yohimbine hydrochloride (0.2 mg/kg, i.p.) was...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 

**Yunaconitine**  
(Guayewuanine B)

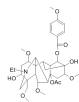
Cat. No.: HY-N0333

**Bioactivity:** Yunaconitine(Guayewuanine B) is a highly toxic aconitum alkaloid.

**Purity:** >98%

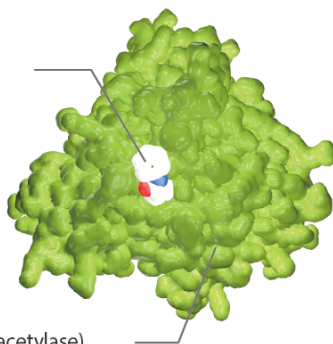
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg



# Phenols

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)



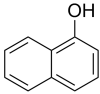

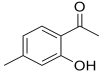

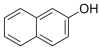

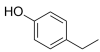



HDAC (Histone deacetylase)

Phenolic compounds are a class of chemical compounds consisting of a hydroxyl group (-OH) bonded directly to an aromatic hydrocarbon group, produced by plants and microorganisms, with variation between and within species. As they are present in food consumed in human diets and in plants used in traditional medicine of several cultures, their role in human health and disease is a subject of research. Some phenols are germicidal and are used in formulating disinfectants. Others possess antioxidative, estrogenic or endocrine disrupting activity.

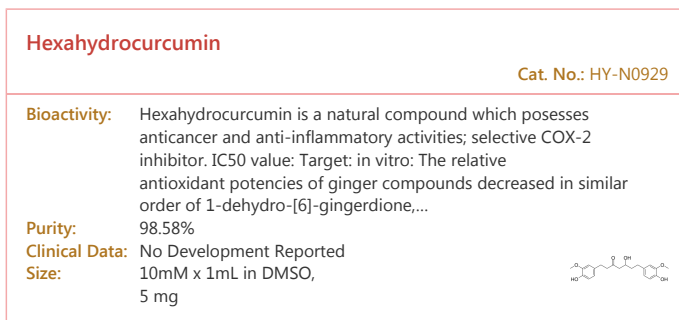
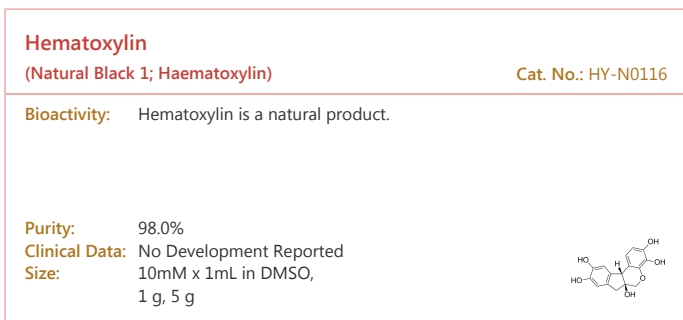
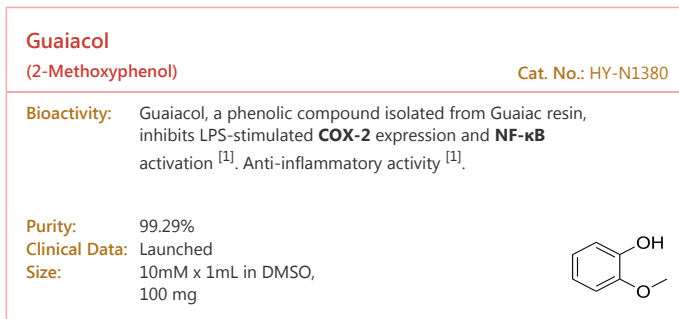
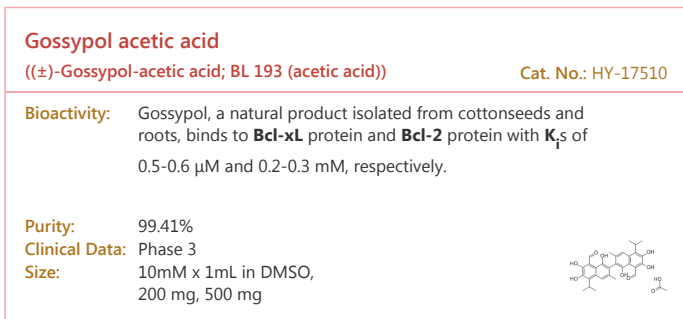
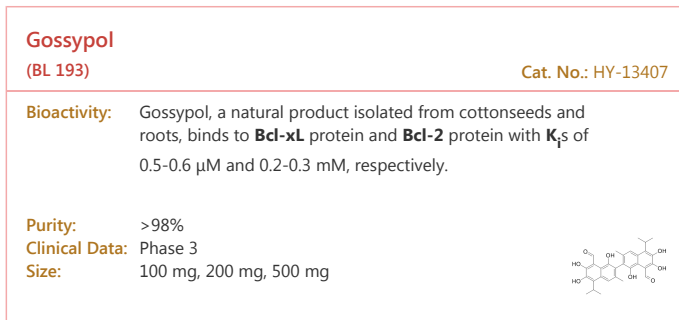
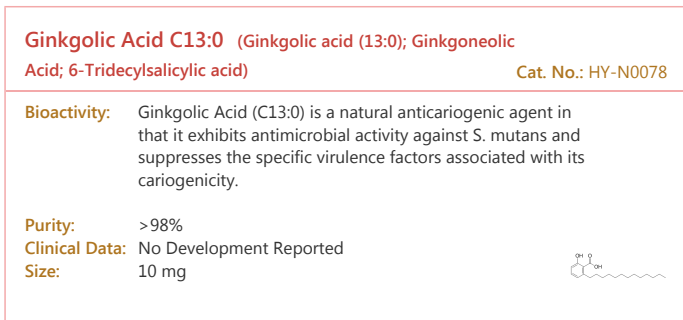
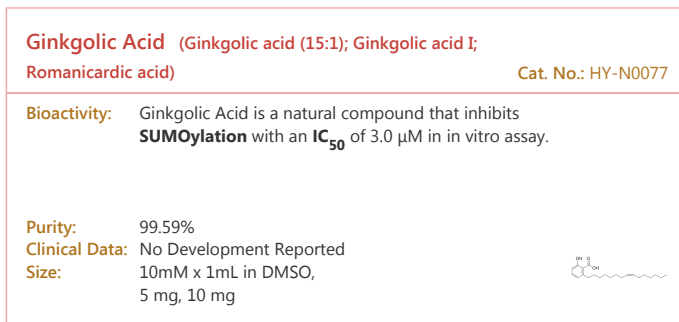
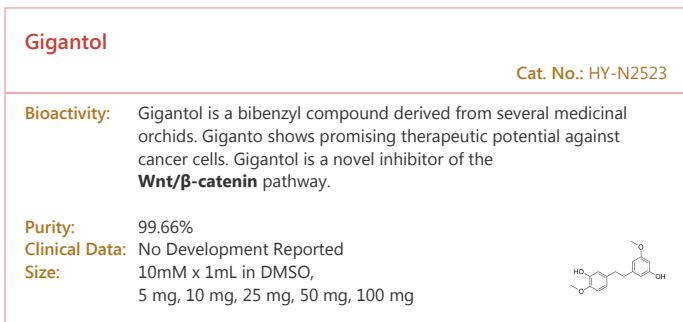
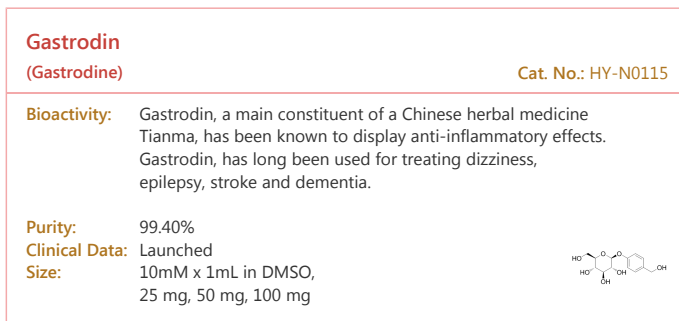
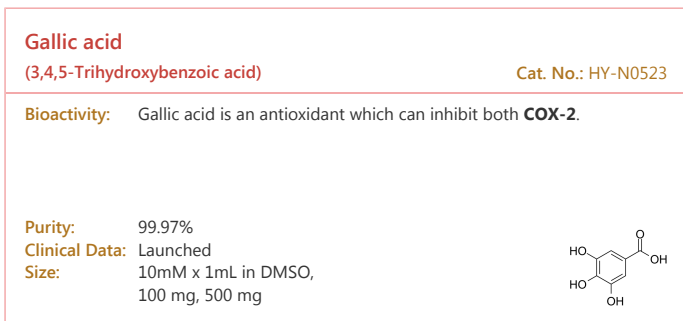


## Phenols Inhibitors & Modulators


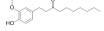

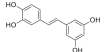

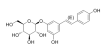

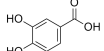

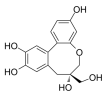
<p><b>(-)-(S)-Equol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100583</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-(S)-Equol is a high affinity ligand for <b>estrogen receptor <math>\beta</math></b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.73 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(R)-(-)-Gossypol</b> (AT-101; R-(-)-gossypol acetic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15464</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (R)-(-)-Gossypol (AT-101) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Mcl-1</b> and <b>Bcl-xL</b> proteins with <math>K_i</math>s of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>1-Naphthol</b> (Fourrine ERN; Furro ER; NSC 9586; Nako TRB; Naphthol-1; Naphthyl-1-ol; Tertral ERN; Ursol ERN; ...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y1309</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-naphthol is an excited state proton transfer (ESPT) fluorescent molecular probe.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 g</p> 	<p><b>2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone</b> (1-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethanone; Resacetophenone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0694</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (Resacetophenone) is acetophenone carrying hydroxy substituents at positions 2' and 4'. A plant metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-34204</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone, a phenolic compound isolated from Angelicae koreana roots possesses acaricidal property [1]. It could be used in the preparation of 4'-methyl-2'-[(p-tolylsulfonyl) oxy] acetophenone [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-75625</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic is a derivative of methoxybenzoic. 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic is a potential biomarker.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>2-Naphthol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0110</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Naphthol is a metabolite of naphthalene, catalyzed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) isozymes (CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP 2A1, CYP 2E1 and CYP 2F2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Phenylethanol</b> (Phenethyl alcohol; Phenylethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1290</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol), extracted from rose, carnation, hyacinth, Aleppo pine, orange blossom and other organisms, is a colourless liquid that is slightly soluble in water. It has a pleasant floral odor and also an autoantibiotic produced by the fungus Candida albicans [1]. It...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>4-Ethylphenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012836</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Ethylphenol is a volatile phenolic compound associated with off-odour in wine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0892</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol is a phenolic compound widely distributed in various kinds of plants. Anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-nociceptive activity. Neuroprotective effect. Inhibitor of tumor angiogenesis and growth [1] [2]</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

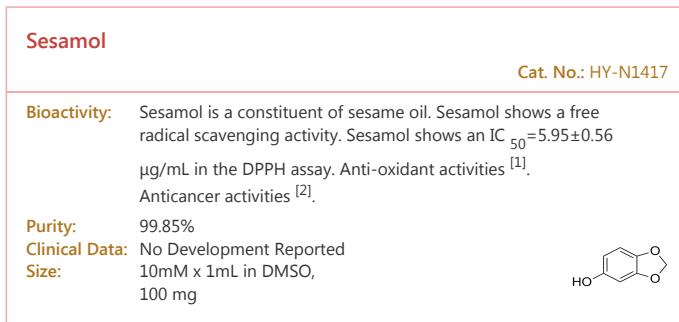
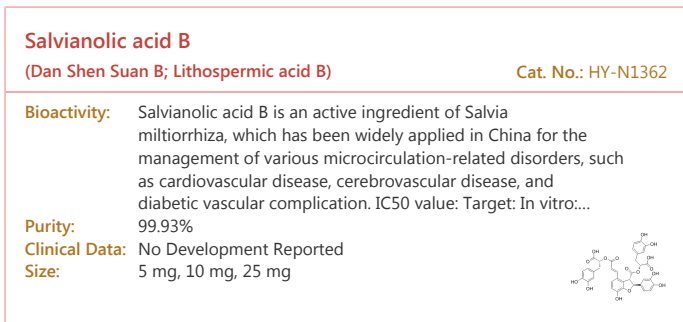
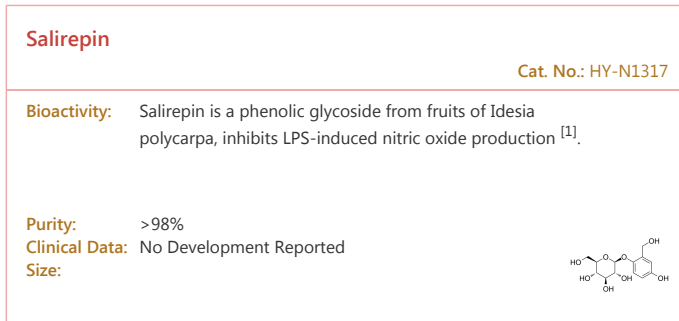
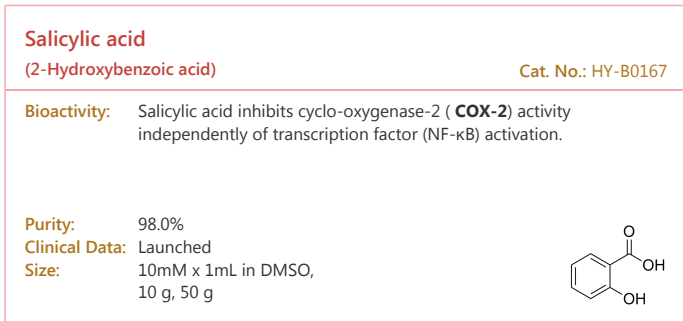
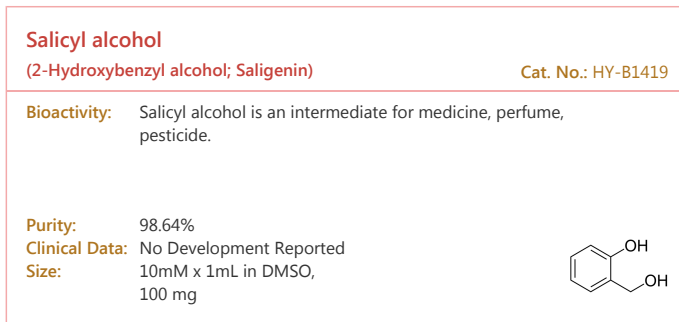
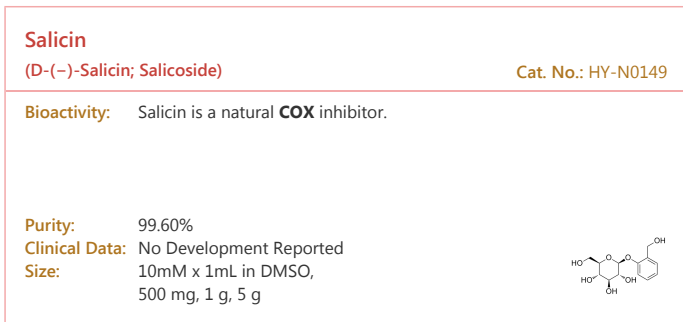
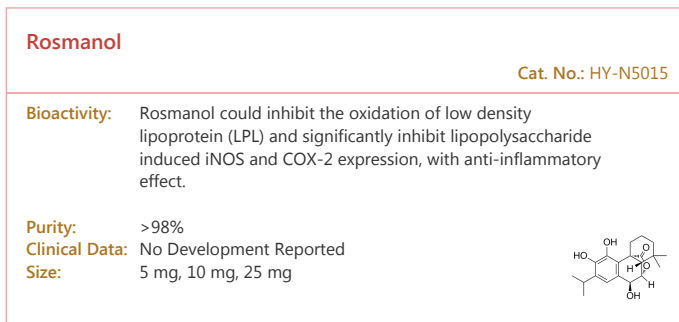
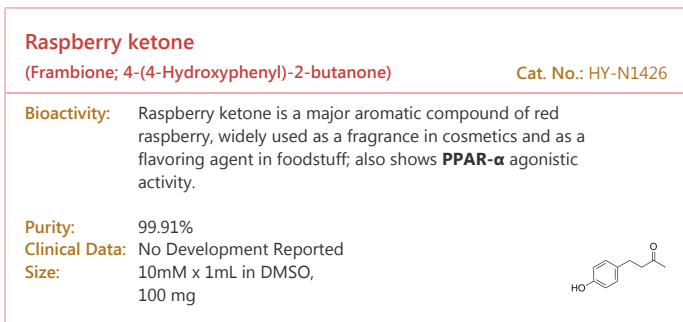
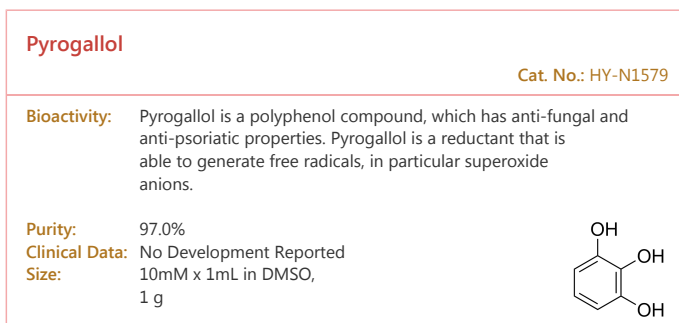
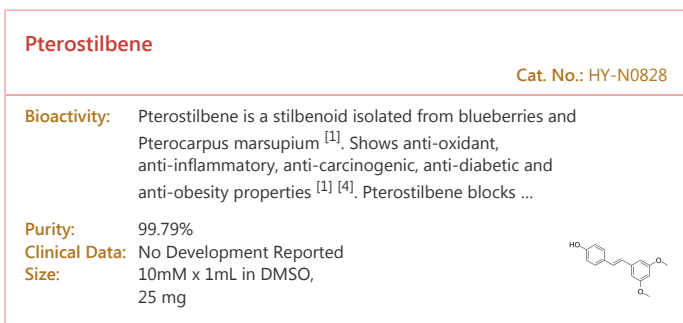
<p><b>4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1902</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, a major microbiota-derived metabolite of polyphenols, is involved in the antioxidative action. 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid induces expression of <b>Nrf2</b> [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5-O-Methylvisammoside</b> (4'-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisamminol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0442</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-O-Methylvisammoside is a natural product isolated from <i>Saposhnikovia Divaricata</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Acetosyringone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009884</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetosyringone is a phenolic compound from wounded plant cells, enables virA gene which encodes a membrane-bound kinase to phosphorylate itself and activate the virG gene product, which stimulates the transcription of other vir genes and itself [1]. Acetosyringone enhances efficient <i>Dunaliella</i>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Amrubicin hydrochloride</b> (SM-5887 (hydrochloride); AMR (hydrochloride))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0067A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amrubicin (hydrochloride) (SM-5887 (hydrochloride)) is a DNA <b>topoisomerase II</b> inhibitor, used for the research of cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Apocynin</b> (Acetovanillone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0088</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Apocynin is a selective <b>NADPH-oxidase</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 10 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Arbutin</b> (p-Arbutin; β-Arbutin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0192</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arbutin(β-Arbutin) is a glycoside; a glycosylated hydroquinone extracted from the bearberry plant in the genus <i>Arctostaphylos</i>; inhibits tyrosinase and thus prevents the formation of melanin. IC50 value: Target: tyrosinase</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Bisdemethoxycurcumin</b> (Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0007</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: BDMC-induced apoptosis was mediated by a combinatory inhibition of cytoprotective proteins, such as...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bornyl acetate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0756</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bornyl acetate is a potent odorant, exhibiting one of the highest flavor dilution factor (FD factor).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.65%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Relative Stereochemistry</p>
<p><b>Butein</b> (2',3,4,4'-tetrahydroxy Chalcone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16558</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Butein, a plant polyphenol isolated from <i>Rhus verniciflua</i>, inhibit the activation of protein tyrosine kinase and EGFR. target: EGFR [1] In vitro: 1) Butein inhibited the activation of AKT, extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERKs) and p38 kinases in the presence of cisplatin.[2] 2) FoxO3a and its...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Carnosol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0643</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Carnosol is a potent Ribosomal S6 Kinase (<b>RSK2</b>) inhibitor that could be useful for treating gastric cancer, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of ~5.5 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>Chebulagic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1996</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chebulagic acid is a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz, on angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.19%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Chebulinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2033</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chebulinic acid is a potent natural inhibitor of M. tuberculosis DNA gyrase, also can inhibit SMAD-3 phosphorylation, inhibit H<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Curcumin</b></p> <p>(Turmeric yellow; Natural Yellow 3; Diferuloylmethane) Cat. No.: HY-N0005</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Curcumin (Turmeric yellow) is a natural phenolic compound with diverse pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiproliferative and antiangiogenic activities. Curcumin is an inhibitor of p300 histone acetyltransferase (HATs) and also shows inhibitory effects on NF-κB and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Demethoxycurcumin</b></p> <p>(Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin) Cat. No.: HY-N0006</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model. Decrease in NO...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.09%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dendrophenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6031</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dendrophenol, isolated from the stem of Dendrobium loddigesii Rolfe, act as a NF-κB inhibitor [1]. Antineoplastic activity [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Deoxyarbutin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1461</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Deoxyarbutin is a new effective lighten ingredient, can effectively inhibit tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis to get significant and lasting lightening effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Echinacoside</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0020</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Echinacoside is a natural polyphenolic compound, has various kinds of pharmacological activities, such as antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, nitric oxide radical-scavenging and vasodilative ones. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Echinacoside (ECH) dose dependently inhibited...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ellagic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0183</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ellagic acid is a natural antioxidant, and acts as a potent and ATP-competitive CK2 inhibitor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 40 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 20 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Ethyl gallate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0525</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ethyl gallate is a nonflavonoid phenolic compound and also a scavenger of hydrogen peroxide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Eugenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0337</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 



<p><b>Isovanillin</b> (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-I0637</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isovanillin is an <b>aldehyde oxidase</b> inhibitor <sup>[1]</sup>. Antispasmodic activities <sup>[2]</sup>. Antidiarrheal activities <sup>[3]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Epinephrine</b> (-)-Epinephrine; L-Adrenaline; (-)-Adrenalin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0447B</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Epinephrine is a hormone secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands. L-Epinephrine is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> and <b>β-adrenergic</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g, 25 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Epinephrine Bitartrate</b> ((-)-Epinephrine (+)-bitartrate salt; L-Adrenaline (+)-bitartrate salt) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0447A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Epinephrine bitartrate is an <b>α-adrenergic</b> and <b>β-adrenergic</b> receptor agonist. L-Epinephrine is a hormone secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Mecarbinatate</b> (Dimecarbin; Dimecarbaine; Dimekarbin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0376</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mecarbinatate is an anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Methyl gallate</b> (Gallincin; NSC 363001) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2010</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows <b>bacterial</b> inhibition activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Methyl Paraben</b> (Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0349</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl Paraben, isolated from the barks of Tsuga dumosa the methyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, is a standardized chemical allergen. Methyl Paraben is a stable, non-volatile compound used as an antimicrobial preservative in foods, drugs and cosmetics. The physiologic effect of Methyl Paraben is by...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Norepinephrine</b> (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13715</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Norepinephrine (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) is a <b>β<sub>1</sub>-selective adrenergic receptor</b> agonist with <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5.37 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Octahydrocurcumin</b> (Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0894</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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. The investigated substances with the strongest effect on radical scavenging were tetrahydro-, hexahydro-, and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Olivetol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008364</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Olivetol is a naturally phenol found in lichens and produced by certain insects, acting as a competitive inhibitor of the cannabinoid receptors <b>CB1</b> and <b>CB2</b> <sup>[3]</sup>. Olivetol also inhibits <b>CYP2C19</b> and <b>CYP2D6</b> activity, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxyresveratrol</b> (trans-Oxyresveratrol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1430</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oxyresveratrol is neuroprotective and inhibits the apoptotic cell death in transient cerebral ischemia. It effectively scavenges H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, NO (IC<sub>50</sub> = 45.3 μM), and the artificial free radical 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (IC<sub>50</sub> = 28.9 μM) In vitro: 1)oxyresveratrol exhibited more than 50% inhibition at...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 

<p><b>Paeonol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0159</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Paeonol is an active extraction from the root of <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>, Paeonol inhibits <b>MAO-A</b> and <b>MAO-B</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 54.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 42.5 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Paradol</b> ([6]-Gingerone; [6]-Paradol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14617</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Paradol is a pungent phenolic substance found in ginger and other Zingiberaceae plants. Paradol is an effective inhibitor of tumor promotion in mouse skin carcinogenesis, binds to <b>cyclooxygenase (COX)-2</b> active site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008226</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glycoside obtained from <i>Curcuma comosa</i> Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracetophenone enhances cholesterol 7<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxylase (<b>CYP7A1</b>) activity<sup>[1]</sup>. Phloracetophenone stimulates bile...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Piceatannol (Astringenin; trans-Piceatannol)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13518</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Piceatannol is a selective inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinase Syk. It could inhibit ICa<sub>v</sub>L, Ito, IKr, Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients and Na<sup>+</sup>-Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchange except IK1. Shows multiple biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory effects. In vitro: The treatment of human...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside (Quzhaqigan)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2237</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial <b>nitric oxide (NO) synthase</b> through inhibition of arginase activity with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 11.22 <math>\mu</math>M and 11.06 <math>\mu</math>M against <b>arginase I</b> and <b>arginase II</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Polydatin (Piceid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0120A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Probucol (DH-581)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0388</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Probucol (DH-581) is an anti-hyperlipidemic drug by lowering the level of cholesterol in the bloodstream by increasing the rate of LDL catabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protocatechuic acid (3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0294</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Protocatechuic acid is a phenolic compound which exhibits neuroprotective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Protosappanin A (PTA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113573</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Protosappanin A (PTA), an immunosuppressive ingredient and major biphenyl compound isolated from <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> L, suppresses <b>JAK2/STAT3</b>-dependent inflammation pathway through down-regulating the phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3<sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Protosappanin B ((-)-Protosappanin B)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0800</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Protosappanin B is a phenolic compound extracted from <i>Lignum Sappan</i>. Anti-cancer activity<sup>[1]</sup>. Protosappanin B induces apoptosis and causes G<sub>1</sub> cell cycle arrest in human bladder cancer cells<sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 

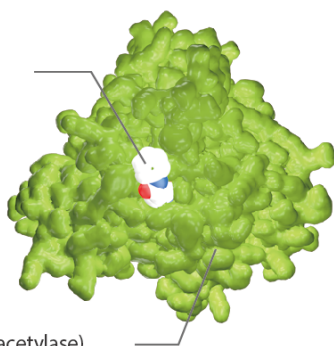


<p><b>Sinapinic acid</b> (Sinapic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009732</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from <i>Hydnophytum formicarum</i> Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of <b>HDAC</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 2.27 mM <sup>[1]</sup>, and also inhibits <b>ACE-I</b> activity <sup>[2]</sup>. Sinapinic acid possess pot...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Syringic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0339</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Syringic acid is correlated with high antioxidant activity and inhibition of LDL oxidation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tannic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2136</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tannic acid is a novel <b>HERG channel</b> blocker with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 3.4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 81.68% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Terphenyllin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119821</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Terphenyllin is a naturally abundant p-terphenyl metabolite isolated from the coral derived fungus <i>Aspergillus candidus</i>, has significant <b>α-glucosidase</b> inhibitory activity <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tetrahydrocurcumin</b> (HZIV 81-2) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0893</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetrahydrocurcumin is a Curcuminoid found in turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) that is produced by the reduction of Curcumin. Tetrahydrocurcumin inhibit <b>CYP2C9</b> and <b>CYP3A4</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tyrosol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0474</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.71% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Urolithin A</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100599</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Urolithin A is an intestinal metabolite of ellagic acid with antioxidant and antiproliferative effects; inhibits T24 and Caco-2 cell growth with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 43.9 and 49 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.06% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Verbascoside</b> (Acteoside; Kusagin; TJC160) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0021</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Verbascoside is isolated from <i>Lantana camara</i>, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of <b>PKC</b>, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Xanthocillin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122404</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xanthocillin is a marine agent extracted from <i>Penicillium commune</i>, induces autophagy through inhibition of the <b>MEK/ERK</b> pathway <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zingerone</b> (Vanillylacetone; Gingerone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14621</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from <i>Zingiber officinale</i>, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antilipolytic, antidiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor <sup>[3]</sup> properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 



# Acids and Aldehydes

HDAC Inhibitor:  
Vorinostat (SAHA)




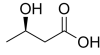

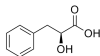
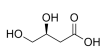

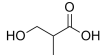

HDAC (Histone deacetylase)


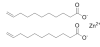

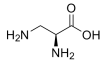

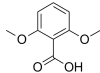

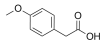
An Acid is an organic compound with acidic properties, mostly produced in the plants. Some organic acids are with carboxyl group  $-\text{COOH}$ , group  $-\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$ . Other groups can also confer acidity, usually weakly: the thiol group  $-\text{SH}$ , the enol group, and the phenol group. Organic acids are commonly used for acidulant, antioxidant, flavoring agent, and some possess antibacterial activities.











An aldehyde is an organic compound containing a functional group with the structure  $-\text{CHO}$ , consisting of a carbonyl center (a carbon double-bonded to oxygen) with the carbon atom also bonded to hydrogen and to an R group, which is any generic alkyl or side chain.



Many aldehydes are found in essential oils and often contribute to their favorable odors, e.g. cinnamaldehyde, cilantro, and vanillin. Possibly because of the high reactivity of the formyl group, aldehydes are not common in several of the natural building blocks: amino acids, nucleic acids, lipids. Most sugars, however, are derivatives of aldehydes. These aldoses exist as hemiacetals, a sort of masked form of the parent aldehyde. For example, in aqueous solution only a tiny fraction of glucose exists as the aldehyde.

## Acids and Aldehydes Inhibitors & Modulators


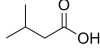

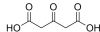

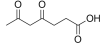

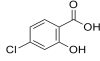

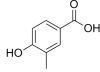
<p><b>(9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate</b> (Ferodin SL; Lilture A; Prodlure) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101735</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate is the main component of the sex pheromone of female <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W051723</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a metabolite, and converted from acetoacetic acid catalyzed by 3-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>(R)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113108</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (R)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an intermediate in the pathways of l-valine and thymine and plays an important role in the diagnosis of the very rare inherited metabolic diseases 3-hydroxyisobutyric aciduria and methylmalonic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-30220</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid is a product of phenylalanine catabolism. An elevated level of phenyllactic acid is found in body fluids of patients with or phenylketonuria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-2-Hydroxysuccinic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y1069</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-2-Hydroxysuccinic acid is a dicarboxylic acid in naturally occurring form, contributes to the pleasantly sour taste of fruits and is used as a food additive.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>(S)-3,4-Dihydroxybutyric acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113304</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-3,4-Dihydroxybutyric acid is a normal human urinary metabolite that is excreted in increased concentration in patients with succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase (SSADH) deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid ((S)-β-Hydroxybutanoic acid; L-(+)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid; L-β-Hydroxybutyric acid)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W050031</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a normal human metabolite, that has been found elevated in geriatric patients remitting from depression. In humans, 3-Hydroxybutyric acid is synthesized in the liver from acetyl-CoA, and can be used as an energy source by the brain when blood glucose is low.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113126</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an important interorgan metabolite, an intermediate in the pathways of l-valine and thymine and a good gluconeogenic substrate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 92.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113380</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid is a non-protein amino acid originating from the catabolism of thymine and valine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid)</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1412</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative that exhibits antioxidant activity and radical scavenging activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>10-Hydroxydecanoic acid</b> (NSC 15139) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0148</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 10-Hydroxydecanoic acid (NSC 15139) is a saturated fatty acid of 10-hydroxy-trans-2-decanoic acid from royal jelly, with anti-inflammatory activity <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt</b> (Zinc undecylenate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0914A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt is a natural or synthetic fungistatic fatty acid, is used typically in creams against fungal infections, eczemas, ringworm, and other cutaneous conditions. The zinc provides an astringent action.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>10Z-Nonadecenoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113450</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 10Z-Nonadecenoic acid is a kind of long-chain fatty acid with anti-tumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>2,3-Diaminopropionic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113379</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2, 3-Diaminopropionic acid is a metabolite of b-oxalyl-L-a, b-diaminopropionic acid a neurotoxic amino acid (ODAP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W001179</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a derivative of benzoic acid and a powerful inhibitor of <b>fibroblast growth factors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W002105</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid is a biomass-derived diacid that can be used to make polymers including polyethylene furandicarboxylate (PEF).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.48% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0801</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a secondary metabolite of salicylic acid which has been hydrolyzed by liver enzymes during phase I metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76504</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid is a member of organic compounds known as o-methoxybenzoic acids and derivatives.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015060</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid is a metabolite detected in urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acetic acid</b> (4-Methoxyphenylacetic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W004206</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acetic acid is a plasma metabolite, with high sensitivity and specificity value as a biomarker for discriminating between NSCLC and healthy controls.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 

<p><b>2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015874</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid, an unusual metabolite, is associated with 2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria and maple syrup urine disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008150</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutanoic acid is a close structure analogue of GHB, which is a naturally occurring neurotransmitter and a psychoactive drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.57%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2-Hydroxyadipic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113101</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxyadipic acid is an organic acid, formed by the reduction of 2-ketoadipic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015590</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is a potential biomarker for the food products, and found to be associated with phenylketonuria (PKU).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>2-Ketoglutaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013636</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Ketoglutaric acid is an intermediate compound of the Krebs cycle and is also connected to glutamic acid and glutamine metabolisms through the transamination reactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Methoxybenzoic acid (NSC 3778; O-Methylsalicylic acid; Salicylic acid methyl ether)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1393</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Methoxybenzoic acid (NSC 3778) is used as an internal standard of salicylic acid and its putative biosynthetic precursors in cucumber leaves. Another known use is in the synthesis of Benextramine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.06%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>2-Methylpentanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017524</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Methylpentanedioic acid is a metabolite of succinic acid, a citric acid cycle intermediate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Methylsuccinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010381</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Methylsuccinic acid is a normal metabolite in human fluids and the main biochemical measurable features in ethylmalonic encephalopathy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>2-Oxo-3-phenylpropanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012530</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Oxo-3-phenylpropanoic acid is used in the synthesis of 3-phenyllactic acid (PLA) by lactate dehydrogenase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Oxobutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W007926</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Oxobutanoic acid is a product in the enzymatic cleavage of cystathionine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 







<p><b>2-Oxovaleric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113098</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Oxovaleric acid is a keto acid that is found in human blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Phenylpropionic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015608</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Phenylpropionic acid is an intermediate in alpha-Methylstyrene metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>23-Hydroxybetulinic acid</b> (Anemosapogenin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0566</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 23-hydroxybetulinic acid is one of the bioactive components responsible for its anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid</b> (Eudesmic acid; Trimethylgallic Acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0084</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid (Eudesmic acid; Trimethylgallic Acid) is a benzoic acid derivative. A building block in medicine and organic synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W001080</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid is the main neuronal metabolite of dopamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113474</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid is a metabolite of norepinephrine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0771</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid is a building block in the chemical synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015560</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of many food products, including beer, nuts, peanut, and pulses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W022390</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid is found in herbs and spices. 3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid is a constituent of Piper longum (long pepper) and Piper retrofractum (Javanese long pepper).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012974</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid could induce browning of white fat and hepatic <math>\beta</math>-oxidation and is inversely correlated with cardiometabolic risk factors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W001171</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid is a tryptophan metabolite in the kynurenine pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Hydroxycapric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113057</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxycapric acid is an inhibitor for mitotic progression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113107</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid is a medium-chain fatty acid associated with fatty acid metabolic disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Hydroxyglutaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113411</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxyglutaric acid is a glutaric acid derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxyhippuric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113085</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxyhippuric acid is an acyl glycine. Acyl glycines are normally minor metabolites of fatty acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113409</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid is a normal human metabolite excreted in the urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxyvaleric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113004</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is a 5-carbon ketone body. 3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is anaplerotic, meaning it can refill the pool of TCA cycle intermediates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Methoxybenzoic acid (3-Anisic acid; 3-Methoxybenzoic acid; NSC 27014; NSC 9264; m-Methoxybenzoic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0760</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methoxybenzoic acid can be used in the synthesis of 3-methoxybenzoates of europium (III) and gadolinium (III).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W006057</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113063</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is a neurotoxin, an acidogen, and a metabotoxin, and also an abnormal metabolite that arises from the incomplete breakdown of branched-chain amino acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 


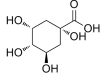





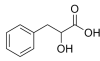


<p><b>3-Methyladipic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113277</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyladipic acid is the final metabolite in the <math>\omega</math>-oxidation pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>3-Methylbutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012980</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methylbutanoic acid is a natural fatty acid and known to effect on neonatal death and possible Jamaican vomiting sickness in human.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>3-Methylglutaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113410</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methylglutaric acid is a leucine metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>3-Oxopentanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W007752</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Oxopentanedioic acid is a simple dicarboxylic acid, which is well-known to be used in the tropinone synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>3<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxy-5-cholenoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113315</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3<math>\beta</math>-Hydroxy-5-cholenoic acid is a monohydroxy bile acid of endogenous origin and could be found in children with the syndrome of hepatic ductular hypoplasia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010184</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid is a potent inhibitor of heme biosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Aminobenzoic acid</b> (PABA; Vitamin B<sub>9</sub>; Vitamin H<sub>1</sub>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1008</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Aminobenzoic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of folate by bacteria, plants, and fungi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>4-Chlorosalicylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W016867</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Chlorosalicylic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate. Inhibits <b>monophenolase</b> and <b>diphenolase</b> activity with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.89 mM and 1.10 mM. Potent antimicrobial activity. Against E. coli with the MIC of 250 <math>\mu</math>g/mL and with the MBC of 500 <math>\mu</math>g/...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Guanidinobutanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113286</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Guanidinobutanoic acid is a normal metabolite present in low concentrations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W002587</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid is a normal organic acid identified in urine specimens from a healthy population.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.15%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 











<p><b>4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015675</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cyclohexanols.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Methoxycinnamic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1387</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Methoxycinnamic acid is detected as natural phenylpropanoid in <i>A. preissii</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012722</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid, an abnormal metabolite, is both a neurotoxin and a metabotoxin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Pyridoxic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113493</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Pyridoxic acid is a catabolic product of vitamin B6 which is excreted in the urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-(Hydroxymethyl)furan-2-carbaldehyde</b> (2-Formyl-5-hydroxymethylfuran; ...)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0051</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-(Hydroxymethyl)furan-2-carbaldehyde, derived from lignocellulosic biomass, inhibits <b>yeast</b> growth and fermentation as stressors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>5-Amino-4-oxopentanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W000450</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Amino-4-oxopentanoic acid is a non-protein amino acid that plays a rate-limiting role in heme biosynthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-Hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008253</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid is the main metabolite of serotonin or metanephrines, which can be used as a biomarker of neuroendocrine tumors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W005241</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid is the main metabolite of 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furfural (HMF) in the body and eliminated renally.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>6-Acetamidohexanoic acid</b> (Acexamic Acid; 6-Acetamidocaproic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1259</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Acetamidohexanoic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Adenosine 5'-diphosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010918</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adenosine 5'-diphosphate is a nucleoside diphosphate. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 



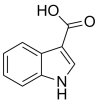
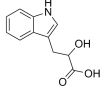

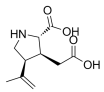

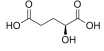

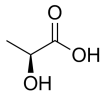

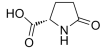
<p><b>Adipic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017522</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adipic acid is found to be associated with HMG-CoA lyase deficiency, carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, malonyl-Coa decarboxylase deficiency, and medium Chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, which are inborn errors of metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>All-trans-retinal</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W004500</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> All-trans-retinal is a one of the major vitamin A metabolites in the retina. In physiological conditions, all-trans-RAL is regenerated to the visual chromophore, 11-cis-retinal.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Allicin</b> (Diallyl thiosulfinate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0315</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Allicin (diallyl thiosulfinate), a highly potent natural antimicrobial activity substance, inhibits growth of a variety of microorganisms, among them antibiotic-resistant strains [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Amino adipic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113328</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amino adipic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of lysine and saccharopine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Anacardic Acid</b> (Hydroginkgolic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2020</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anacardic Acid, extracted from cashew nut shell liquid, is a <b>histone acetyltransferase</b> inhibitor, inhibits HAT activity of p300 and PCAF, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 8.5 μM and 5 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Arachidonic acid</b> (Immuncytophyt; Immuncytophyte; Vevodar)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-109590</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Arachidonic acid is an essential fatty acid and a major constituent of biomembranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Asaraldehyde</b> (Asaronaldehyde; Asaraldehyde; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzaldehyde)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100580</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Asarylaldehyde is a natural <b>COX-2</b> inhibitor, which isolated from carrot (Daucus carota L.) seeds significantly inhibits cyclooxygenase II (COX-2) activity at <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value 100 μg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.68%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Azelaic acid</b> (Nonanedioic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0704</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Azelaic acid is an organic compound produced by the ozonolysis of oleic acid; component of a number of hair and skin conditioners.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Benzoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0216</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Benzoic Acid is an aromatic alcohol existing naturally in many plants and is a common additive to food, drinks, cosmetics and other products. It acts as preservatives through inhibiting both <b>bacteria</b> and <b>fungi</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bilirubin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0323</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Bilirubin is a yellow breakdown product of heme catabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 


<p><b>Chelidonic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W041489</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chelidonic acid is a component of Chelidonium majus L., used as a mild analgesic, an antimicrobial, an acentral nervous system sedative. Chelidonic acid also shows anti-inflammatory activity. Chelidonic acid has potential to inhibit IL-6 production by blocking <b>NF-κB</b> and <b>caspase-1</b> [1]. Chelidonic...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Chenodeoxycholic Acid (CDCA)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76847</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chenodeoxycholic Acid is a hydrophobic primary bile acid that activates nuclear receptors ( <b>FXR</b>) involved in cholesterol metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cholic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0324</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cholic acid is a major primary bile acid produced in the liver and usually conjugated with glycine or taurine. It facilitates fat absorption and cholesterol excretion.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Cinnamic acid (3-Phenylacrylic acid; β-Phenylacrylic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0610A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cinnamic acid has potential use in cancer intervention, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1-4.5 mM in glioblastoma, melanoma, prostate and lung carcinoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Citraconic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113298</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Citraconic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Citric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1428</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 g</p> 
<p><b>Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate (Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate; Trilithium citrate tetrahydrate)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1295</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate is a pharmaceutical and construction material, used in HPLC gradient elution for quantitative amino acid analysis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cynarin (Cynarine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0359</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0127</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid is a substrate of D-amino acid oxidase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>D(-)-Lactic acid ((R)-2-Hydroxypropionic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111095</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D(-)-Lactic acid is a normal intermediate in the fermentation (oxidation, metabolism) of sugar. D(-)-Lactic acid is identified to be a competitive inhibitor of ProDH (proline dehydrogenase) in plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 80.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

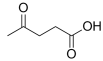
<p><b>D-(-)-Mandelic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0585</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-(-)-Mandelic acid is a natural compound isolated from bitter almonds.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-(-)-Quinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0464</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-(-)-Quinic acid is a cyclohexanecarboxylic acid and is implicated in the perceived acidity of coffee.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>D-Pipecolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0181</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Pipecolic acid is a normal human metabolite found in human biofluids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Decanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W014787</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Decanedioic acid, a normal urinary acid, is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Decanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015309</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Decanoic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as medium-chain fatty acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Decyl aldehyde</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012570</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Decyl aldehyde is a simple ten-carbon aldehyde. Decyl aldehyde is a bacterial luciferase substrate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Dehydroascorbic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110281</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dehydroascorbic acid, a blood-brain barrier transportable form of vitamin C, mediates potent cerebroprotection in experimental stroke.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>DL-3-Phenyllactic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017162</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-3-Phenyllactic acid is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial compound.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>DL-Serine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0507</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Serine is a mixture of D-Serine and L-Serine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Docosahexaenoic Acid</b> (DHA; Cervonic Acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2167</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA) is an omega-3 fatty acid abundantly present brain and retina. It can be obtained directly from fish oil and maternal milk.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.04%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 


<p><b>Docosanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013049</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Docosanoic acid is poorly absorbed, and a cholesterol-raising saturated fatty acid in humans.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dodecanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012241</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dodecanedioic acid (C12) is a dicarboxylic acid which is a water-soluble substance with a metabolic pathway intermediate to those of lipids and carbohydrates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Elaidic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113016</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Elaidic acid is the major trans fat found in hydrogenated vegetable oils and can be used as a pharmaceutical solvent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ethylmalonic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-34740</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ethylmalonic acid is non-carcinogenic potentially toxic and associated with anorexia nervosa and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Fosfructose</b> (Diphosphofructose; Esafosfan; FDP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106950</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fosfructose (Diphosphofructose;Esafosfan;FDP) is a cytoprotective natural sugar phosphate for the potential treatment of cardiovascular ischemia, sickle cell anemia and asthma. It acts by stimulating anaerobic glycolysis which generates adenosine triphosphate under ischemic conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Fumaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015883</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Fumaric acid, associated with fumarase deficiency, is identified as an oncometabolite or an endogenous, cancer causing metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Glutaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008820</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glutaric acid induces oxidative stress in brain of young rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Glutarylcarntine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113005</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glutarylcarntine is the diagnostic metabolite for malonic aciduria and glutaric aciduria type I monitored in most tandem mass spectrometry newborn screening programmes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glycocholic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1423</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycocholic acid is a bile acid with anticancer activity, targeting against pump resistance-related and non-pump resistance-related pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Guanylic acid</b> (5'-GMP; E 626)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N5134</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Guanylic acid is involved in several metabolic disorders, including the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, adenosine deaminase deficiency, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and the 2-hydroxyglutric aciduria pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 

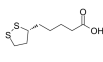
<p><b>H-Tyr(3-I)-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008452</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is an effective tyrosine hydroxylase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Helicid</b> (Helicide; Helicidum; 4-Formylphenyl-β-D-allopyranoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0343</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Helicid (Helicide, Helicidum, 4-Formylphenyl-β-D-allopyranoside) is a major constituent of Helicia nilgirica Bedd. Helicid has been used to treat psychoneurosis for its sedative-hypnotic and analgesic properties <sup>[1]</sup>.  <b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b></p> 
<p><b>Hexadecanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W018161</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hexadecanedioic acid is covalently linked to Sepharose 4B, shows better performance in terms of specificity than dye-based resins and could be used for depletion of SA from plasma samples.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hippuric acid</b> (2-Benzamidoacetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W016562</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hippuric Acid, an acyl glycine produced by the conjugation of benzoic acid and glycine, is a normal component in urine as a metabolite of aromatic compounds from food.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Homogentisic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113283</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Homogentisic acid is a specific metabolite in urine and serum, which is used for diagnosis of alkaptonuria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Homovanillic acid</b> (Vanilacetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0384</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Homovanillic acid is a dopamine metabolite found to be associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency, celiac disease, growth hormone deficiency, and sepiapterin reductase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hydrocinnamic acid</b> (3-Phenyl-n-propionic acid; 3-Phenylpropanoic acid; 3-Phenylpropionic acid) Cat. No.: HY-Y1088</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydrocinnamic acid is the major rhizospheric compound with known growth regulatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxyphenyllactic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113219</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydroxyphenyllactic acid is an <b>antifungal</b> metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hydroxypyruvic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113013</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydroxypyruvic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of Glycine, serine and threonine. It is a substrate for Serine-pyruvate aminotransferase and Glyoxylate reductase/hydroxypyruvate reductase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ibotenic acid</b> (<i>(RS)</i>-Ibotenic acid; <i>DL</i>-Ibotenic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N2311</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ibotenic acid has agonist activity at both the N-methyl-D-aspartate (<b>NMDA</b>) and trans-ACPD or metabotropic quisqualate (Q<sub>m</sub>) receptor sites.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 


<p><b>Indole-3-carboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-40161</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indole-3-carboxylic acid is a normal urinary indolic tryptophan metabolite and has been found elevated in patients with liver diseases [1] [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Indolelactic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113099</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indolelactic acid is a tryptophan (Trp) catabolite in <i>Azotobacter vinelandii</i> cultures.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isospaglumic acid</b> (N-Acetylaspartylglutamic acid; NAAG; α-Spaglumic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100921</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isospaglumic acid is a neuropeptide found in millimolar concentrations in brain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kainic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2309</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kainic acid is a potent agonist at <b>excitatory amino acid receptor</b> subtypes in the CNS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Kojic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W050154</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kojic acid is a natural substance produced by <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>, also used as an anti-oxidant and radio-protective agent [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113039</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is an epigenetic modifier and putative oncometabolite in renal cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Cysteine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0337</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Cysteine is a thiol-containing non-essential amino acid that is oxidized to form cystine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 250 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Lactic acid</b> (S)-2-Hydroxypropanoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0479</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Lactic acid is a building block which can be used as a precursor for the production of the bioplastic polymer poly-lactic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Palmitoylcarnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113147</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Palmitoylcarnitine is a fatty acid metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Pyroglutamic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76082</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Pyroglutamic acid is the levo-isomer of Pyroglutamic acid. L-Pyroglutamic acid is the biologically active enantiomer in humans. Pyroglutamic acid is an intermediate in glutathione metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 

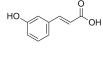
<b>Lauric acid</b>	Cat. No.: HY-Y0366
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lauric acid is a middle chain-free fatty acid with strong bactericidal properties. The EC <sub>50</sub> s for P. acnes, S.aureus, S. epidermidis, are 2, 6, 4 µg/mL, respectively.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g	


<b>Levulinic acid (4-Oxovaleric acid; Laevulinic acid; Levulic acid; NSC 3716; β-Acetylpropionic acid; ...)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-Y0839
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Levulinic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of biofuels, such as ethyl levulinate.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g	

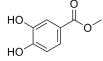
<b>Linoleic acid</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0729
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Linoleic acid is a critical component of polyunsaturated fatty acids.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g	


<b>Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-18733
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid) is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial</b> enzyme complexes. (R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid is more effective than racemic Lipoic acid.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.59%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg	

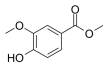
<b>Lithocholic acid (3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-B0172
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lithocholic acid is a toxic secondary bile acid, causes intrahepatic cholestasis, has tumor-promoting activity. Target: Others Lithocholic acid has been used in a study to assess cholestasis and its action on several organs and tissues in rats. It has also been used in a study to...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.00%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g	

<b>m-Coumaric acid</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113357
<b>Bioactivity:</b> m-Coumaric acid is a polyphenol metabolite from caffeic acid, formed by the gut microflora and the amount in human biofluids is diet-dependant.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg	

<b>Maleic Acid</b>	Cat. No.: HY-Y0367
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Maleic Acid is a Glutamate Decarboxylase (GAD) inhibitor of <b>E. coli</b> and <b>L. monocytogenes</b> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g	

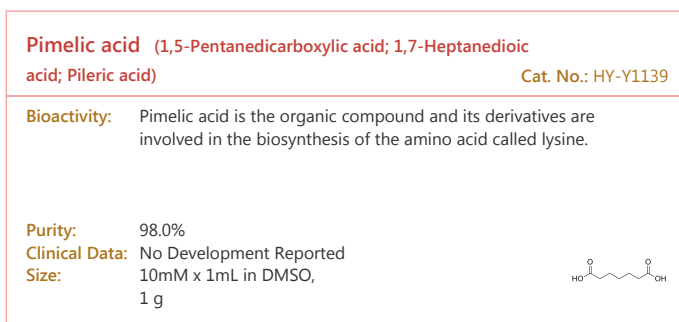
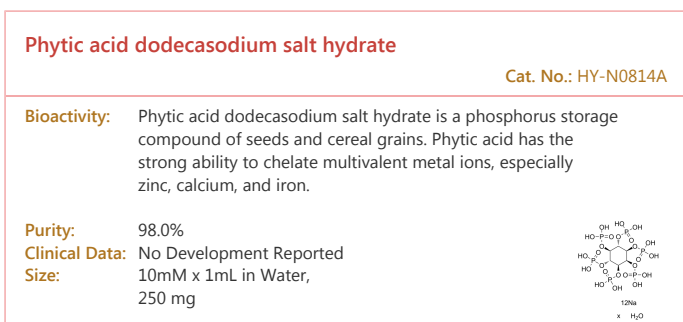
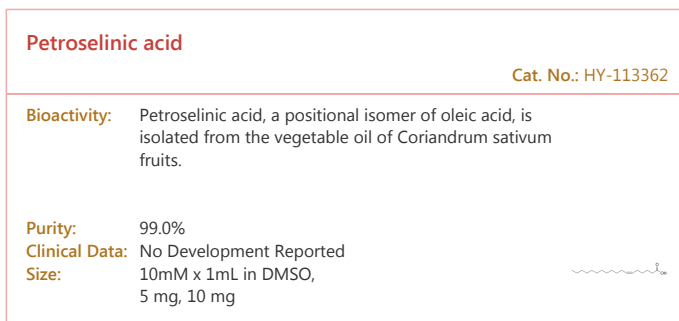
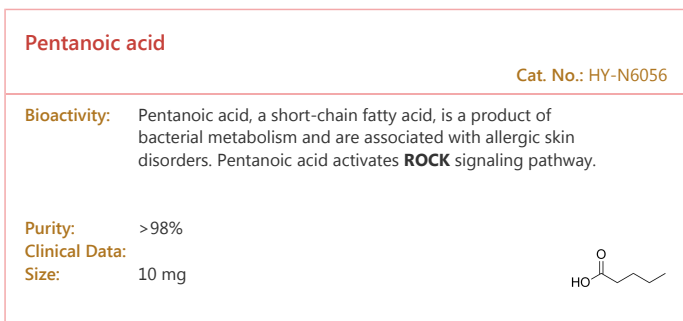
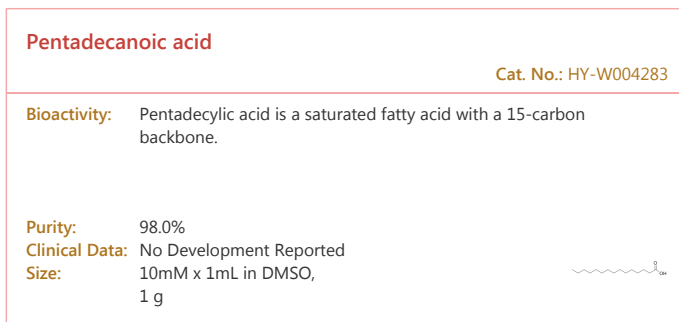
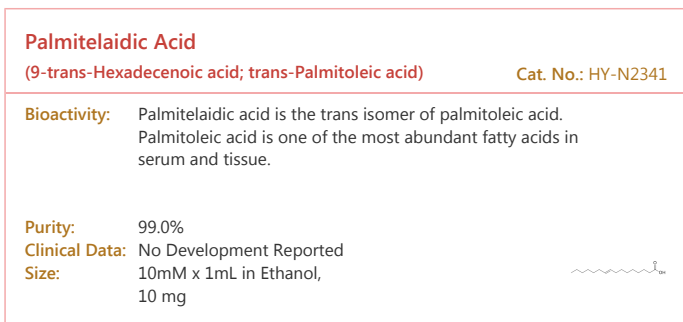
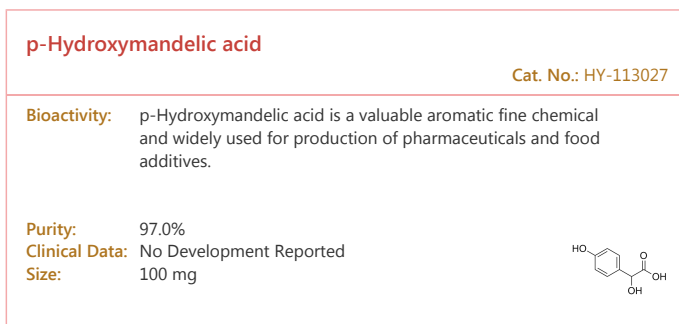
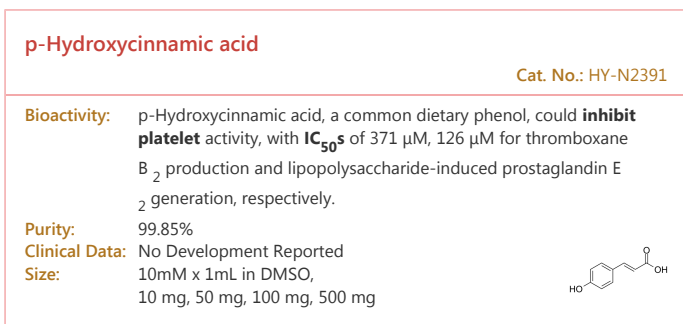
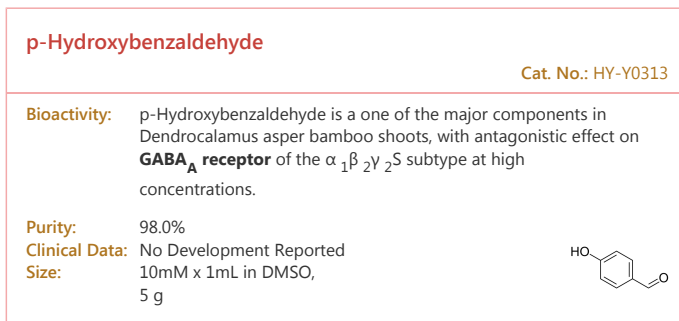
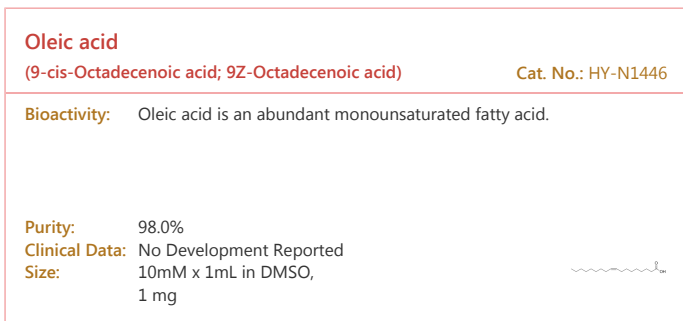
<b>Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-Z0548
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester;Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.00%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	


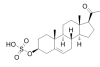

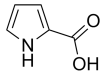

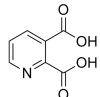
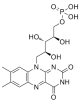



<b>Methyl Salicylate (Wintergreen oil)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-Y0189
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl Salicylate (Wintergreen oil) is a topical analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent. Also used as a pesticide, a denaturant, a fragrance ingredient, and a flavoring agent in food and tobacco products <sup>[1]</sup> . A systemic acquired resista...	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	

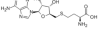
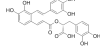
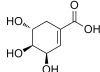



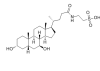
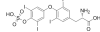
<b>Methyl vanillate</b>	Cat. No.: HY-75342
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl vanillate, one of the ingredients in Hovenia dulcis Thunb, is a <b>Wnt/β-catenin</b> pathway activator <sup>[1]</sup> . A benzoate ester that is the methyl ester of vanillic acid. It has a role as an antioxidant and a plant metabolite.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g	


<p><b>Methylmalonate</b> (Isosuccinic acid; Methylmalonic acid; Methylpropanedioic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103395</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methylmalonate is an indicator of Vitamin B-12 deficiency in cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Mevalonic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113071</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mevalonic acid is a dihydroxy monocarboxylic acid and precursor in the biosynthetic pathway known as the mevalonate pathway, which produces terpenes and steroids that are vital for diverse cellular functions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monoisobutyl phthalic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113220</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Monoisobutyl phthalic acid is a phthalate metabolite that is in human semen and in meconium.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Myristic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2041</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Myristic acid is a saturated 14-carbon fatty acid occurring in most animal and vegetable fats, particularly butterfat and coconut, palm, and nutmeg oils.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113524</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a derivative of aspartic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-Methylsarcosine</b> (DMG; Dimethylglycine; N,N-Dimethylaminoacetic acid; N,N-Dimethylglycine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0511</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Methylsarcosine is an amino acid building block for protein, found in a small amount in the body.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Nervonic acid</b> (Selacholeic acid; cis-15-Tetracosenoic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2526</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nervonic acid is a monounsaturated fatty acid important in the biosynthesis of myelin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nicotinic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113353</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nicotinic acid is an acyl glycine. Nicotinic acid is a metabolite of nicotinic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Octanedioic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015300</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Octanedioic acid is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, malonyl-Coa decarboxylase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Octanoic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-41417</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Octanoic acid is an oily liquid with a slightly unpleasant rancid taste and used commercially in the production of esters used in perfumery and also in the manufacture of dyes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 





<p><b>Pipecolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0669</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pipecolic acid is a metabolite of lysine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Pregnenolone monosulfate</b> (Pregn-5-en-20-on-3β-yl sulfuric acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1739</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pregnenolone monosulfate acts as a signaling-specific inhibitor of <b>cannabinoid CB1 receptor</b>, reduces several effects of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Prostaglandin E2</b> (Dinoprostone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101952</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Prostaglandin E2 is a hormone-like substance that participate in a wide range of body functions such as the contraction and relaxation of smooth muscle, the dilation and constriction of blood vessels, control of blood pressure, and modulation of inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W001963</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid is a natural alkaloid from the marine bacterium <i>Pelomonas puraquae</i> sp. Nov.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Pyruvic acid</b> (Acetylformic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0781</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pyruvic acid is an intermediate metabolite in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Quinolinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100807</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Quinolinic acid is an endogenous N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor agonist synthesized from L-tryptophan via the kynurenine pathway and thereby has the potential of mediating N-methyl-D-aspartate neuronal damage and dysfunction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Riboflavine phosphate</b> (Riboflavine 5'-phosphate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0964A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Riboflavine phosphate is a very effective NAD<sup>+</sup>-recycling agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ro 12-1989</b> (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0143</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ro 12-1989 is a 20-carbon-chain omega-6 fatty acid unsaturated at positions 8, 11, and 14.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rosmarinic acid racemate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2336</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rosmarinic acid racemate is the racemate of Rosmarinic acid. Rosmarinic acid inhibits <b>MAO-A</b>, <b>MAO-B</b> and <b>COMT</b> enzymes with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>s of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.01%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Royal Jelly acid</b> (Queen Bee Acid; (E)-10-Hydroxy-2-decenoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1363</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Royal Jelly acid (Queen Bee Acid) is a fatty acid constituent of royal jelly, promotes the growth and protection of neurons, reduces anxiety-like phenotypes [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>SAH</b> (SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine)) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19528</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> SAH is an amino acid derivative and a modulator in several metabolic pathways. It is an intermediate in the synthesis of cysteine and adenosine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Salvianolic acid A</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0318</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Salvianolic acid A could protect the blood brain barrier through matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP-9) inhibition and anti-inflammation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sarcosine</b> (Methylglycine; N-Methylaminoacetic acid; Sarcosine; Sarcosinic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101037</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sarcosine is a glycine transporter type 1 (GlyT) inhibitor and an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor co-agonist at the glycine binding site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Shikimic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0130</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Shikimic acid is a key metabolic intermediate of the aromatic amino acid biosynthesis pathway, found in microbes and plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.14% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stearic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2219</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stearic acid is a long chain dietary saturated fatty acid which exists in many animal and vegetable fats and oils.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Succinic acid</b> (Wormwood acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0420</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Taurine</b> (2-Aminoethanesulfonic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0351</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Taurine is an organic acid widely distributed in animal tissues. Target: Others Taurine is a major constituent of bile and can be found in the large intestine and accounts for approximately 0.1% of total human body weight [1]. Taurine is present in high concentration in algae and in the animals...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Tauroursodeoxycholate</b> (TUDCA; UR 906; Taurolite) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19696</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tauroursodeoxycholate (TUDCA; UR 906; Taurolite) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as <b>caspase-3</b> and <b>caspase-12</b>. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits <b>ERK</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Terephthalic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010098</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Terephthalic acid is one isomer of the three phthalic, a precursor to the polyester PET, used to make clothing and plastic bottles.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Thyroxine sulfate</b> (T4 Sulfate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101406</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thyroxine sulfate is a thyroid hormone metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>trans-Aconitic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W016813</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> trans-Aconitic acid is present in normal human urine, and it has been suggested that is present in larger amounts with Reye's syndrome and organic aciduria. trans-Aconitic acid is a substrate of enzyme trans-aconitate 2-methyltransferase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  5 g</p> 	<p><b>trans-trans-Muconic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113247</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> trans-trans-Muconic acid is a urinary metabolite of benzene and has been used as a biomarker of exposure to benzene in human.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  100 mg</p> 
<p><b>trans-Vaccenic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113427</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> trans-Vaccenic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of saturated fatty acid in the rumen and of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) at the tissue level.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tricosanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009081</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tricosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid and shown to be a hair growth stimulant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Undecanedioic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W014125</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Undecanedioic acid is associated with intercellular matrix macromolecules and specifically with elastin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  1 g</p> 	<p><b>Ureidopropionic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113285</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ureidopropionic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of uracil.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Urocanic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113008</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Urocanic acid, produced in the upper layers of mammalian skin, is a major absorber of ultraviolet radiation (UVR).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Valproic acid</b>  (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10585</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Valproic acid is an <b>HDAC</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits <b>HDAC1</b> (<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of <b>HDAC2</b>; Valproic acid sodium salt is used in the treatment of epilepsy, bipo...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  1 g, 5 g, 25 g</p> 
<p><b>Valproic acid sodium salt</b>  (Sodium Valproate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10585A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Valproic acid sodium salt is an anticonvulsants used to treat epilepsy, bipolar disorder and migraines. Valproic acid inhibits <b>histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1)</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.4 mM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water,  1 g, 5 g, 25 g</p> 	<p><b>Vanillic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0708</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  100 mg</p> 

**Vanillin** (m-Methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde;  
p-Hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde; p-Vanillin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0098

**Bioactivity:** Vanillin is a single molecule extracted from vanilla beans and also a popular odor used widely in perfume, food and medicine.

**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
200 mg, 5 g

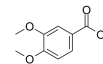


**Veratric acid**  
(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007

**Bioactivity:** Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant <sup>[1]</sup> and anti-inflammatory activities <sup>[3]</sup>. Veratric acid also acts as a protective agent agai...

**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
100 mg

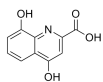


**Xanthurenic acid**

Cat. No.: HY-W014666

**Bioactivity:** Xanthurenic acid is a putative endogenous **Group II metabotropic glutamate receptor** agonist, on sensory transmission in the thalamus.

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



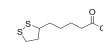
**α-Lipoic Acid**

((±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid; Thioctic acid)

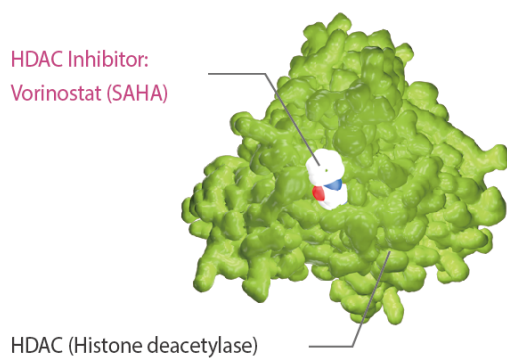
Cat. No.: HY-N0492

**Bioactivity:** 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.

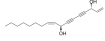
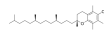
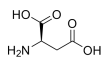
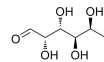
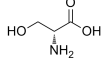

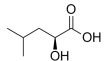
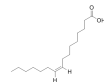
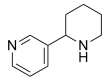
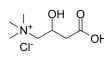
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**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,  
500 mg













## Others



## Others Inhibitors & Modulators

<p><b>(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol</b> (3R,8S)-Falcarindiol; 3(R),8(S),9(Z)-Falcarindiol</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1976</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol is a polyacetylene found in carrots, has <b>antimycobacterial</b> activity, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6 <math>\mu</math>M and MIC of 24 <math>\mu</math>M against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra [1] [2]. Antineoplastic and anti-inflammatory activity [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol</b> (D-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol; <math>\alpha</math>-Vitamin E)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0683</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (+)-<math>\alpha</math>-Tocopherol is a vitamin E derivative. vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>(-)-Aspartic acid</b> (R)-Aspartic acid; D-(-)-Aspartic acid</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-42068</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Aspartic acid is an endogenous <b>NMDA</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>(-)-Fucose</b> (6-Desoxygalactose; L-(-)-Fucose; L-Galactomethylose)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N1480</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (-)-Fucose is classified as a member of the hexoses, plays a role in A and B blood group antigen substructure determination, selectin-mediated leukocyte-endothelial adhesion, and host-microbe interactions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(R)-Serine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100808</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (R)-Serine is a non-essential amino acid involved in the biosynthesis of amino acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>(S)-Glutamic acid</b> (+)-L-Glutamic acid</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14608</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). (S)-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of <b>DA</b> from dopaminergic terminals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>(S)-Leucic acid</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-30215</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (S)-Leucic acid is an amino acid metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>(Z)-Hexadec-9-enoic acid</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W011873</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (Z)-Hexadec-9-enoic acid, a composition of fatty acid, is implicated in the prevention of death from cerebrovascular disorders in SHRSP rats.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(<math>\pm</math>) Anabasin</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W052144</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (<math>\pm</math>) Anabasin is a biphasic muscle relaxant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>(<math>\pm</math>)-Carnitine chloride</b> (DL-Carnitine chloride)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1453</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> (<math>\pm</math>)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L. L-carnitine plays an essential role in the <math>\beta</math>-oxidation of fatty acids and also shows antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 



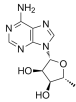
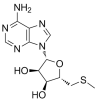






<p><b>1,3-Diaminopropane</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-42210</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,3-Diaminopropane, a three carbon diamine, is an ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>1,3-Dimethyluric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W014993</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,3-Dimethyluric acid is a product of theophylline metabolism in man. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid is one of the purine components in urinary calculi.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>1,4-Butanediamine (1,4-Diaminobutane; 1,4-Tetramethylethylenediamine; NSC 60545; Putramine; ...)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2407</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,4-Butanediamine is an indicator of pollution-induced stress in higher plants: barley and rape stressed with Cr(III) or Cr(VI). 1,4-Butanediamine is an important source of GABA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>1,5-Anhydrosorbitol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113075</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1,5-Anhydrosorbitol is a short-term marker for glycemic control.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113432</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxamide is one of the end products of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD) degradation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>1-Methyl-L-histidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017006</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methyl-L-histidine is an objective indicator of meat ingestion and exogenous 3-methylhistidine (3MH) intake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>1-Methyladenine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113306</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methyladenine is a product of alkylation damage in DNA which can be repaired by damage reversal by oxidative demethylation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>1-Methyladenosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113081</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methyladenosine is an RNA modification originating essentially from two different reaction types, one catalyzed by enzymes and the other the result of the reaction of RNA with certain alkylating agents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>1-Methylguanosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113136</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methylguanosine is a methylated nucleoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>1-Methylinosine (N1-Methylinosine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113139</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methylinosine is a modified nucleotide found at position 37 in tRNA 3' to the anticodon of eukaryotic tRNA <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 


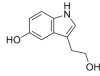

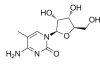

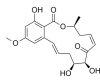

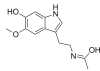

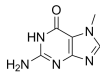





<p><b>1-Methyluric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010031</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Methyluric acid acts on the urinary bladder mucosa and increases the blood glucose, insulin, triglyceride, and cholesterol levels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>1-PeCSO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111825</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-PeCSO is isolated from onion or garlic bulbs, acts as a key compound in garlic greening, and reacts with lachrymatory factor synthase [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113010</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is a lysophospholipid (LyP).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>18-Hydroxycorticosterone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013179</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 18-Hydroxycorticosterone is a corticosteroid and a derivative of corticosterone, which can lead to serious electrolyte imbalances.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>2'-Deoxyadenosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040329</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2'-Deoxyadenosine is a nucleoside adenine derivative, pairing with deoxythymidine (T) in double-stranded DNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2048</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene (α-Terthiophene) is an oligomer of the heterocycle thiophene. 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene has been employed as building block for the organic semi-conductor polythiophene.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012575</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a degradation product of cyaniding glycoside from tart cherries in cell culture.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethan-1-amine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W062542</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-(1-Methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)ethan-1-amine is a histamine (Him) metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>2-Amino-1-phenylethanol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-59132</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Amino-1-phenylethanol is an analogue of noradrenaline.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Arachidonoylglycerol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011051</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Arachidonoylglycerol is a second endogenous cannabinoid ligand in the central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 

<p><b>2-Guanidinoacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W021448</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Guanidinoacetic acid, a precursor of creatine, is a replacement of dietary arginine and could support overall energy homeostasis of the bird.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>2-Phenylethanamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010483</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 2-Phenylethanamine is believed to function as a neuromodulator or neurotransmitter.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>21-Hydroxypregnenolone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113020</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 21-Hydroxypregnenolone is an essential intermediate in corticosterone synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-76915</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3</b> (25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15830</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3(25,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol) is a metabolite of vitamin D3 with intestinal calcium transport activity. IC50 value: Target: VD metabolite The biological activity of synthetic 24,25 and 25,26 diOHD3 was studied in vitamin D-deficient rats. The purpose of this study was to...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>27-Hydroxycholesterol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2371</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 27-Hydroxycholesterol is a selective <b>estrogen receptor</b> modulator and an agonist of the <b>liver X receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.38%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>3,3'-Diindolylmethane</b> (DIM; Arundine; HB 236)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15758</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3,3'-Diindolylmethane is a strong, pure <b>androgen receptor</b> (AR) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W016482</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid is an organic acid, naturally occurring human metabolite and excreted in human urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012708</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid is a beta amino acid and positional isomer of L-leucine which is naturally produced in humans via the metabolism of L-leucine by the enzyme leucine 2,3-aminomutase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Chloro-L-tyrosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W041171</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Chloro-L-tyrosine is a specific marker of myeloperoxidase-catalyzed oxidation, and is markedly elevated in low density lipoprotein isolated from human atherosclerotic intima.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg</p> 

<p><b>3-Hydroxybutyric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113378</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Hydroxybutyric acid is a butyric acid substituted with a hydroxyl group in the beta or 3 position.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Methoxytyramine</b> (3-O-methyl Dopamine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103638A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methoxytyramine, a well known extracellular metabolite of 3-hydroxytyramine/dopamine, is a neuromodulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Methyl-L-histidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017007</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyl-L-histidine is a biomarker for meat consumption, especially chicken. It is also a biomarker for the consumption of soy products.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Methylcrotonylglycine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113232</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methylcrotonylglycine is an acyl glycine, a normal amino acid metabolite found in urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Methyluridine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113138</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Methyluridine is a modified nucleoside of cellular RNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Nitro-L-tyrosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113248</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Nitro-L-tyrosine is a biomarker of nitrogen free radical species modified proteins in systemic autoimmune conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Pyridineacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015806</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 3-Pyridineacetic acid is a higher homologue of nicotinic acid, a breakdown product of nicotine (and other tobacco alkaloids).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010066</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol, a normal norepinephrine metabolite, is found to be associated with Menkes syndrome.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>4-Acetamidobutanoic acid</b> (N-acetyl GABA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101411</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Acetamidobutanoic acid (N-acetyl GABA) is a <math>\gamma</math>-aminobutyric acid (GABA) derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>4-Aminohippuric acid</b> (p-Aminohippuric acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1306</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Aminohippuric acid is a diagnostic agent, useful in medical tests involving the kidney, used in the measurement of renal plasma flow.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>4-Methylcatechol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012814</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Methylcatechol, a metabolite of p-toluate, is a substrate as well as a suicide inhibitor of <b>Catechol 2,3-Dioxygenase</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010040</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of the amino acid phenylalanine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>5'-Deoxyadenosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113291</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5'-Deoxyadenosine is an oxidized nucleoside found in the urine of normal subjects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-(methylthio)adenosine; ...)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16938</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5'-Methylthioadenosine is produced from S-adenosylmethionine and behaves as a powerful inhibitory product.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>5,6-Dihydrouracil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012926</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5,6-Dihydrouracil is an intermediate breakdown product of uracil.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5,6-Dihydrouridine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113047</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5,6-Dihydrouridine is a modified base found in conserved positions in the D-loop of tRNA in Bacteria, Eukaryota, and some Archaea.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-Amino-3H-imidazole-4-Carboxamide</b> (5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide; AICA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-41461</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Amino-3H-imidazole-4-Carboxamide (AICA) is an important precursor for the synthesis of purines in general and of the nucleobases adenine and guanine in particular.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride</b> (ALA; 5-ALA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0305</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Aminolevulinic acid HCl is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles. Target: Others 5-Aminolevulinic acid is a non-fluorescent prodrug that leads to intracellular accumulation of fluorescent porphyrins in malignant gliomas-a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>5-Aminovaleric acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015878</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Aminovaleric acid is believed to act as a methylene homologue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and functions as a weak <b>GABA</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5-Hydroxydopamine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113523</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Hydroxydopamine is a naturally occurring amine in human urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>5-Hydroxymethyluracil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W004924</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Hydroxymethyluracil is a product of oxidative DNA damage. 5-Hydroxymethyluracil can be used as a potential epigenetic mark enhancing or inhibiting transcription with bacterial RNA polymerase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>5-Hydroxytryptophol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W041019</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Hydroxytryptophol is a mammalian serotonin metabolite, acting as a marker of acute alcohol consumption.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-Methoxytryptophol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113440</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Methoxytryptophol is a natural indole present in the pineal gland.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>5-Methylcytidine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113135</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Methylcytidine is a pyrimidine nucleoside detected in multiple biofluids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>5-Methylfurfural</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0543</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5-Methylfurfural is a naturally occurring substance, found in cigarette smoke condensate, licorice essential oil, stored dehydrated orange powder, baked potato flour, volatile compounds of roast beef, aroma concentrate of sponge cake. bread and in coffee, tea and cocoa [1]. A flavoring agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>5Z-7-Oxozeaenol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12686</p> <p>(FR148083; L783279; LL-Z 1640-2)</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 5Z-7-Oxozeaenol is a natural anti-protozoan compound from fungal origin, acting as a potent irreversible and selective inhibitor of <b>TAK1</b> and <b>VEGF-R2</b>, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>s of 8 nM and 52 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>6-Aminocaproic acid</b></p> <p>(EACA; Epsilon-Amino-n-caproic Acid; 6-Aminohexanoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0236</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Aminocaproic acid is an antifibrinolytic agent that acts by inhibiting plasminogen activators which have fibrinolytic properties. Target: Others 6-aminohexanoic acid is a derivative and analogue of the amino acid lysine, which makes it an effective inhibitor for enzymes that bind that...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>6-Hydroxymelatonin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011956</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 6-Hydroxymelatonin is a primary metabolic of <b>Melatonin</b>, which is metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) 1A2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008646</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin is an oxidation product of tetrahydrobiopterin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>7-Methylguanine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113352</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 7-Methylguanine is a metabolite of DNA methylation. It can be generated by methylating agents, and used as a probe of protein-DNA interactions and a key component of DNA sequencing method.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>8-Dehydrocholesterol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113435</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 8-Dehydrocholesterol elevated concentration is one of the diagnostic biochemical hallmarks of classical Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome (SLOS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011540</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine is a critical biomarker of oxidative stress and carcinogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>8-Hydroxyguanine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113338</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 8-Hydroxyguanine is a major pre-mutagenic lesion generated from reactive oxygen species. It causes G-T and A-C substitutions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>8-Hydroxyguanosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113262</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 8-Hydroxyguanosine is a systematic marker of oxidative stress and a marker of hydroxyl radical damage to RNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ac-Arg-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W014130</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ac-Arg-OH is one of the guanidino compounds found elevated in the serum of an hemodialyzed renal insufficient (uremic) pediatric population.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Acetylcysteine</b> (N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; LNAC; NAC)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0215</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Acetylcysteine is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a <b>ROS</b> inhibitor [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Actinomycin D</b> (Dactinomycin; Actinomycin IV)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17559</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Actinomycin D inhibits <b>DNA repair</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.42 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ademetionine</b> (S-Adenosyl-L-methionine; S-Adenosyl methionine; SAME; AdoMet)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0617</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ademetionine is an intermediate metabolite of methionine. Its involvement in methylation assists in cellular growth and repair, maintains the phospho-bilipid layer in cell membranes. It also helps in the maintenance of the action of several hormones and neurotransmitters that affect mood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Adenosine monophosphate</b> (AMP)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0181</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adenosine monophosphate is a key cellular metabolite regulating energy homeostasis and signal transduction.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Adrenic Acid</b> (cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013215</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Adrenic Acid is an inflammation enhancer in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>Agarotretrol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1468</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Agarotretrol is a chromone derivative isolated from Agarwood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ailanthone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1943</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ailanthone (<math>\Delta</math>13-Dehydrochaparrinone) is a potent inhibitor of both full-length <b>androgen receptor (AR)</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math>=69nM) and constitutively active truncated AR splice variants (AR<sub>1-651</sub>, <math>IC_{50}</math>=309nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.71%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107494A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid, an active metabolite of vitamin A, induces gene transcription via binding to nuclear retinoic acid receptors (RARs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Allantoin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0543</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Allantoin is a skin conditioning agent that promotes healthy skin, stimulates new and healthy tissue growth.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alloepipregnanolone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113307</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alloepipregnanolone, a pregnane with anesthetic, hypnotic, and sedative properties, interferes with the development of rapid tolerance to the anxiolytic effect of ethanol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>alpha-Mangostin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0328</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Alpha-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 ( <b>IDH1-R132H</b>) with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.85 ...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Amphotericin B</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0221</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amphotericin B is a polyene antifungal agent against a wide variety of <b>fungal</b> pathogens. It binds irreversibly to ergosterol, resulting in disruption of membrane integrity and ultimately cell death.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Amylase</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2192</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Amylase is an enzyme produced by pancreas and salivary glands, catalyzing the hydrolysis of starch into sugars.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 1 g</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Amylase</b></p>
<p><b>Anandamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10863</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anandamide is an immune modulator in the central nervous system acts via not only <b>cannabinoid receptors ( CB1 and CB2)</b> but also other targets (e.g., <b>GPR18/ GPR55</b>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Angiotensin II human</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13948</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Angiotensin II human is a vasoconstrictor that acts on the <b>AT1</b> and the <b>AT2</b> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 


<p><b>Angiotensin III</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113035</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Angiotensin III is an <b>angiotensin 1 (AT1)</b> and <b>AT2</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Angiotensin III</p>	<p><b>Angiotensin III TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113035A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Angiotensin III (TFA) is an <b>angiotensin 1 (AT1)</b> and <b>AT2</b> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Angiotensin III (TFA)</p>
<p><b>Anisomycin</b> (Flagecidin; Wuningmeisu C)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18982</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anisomycin is a potent <b>protein synthesis</b> inhibitor which interferes with protein and <b>DNA synthesis</b> by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a JNK activator, which increases phospho-JNK.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ansamitocin P-3</b> (Antibiotic C 15003P3; Maytansinol isobutyrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15739</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ansamitocin P-3 is a <b>microtubule</b> inhibitor. Ansamitocin P-3 is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Anserine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113354</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Anserine is a dipeptide found in skeletal muscle of vertebrates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Antineoplaston A10</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-128553</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Antineoplaston A10, a naturally occurring substance in human body, is a <b>Ras</b> inhibitor potentially for the treatment of glioma, lymphoma, astrocytoma and breast cancer [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Apamin</b> (Apamin (reduced), cyclic (1-11),(3-15)-bis(disulfide); Apamine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0256</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Apamin, an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known to block Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated <b>K<sup>+</sup> channels</b> and prevent carbon tetrachloride-induced liver fibrosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Argininic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113079</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Argininic acid is an <math>\alpha</math>-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ascomycin</b> (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13557</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ascomycin(Immunomycin, FR-900520, FK520) is an ethyl analog of tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. IC50 Value: 0.55 nM [1] Target: in vitro: When we used either CD4+CD8+ thymocytes or peripheral T cells activated by phorbol ester and ionomycin, the cell surface induction of CD5 was...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Asymmetric dimethylarginine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113216</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of <b>nitric oxide synthase (NOS)</b>, and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 



**ATP**  
(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate) Cat. No.: HY-B2176

**Bioactivity:** ATP is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo, provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.


**Purity:** 99.18%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg



**Atractylodin**  
(Atractyadin) Cat. No.: HY-N0238

**Bioactivity:** Atractylodin is an active component of the essential oil contained in the rhizomes of *Atractylodes lancea* and *A.*

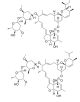
**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg



**Avermectin B1**  
(Abamectin; Avermectin B1a-Avermectin B1b mixt.) Cat. No.: HY-15311

**Bioactivity:** Avermectin B1 (Abamectin) is a widely used insecticide and anthelmintic. IC50 Value: N/A Target: Antiparasitic Avermectin B1 is a mixture of avermectins containing more than 80% avermectin B1a and less than 20% avermectin B1b. These two components, B1a and B1b have very similar biological and...


**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg



**Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid** Cat. No.: HY-75308

**Bioactivity:** Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid is a non proteinogenic amino acid homologue of proline. Found in common beet. Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid can be misincorporated into proteins in place of proline in many species, including humans. Toxic and teratogenic agent [1] [2].


**Purity:** 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg



**Azithromycin hydrate**  
(CP-62993 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-17506A

**Bioactivity:** Azithromycin hydrate is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg



**Bafilomycin A1**  
(-)-Bafilomycin A1) Cat. No.: HY-100558

**Bioactivity:** Bafilomycin A1, a macrolide antibiotic isolated from the *Streptomyces* species, is a specific inhibitor of **vacuolar-type H+ ATPase (V-ATPase)**. Bafilomycin A1 inhibits **autophagy** [1].


**Purity:** 99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100u g



**Bambuterol**  
(KWD-2183; (±)-Bambuterol) Cat. No.: HY-17501

**Bioactivity:** Bambuterol is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline. IC50 value: Target: beta-adrenoceptor agonist Bambuterol is contraindicated in pregnancy and in people with seriously impaired liver function. It can be used by people...


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



**Bekanamycin**  
(Kanamycin B) Cat. No.: HY-B1174

**Bioactivity:** Bekanamycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.


**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg



**Betamethasone dipropionate**  
(Betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate) Cat. No.: HY-13571

**Bioactivity:** Betamethasone dipropionate is a **glucocorticoid** steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities.


**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g

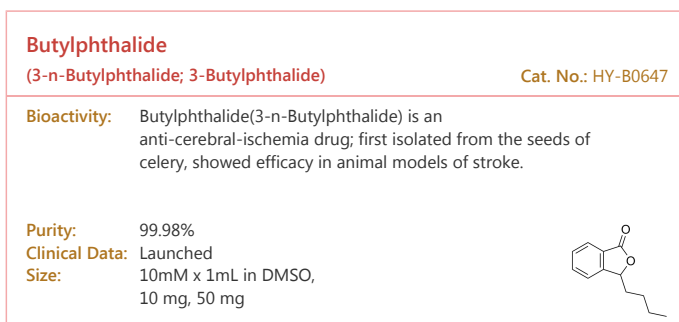
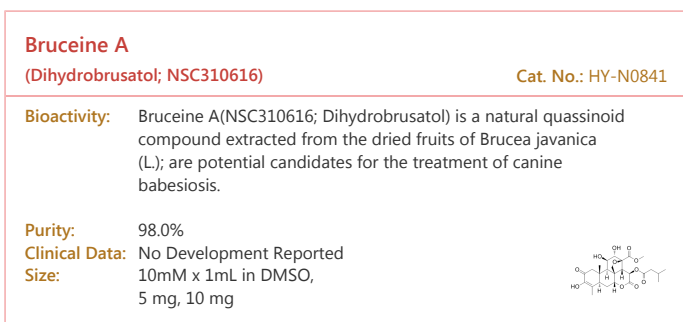
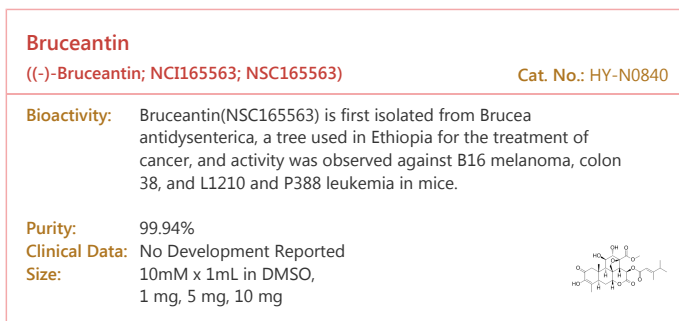
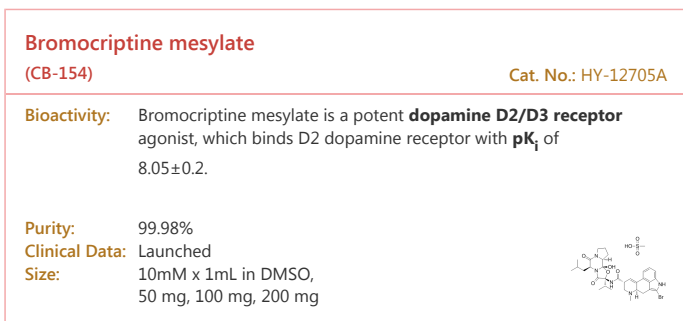
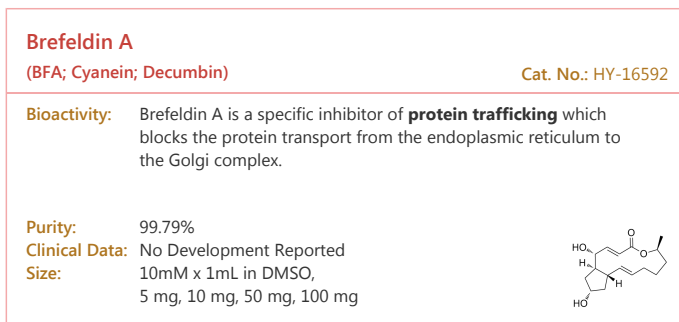
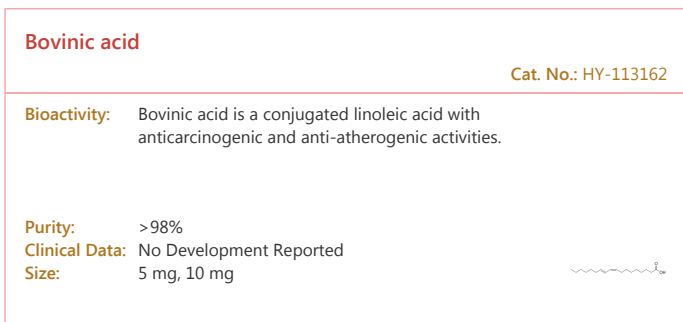
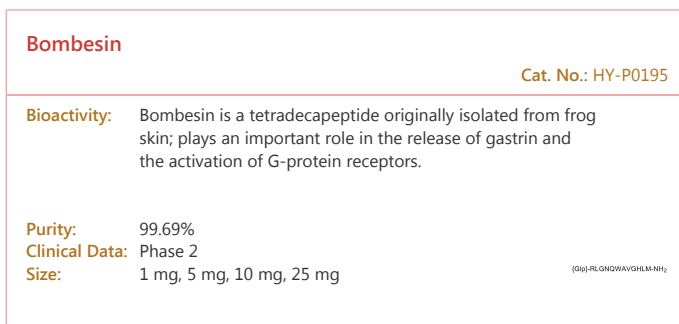
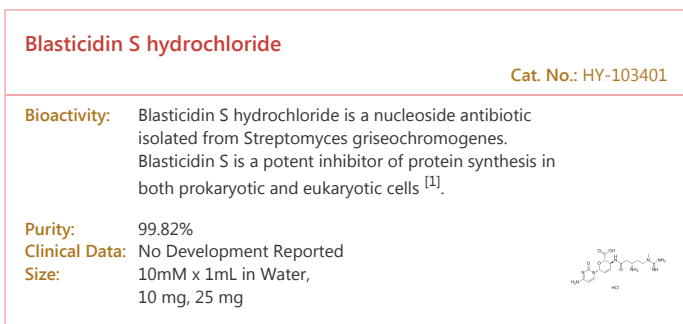
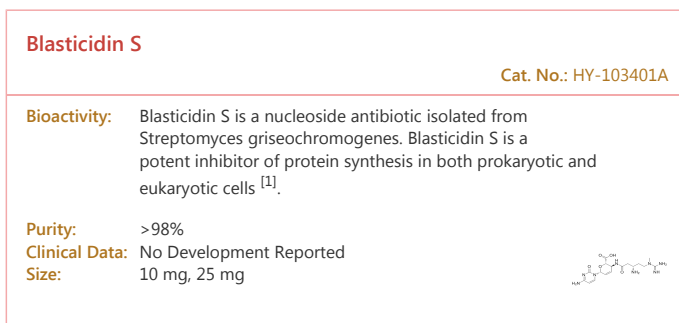
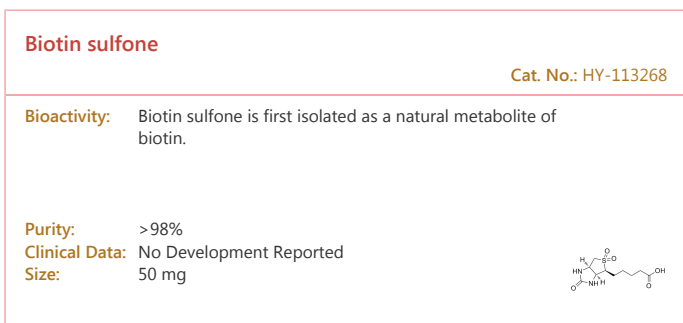


**Biotin**  
(Vitamin B7; Vitamin H; D-Biotin) Cat. No.: HY-B0511

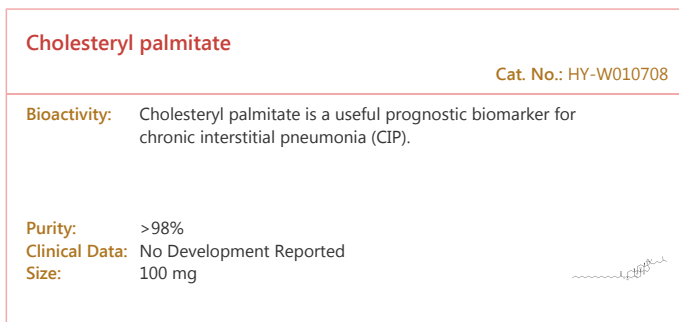
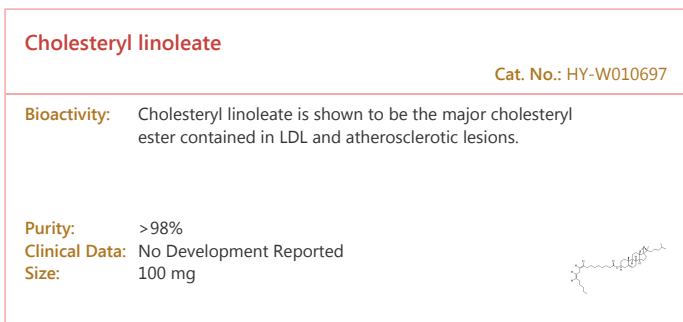
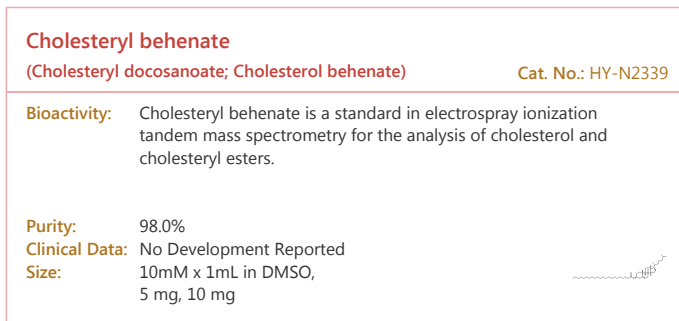
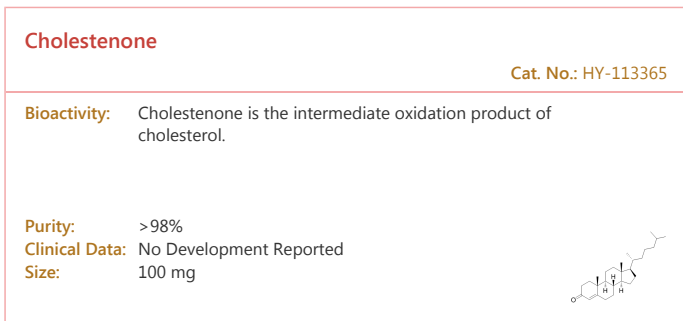
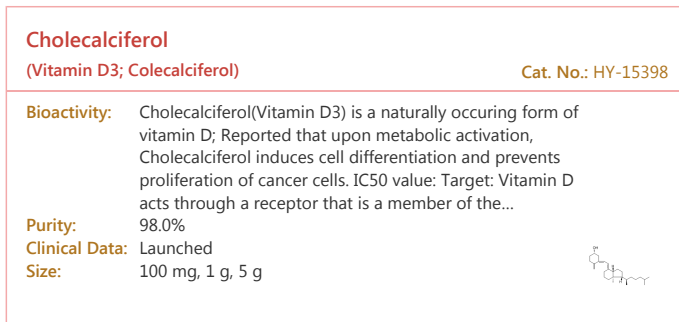
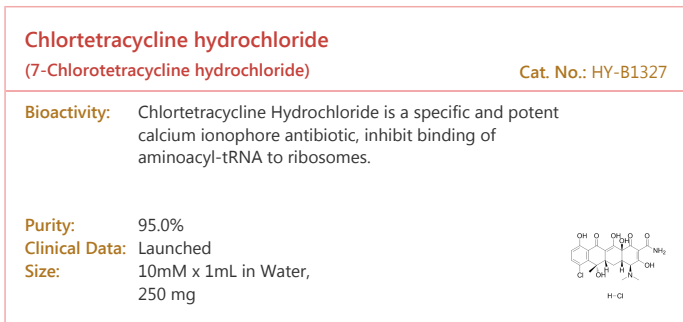
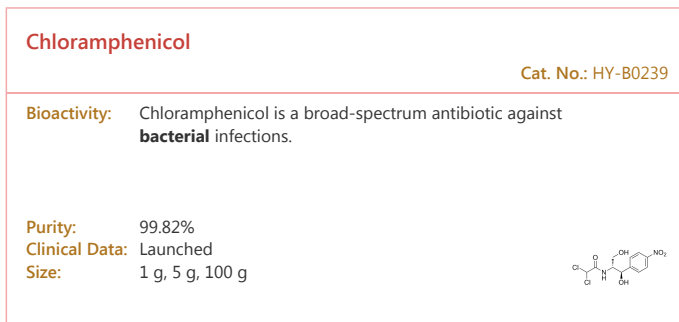
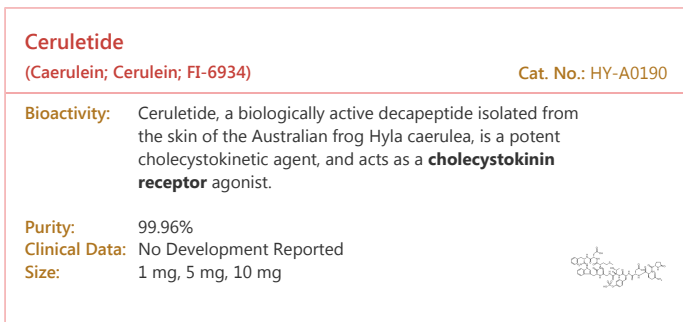
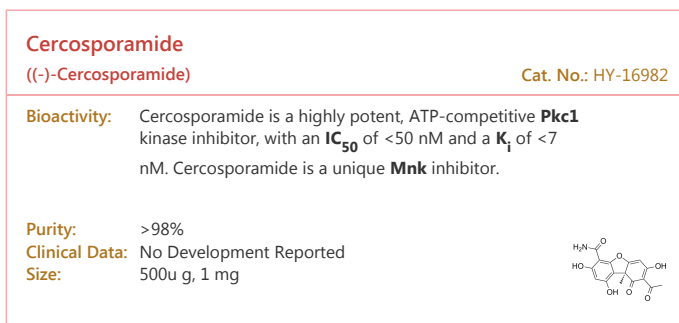
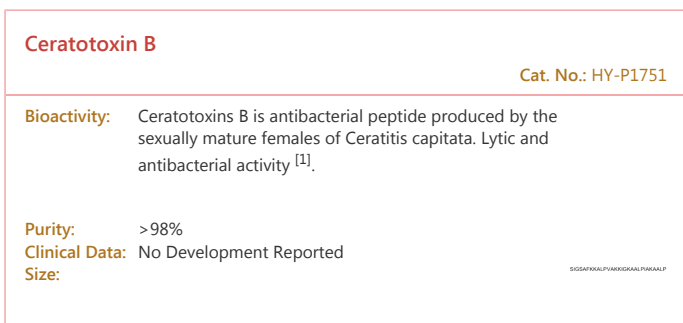
**Bioactivity:** Biotin is a water-soluble, enzyme co-factor present in minute amounts in every living cell.


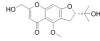
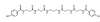
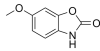
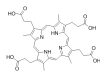
**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g







<p><b>Butyrylcarnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113168</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Butyrylcarnitine is a metabolite in plasma, acts as a biomarker to improve the diagnosis and prognosis of heart failure, and is indicative of anomalous lipid and energy metabolism.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Caerulomycin A</b> (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-114495</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an <b>antifungal</b> compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-<math>\beta</math>-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-<math>\gamma</math>-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Calcifediol</b> (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-32351</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Calcifediol is a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, acting as a competitive inhibitor with an apparent <math>K_i</math> of 3.9 <math>\mu</math>M, suppresses PTH secretion and mRNA (ED<sub>50</sub>=2 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.93%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Calcitriol</b> (1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10002</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Calcitriol is the most active metabolite of vitamin D and also a <b>vitamin D receptor (VDR)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Carcinoembryonic Antigen CEA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0277</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) is a tumor marker in lung cancer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YLSGANLNL</p>	<p><b>Castor oil</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107799</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Castor oil is a natural triglyceride which has a laxative effect and induces labor in pregnant females.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100mL in</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Castor oil</p>
<p><b>Cecropin A TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1539A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cecropin A TFA is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide isolated from <i>Hyalophora cecropia</i> pupae. Cecropin A TFA exhibits anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory <sup>[1]</sup> and anti-cancer activity <sup>[2]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>CEF3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0289</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> CEF3 (SIIPSGPLK) corresponds to aa 13-21 of the influenza A virus M1 protein. The matrix (M1) protein of influenza A virus is a multifunctional protein that plays essential structural and functional roles in the virus life cycle.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SIIPSGPLK</p>
<p><b>CEF4</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0304</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> CEF4 is a peptide that corresponds to aa 342-351 of the influenza A virus nucleocapsid protein.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RVLSFIKGTK</p>	<p><b>Cellulase</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2220</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cellulase is an enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of certain linkages in cellulose and other carbohydrates.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cellulase</p>





<p><b>Chondroitin sulfate</b> (Chondroitin polysulfate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2162</span></p>	<p><b>Cimifugin</b> (Cimitin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0634</span></p>
<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Chondroitin sulfate, one of five classes of glycosaminoglycans, has been widely used in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Chondroitin sulfate reduces inflammation mediators and the apoptotic process and is able to reduce protein production of inflammatory cytokines, <b>iNOS</b> and <b>MMPs</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cimifugin is a major components of Yu-ping-feng-san, a Chinese medical formula that is used clinically for allergic diseases and characterized by reducing allergy relapse.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cirsimaritin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6648</span></p>	<p><b>Closthioamide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101472</span></p>
<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Cirsimaritin binds weakly to the benzodiazepine site on <b>GABA<sub>A</sub></b> receptors, with antidepressant, anxiolytic and antinociceptive activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Closthioamide is a potent inhibitor of bacterial DNA gyrase and highly active against Ec, MRSA, VRE and Mv), with MICs of 9.00 μM, 0.58 μM, 0.58 μM and 72.03 μM respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Coelenterazine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18743</span></p>	<p><b>Coixol</b> (6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone; 6-MBOA) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0936</span></p>
<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coelenterazine is widely distributed among marine organisms which can produce bioluminescence by calcium-dependent oxidation mediated by the photoprotein aequorin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coixol is a natural product extracted from Coix Lachryma-Jobi var. ma-yuen. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Confluent NCI-H292 cells were pretreated with oleic acid, linoleic acid, glyceryl trilinoleate, beta-stigmasterol or coixol for 30 min and then stimulated with PMA (phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate), EGF...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Columbin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0389</span></p>	<p><b>Combretastatin A4</b> (CRC 87-09) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2146</span></p>
<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Columbin is a diterpenoid furanolactone with anti-inflammation activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Combretastatin A4 is a <b>microtubule</b>-targeting agent that binds <b>β-tubulin</b> with <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> of 0.4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Concanamycin A</b> (Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1724</span></p>	<p><b>Coproporphyrin III</b> (Zincphyrin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101398</span></p>
<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific <b>vacuolar type H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase (V-ATPase)</b> inhibitor <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Coproporphyrin III is a porphyrin derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 


<b>Creatine</b>	Cat. No.: HY-W010388
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Creatine, an endogenous amino acid derivative, plays an important role in cellular energy, especially in muscle and brain.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g	


<b>Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide CCAP</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P0303
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) is a highly conserved, amidated cyclic nonapeptide, first isolated from the pericardial organs of the shore crab <i>Carcinus maenas</i> , where it has a role in regulating heartbeat; Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) also modulates the neuronal activity in other...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.91%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	PFCNAFTGC


<b>Curcumenol</b> (+)-Curcumenol	Cat. No.: HY-N2259
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Curcumenol is one of constituents in the plants of medicinally important genus of <i>Curcuma</i> <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	


<b>Curzerenone</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N3651
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Curzerenone is one of constituents of leaf essential oil extracted from <i>L. pulcherrima</i> . Shows slight inhibitory effective against <i>E. coli</i> <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b>	


<b>Cyclo(his-pro)</b> (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)	Cat. No.: HY-101402
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Cyclo(his-pro) is a cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyretropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(His-Pro) could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b> nuclear accumulation.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.41%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	




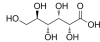

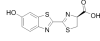

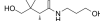

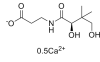
<b>Cycloheximide</b> (Naramycin A; Actidione; CHX)	Cat. No.: HY-12320
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Cycloheximide (Naramycin A) is an eukaryote <b>protein synthesis</b> inhibitor, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> s of 532.5 nM and 2880 nM for protein synthesis and RNA synthesis in vivo, respectively.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.45%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg	

<b>Cyclosporin A</b> (Cyclosporine; Ciclosporin)	Cat. No.: HY-B0579
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Cyclosporin A is an immunosuppressant which binds to the cyclophilin and inhibits phosphatase activity of <b>calcineurin</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 5 nM.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg	

<b>Cysteamine hydrochloride</b> (β-Mercaptoethylamine Hydrochloride; 2-Aminoethanethiol Hydrochloride; ...)	Cat. No.: HY-77591
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Cysteamine Hydrochloride is an agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant. Target: Others Cysteamine has been shown to increase intracellular glutathione levels in cystinotic cells, thus restoring the altered redox state of the cells. Also increased rates of...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g	

<b>Cytochalasin B</b> (Phomin)	Cat. No.: HY-16928
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Cytochalasin B is a cell-permeable mycotoxin binding to the barbed end of <b>actin</b> filaments, disrupting the formation of actin polymers, with <b>K<sub>d</sub></b> value of 1.4-2.2 nM for F-actin.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg	

<b>D-Alanine</b> (R)-Alanine; Ba 2776; D-α-Alanine)	Cat. No.: HY-41700
<b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Alanine is a weak <b>GlyR</b> (inhibitory glycine receptor) and <b>PMBA</b> agonist, with an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of 9 mM for GlyR.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g	

<p><b>D-Cycloserine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0030</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Cycloserine is an analog of the amino acid D-alanine. Target: Antibacterial D-Cycloserine selectively potentiated the duration of motor cortical excitability enhancements induced by anodal tDCS. D-Cycloserine alone did not modulate excitability [1]. Participants receiving d-cycloserine in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Erythro-dihydrosphingosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W019838</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Erythro-dihydrosphingosin directly inhibits cytosolic phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>α (cPLA<sub>2</sub>α) activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>D-erythro-Sphingosine</b> (Erythrosphingosine; erythro-C18-Sphingosine; trans-4-Sphingenine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101047</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-erythro-Sphingosine is a very potent activator of p32-kinase with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 8 μM. D-erythro-Sphingosine inhibits protein kinase C (PKC).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Gluconic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0569</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Gluconic acid is the carboxylic acid by the oxidation with antiseptic and chelating properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>D-Glutamine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100587</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Luciferin</b> (D-(-)-Luciferin; Firefly luciferin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12591A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-luciferin is the natural substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>D-Mannitol</b> (Mannitol; Mannite)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0378</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator. Target: Others D(-)Mannitol is a sugar alcohol that can be used as an inert osmotic control substance. The uptake and phosphorylation of d-mannitol is catalyzed by the mannitol-specific phosphoenolpyruvate-dependent...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g, 10 g, 500 g</p> 	<p><b>D-Panthenol</b> (Dexpanthenol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1391</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Panthenol is the biologically-active alcohol of pantothenic acid, which leads to an elevation in the amount of coenzyme A in the cell.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>D-Pantothenic acid</b> (pantothenate; vitamin B5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0430</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Pantothenic acid(pantothenate) is a water-soluble vitamin and an essential nutrient for for many animals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt</b> (Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt; Calcium pantothenate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0681</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt, a kind of water soluble vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In human dermal fibroblasts from three different donors, D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt accelerates the wound healing process by increasing the number...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 


**D-Sorbitol**  
(Glucitol; D-Glucitol; Sorbitol) Cat. No.: HY-B0400

**Bioactivity:** D-Sorbitol is a sugar alcohol that is commonly used as a sugar substitute. Target: Others D-Sorbitol occurs naturally and is also produced synthetically from glucose. The food industry uses D-sorbitol as an additive in the form of a sweetener, humectant, emulsifier, thickener, or dietary supplement....

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg, 500 g



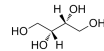
**D-Threitol** Cat. No.: HY-W012846

**Bioactivity:** D-threitol serves as a antifreeze agent in the Alaskan beetle *Upis ceramboides*.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 100 mg



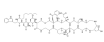
**Daptomycin**  
(LY146032) Cat. No.: HY-B0108

**Bioactivity:** Daptomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic with rapid in vitro bactericidal activity against gram-positive organisms.

**Purity:** 99.42%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg



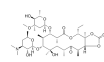
**Davercin**  
(Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate) Cat. No.: HY-100584

**Bioactivity:** Davercin (Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate), derivative of Erythromycin, which is active against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



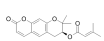
**Decursin**  
(+)-Decursin) Cat. No.: HY-18981

**Bioactivity:** Decursin is an anticancer agent, with potential anti-inflammatory activity.

**Purity:** 99.98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg



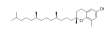
**Delta-Tocopherol** Cat. No.: HY-113026

**Bioactivity:** Delta-Tocopherol is an isomer of Vitamin E.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** 50 mg

**Size:** 50 mg



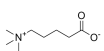
**delta-Valerobetaine** Cat. No.: HY-114202

**Bioactivity:** delta-Valerobetaine is a precursor of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO).

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg



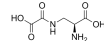
**Dencichin**  
(Dencichine; L-Dencichin; ODAP) Cat. No.: HY-N1477

**Bioactivity:** Dencichin is a non-protein amino acid originally extracted from *Panax notoginseng*, and can inhibit **HIF-prolyl hydroxylase-2 (PHD-2)** activity.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



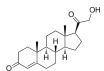
**Deoxycorticosterone** Cat. No.: HY-113414

**Bioactivity:** Deoxycorticosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as an aldosterone precursor.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg




**Dermaseptin** Cat. No.: HY-P0263

**Bioactivity:** Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against **bacteria, fungi and protozoa**.

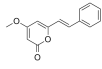
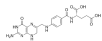
**Purity:** >98%


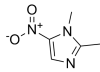

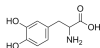

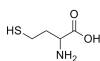
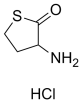
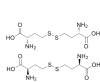

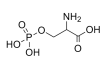
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported


**Size:** 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg

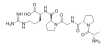

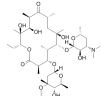





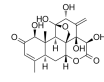
<p><b>Dermorphin</b> Cat. No.: HY-P0244</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dermorphin is a natural heptapeptide <math>\mu</math>-opioid receptor (MOR) agonist found in amphibian skin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Desmethoxyyangonin</b> (Demethoxyyangonin; 5,6-Dehydrokavain) Cat. No.: HY-N0918</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Desmethoxyyangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the Piper methysticum (kava) plant; reversible inhibitor of MAO-B.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dianemycin</b> (Nanchangmycin (free acid)) Cat. No.: HY-100528A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dianemycin (Nanchangmycin free acid), produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria [1]. Dianemycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dibucaine hydrochloride</b> (Cinchocaine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0552A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dibucaine Hydrochloride is a local anesthetic of the amide type now generally used for surface anesthesia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Dibutyl phthalate</b> Cat. No.: HY-Y0304</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dibutyl phthalate is a commonly used plasticizer commonly found in some food packaging materials, personal care products, and the coating of oral medications [1]. May cause toxicity and adverse neurobehavioral effects [2] [3].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Diclazuril</b> (R-64433) Cat. No.: HY-B0357</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Diclazuril (R-64433) is an anti-coccidial drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dihydrodaidzein</b> (<math>\pm</math>)-Dihydrodaidzein) Cat. No.: HY-N1461</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrodaidzein is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dihydrofolic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-113267</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrofolic acid is a folic acid derivative acted upon by dihydrofolate reductase to produce tetrahydrofolic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dihydrokavain</b> (7,8-Dihydrokavain; 7,8-Dihydrokavain; Marindinin) Cat. No.: HY-N0920</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydrokavain is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; appears to contribute significantly to the anxiolytic effects of kava, based on a study in chicks.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dihydromethysticin</b> (+)-Dihydromethysticin) Cat. No.: HY-N0921</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dihydromethysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has marked activity on the induction of CYP3A23.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 


<p><b>Dimenhydrinate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1215</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dimenhydrinate is an anti-emetic and anti-histamine commonly available over-the-counter as a motion sickness remedy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dimetridazole</b> (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1244</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dimetridazole is a nitroimidazole class drug that combats protozoan infections. Target: Antiparasitic Dimetridazole (DMZ) is a 5-nitroimidazole drug traditionally used for the prevention and treatment of histomoniasis in turkeys, trichomoniasis in pigeons, genital trichomoniasis in cattle...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>DL-Arginine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0454</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Arginine is used in physicochemical analysis of amino acid complexation dynamics and crystal structure formations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>DL-Dopa</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113404</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Dopa is a beta-hydroxylated derivative of phenylalanine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>DL-Glyceric Acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W018035</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Glyceric Acid is a compound that is secreted excessively in the urine by patients suffering from D-glyceric aciduria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 2 M * 5 mL in Water</p> 	<p><b>DL-Homocysteine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W040821</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Homocysteine is a weak neurotoxin, and can affect the production of kynurenic acid in the brain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101404</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride is a cyclic amino acid derivative that exhibits root-growth inhibitory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">HCl</p>	<p><b>DL-Homocystine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W009390</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Homocystine is the double-bonded form of homocysteine and homocysteine is recognized as an important substance in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 g</p> 
<p><b>DL-Norvaline</b> (2-Aminopentanoic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010510</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-Norvaline, a derivative of <b>L-norvaline</b>, L-norvaline is a non-competitive inhibitor of arginase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>DL-O-Phosphoserine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15130</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DL-O-Phosphoserine, a normal metabolite in human biofluid, is an ester of serine and phosphoric acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 

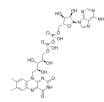
<p><b>Docosapentaenoic acid 22n-3</b> Cat. No.: HY-113159</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Docosapentaenoic acid (22n-3) is a component of phospholipids found in all animal cell membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Docosatrienoic Acid (cis-13,16,19-docosatrienoic acid; (13Z,16Z,19Z)-13,16,19-Docosatrienoic acid)</b> Cat. No.: HY-101408</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Docosatrienoic acid is a rare ω-3 fatty acid; inhibits LTB4 binding to pig neutrophil membranes with an <math>K_i</math> of 5 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dodecanoylcarnitine</b> Cat. No.: HY-113166</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dodecanoylcarnitine is present in fatty acid oxidation disorders such as long-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, carnitine palmitoyltransferase I/II deficiency, and is also associated with celiac disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Dolastatin 10 (DLS 10; NSC 376128)</b> Cat. No.: HY-15580</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Angiotensin II human is a vasoconstrictor that acts on the <b>AT1</b> and the <b>AT2</b> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Dopamine hydrochloride (ASL279)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0451A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Dopamine HCl is a catecholamine neurotransmitter present in a wide variety of animals, And a dopamine D1-5 receptors agonist. Target: Dopamine Receptor Dopamine (or 3,4-dihydroxyphenethylamine) is a neuroendocrine transmitter in the catecholamine and phenethylamine families that plays a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin)</b> Cat. No.: HY-15142A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Doxorubicin is a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic for the treatment of multiple cancers. The possible mechanisms by which doxorubicin acts in the cancer cell are intercalation into DNA and disruption of <b>topoisomerase-II</b>-mediated DNA repair.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Hydroxydaunorubicin (hydrochloride))</b> Cat. No.: HY-15142</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Doxorubicin hydrochloride is a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic for the treatment of multiple cancers. The possible mechanisms by which doxorubicin acts in the cancer cell are intercalation into DNA and disruption of <b>topoisomerase-II</b>-mediated DNA repair.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>DPPC (129Y83)</b> Cat. No.: HY-109506</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> DPPC is a zwitterionic phosphoglyceride that can be used for the preparation of liposomal monolayers.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Eicosadienoic acid</b> Cat. No.: HY-113130</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eicosadienoic acid is a rare, naturally occurring n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid found mainly in animal tissues.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA; Timnodonic acid)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0660</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA; Timnodonic acid) is an omega-3 fatty acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 


<p><b>Enalapril</b> (MK-421) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0331</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Enalapril (MK-421) is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Enterostatin, human, mouse, rat</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1067</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Enterostatin, human, mouse, rat is a pentapeptide that reduces fat intake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epipregnanolone</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113036</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epipregnanolone is an endogenous neurosteroid that has anesthetic, hypnotic, and sedative properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Episilvestrol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15359</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Episilvestrol is a derivative of silvestrol, isolated from the fruits and twigs of <i>Aglaia silvestris</i>, and is a specific <b>eIF4A</b>-targeting translation inhibitor, with antitumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Epothilone A</b> (Epo A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13503</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epothilone A is a competitive inhibitor of the binding of [<sup>3</sup>H] paclitaxel to <b>tubulin</b> polymers, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.6-1.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Epoxomicin</b> (BU-4061T) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13821</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Epoxomicin is a cell-permeable and irreversible <b>proteasome</b> inhibitor, primarily the chymotrypsin-like activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100u g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Erianin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0517</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Erianin, often used as an antipyretic and analgesic agent, could inhibit IDO-induced tumor angiogenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Erythromycin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0220</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Erythromycin, an oral macrolide antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i>, reversibly binds to the 50S ribosome of bacteria, and inhibits protein synthesis. Target: Antibacterial Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic that has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p> 
<p><b>Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate</b> (Erythromycin ethyl succinate; EES) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0957</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Escitalopram</b> (S)-Citalopram; S-(+)-Citalopram) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14258</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Escitalopram is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) with <math>K_i</math> of 0.89 nM. Target: SSRIs Escitalopram, the S-enantiomer of citalopram, belongs to a class of antidepressant agents known as selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Escitalopram may be used to treat major...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

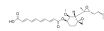
<b>Estriol</b> (Oestriol)	Cat. No.: HY-B0412
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Estriol is an antagonist of the G-protein coupled estrogen receptor in estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer cells. Target: Estrogen Receptor/ERR A recent study shows that estrogen (estrone, estradiol, and estriol) inhibits Alzheimer's disease-associated low-order A $\beta$ oligomer...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg	


<b>Eurycomanone</b> (Pasakbumin A)	Cat. No.: HY-N5012
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Eurycomanone could increase spermatogenesis by inhibiting the activity of phosphodiesterase and aromatase in steroidogenesis.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	

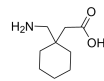
<b>Exendin-3</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P1543
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Exendin-3 is a biologically active peptide isolated from venoms of the Gila monster lizards, <i>Heloderma horridum</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg	

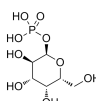
<b>Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide</b> (FAD; NSC 112207)	Cat. No.: HY-B1654
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 25 mg	

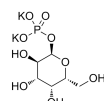
<b>Folic acid</b> (Vitamin B9; Vitamin M)	Cat. No.: HY-16637
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Folic acid (Vitamin M; Vitamin B9) is a B vitamin; is necessary for the production and maintenance of new cells, for DNA synthesis and RNA synthesis.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.56%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g	

<b>Fumagillin</b> (Amebacilin; NSC9168)	Cat. No.: HY-B0751
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Fumagillin (NSC9168) is a complex biomolecule and used as an antimicrobial agent. Target: Antiparasitic Fumagillin is an active amebicide and anti-infective isolated from the fungus <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> . Fumagillin does exhibit some side effects that have deterred its acceptance as a viable...	
<b>Purity:</b> 95.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	

<b>Fusidic acid sodium salt</b> (Sodium fusidate; SQ-16360)	Cat. No.: HY-B1350A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Fusidic acid sodium salt is a bacteriostatic antibiotic.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.58%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg	



<b>Gabapentin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-A0057
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain. IC50 Value: 140 nM ( $\alpha$ 2 $\delta$ subunit of calcium channel) [1] Target: Calcium Channel in vitro: Gabapentin, baclofen and CGP 44532...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

<b>Galactose 1-phosphate</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113143
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Galactose 1-phosphate is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg	

<b>Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113143A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg	

<p><b>Gambogic Acid</b> (Beta-Guttiferin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0087</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gambogic acid is derived from the gamboges resin of the tree <i>Garcinia hanburyi</i>. Gambogic acid inhibits <b>Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Bcl-W</b>, <b>Bcl-B</b>, <b>Bfl-1</b> and <b>Mcl-1</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 1.47 μM, 1.21 μM, 2.02 μM, 0.66 μM, 1.06 μM and 0.79 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.06%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Geldanamycin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15230</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Geldanamycin is a <b>Hsp90</b> inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Geraniin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0472</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Geraniin is a <b>TNF-α</b> releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 43 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Glaucocalyxin B</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2113</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glaucocalyxin B is an ent kaurane diterpenoid isolated from the Chinese traditional medicine <i>Rabdosia japonica</i> with anticancer and antitumor activity; decreases the growth of HL-60 cells with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of approximately 5.86 μM at 24 h.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1841</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human is a 33-amino acid peptide derived from the C-terminal of proglucagon and mainly produced by the intestinal L cells. Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human stimulates intestinal mucosal growth and decreased apoptosis of enterocytes <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Glutathione oxidized</b> (L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0844</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glutathione oxidized is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.30%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Gluten Exorphin B5</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1742</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Gluten Exorphin B5 is an exogenous opioid peptides derived from wheat gluten, acts on <b>opioid receptor</b>, increases postprandial plasma insulin level in rats <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Glycerol 3-phosphate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113128</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycerol 3-phosphate is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Glycine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0966</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutamatergic <b>N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)</b> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Glycogen</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113511</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycogen is a glycolytic intermediates and high-energy phosphates that can serve as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Glycogen</b></p>

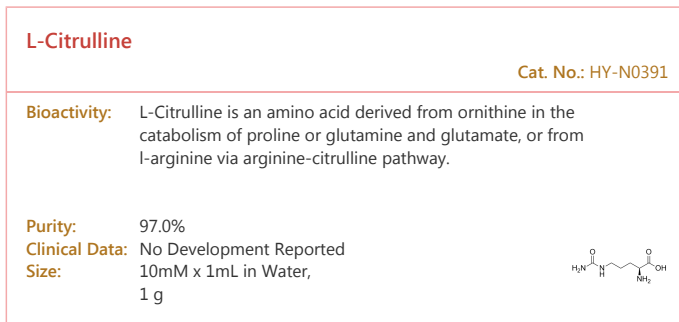
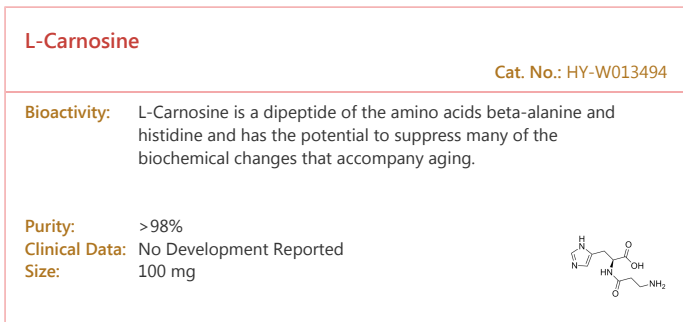
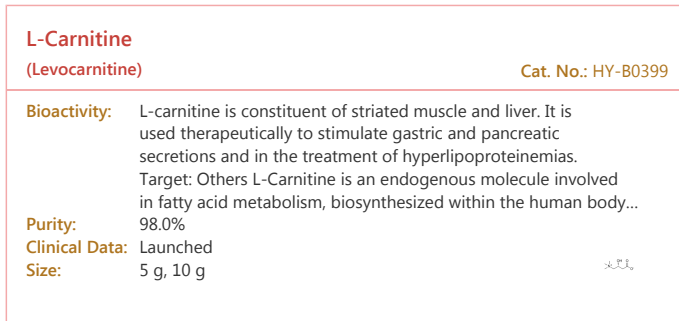
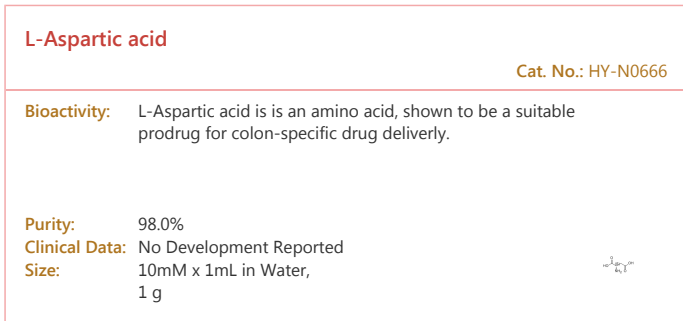
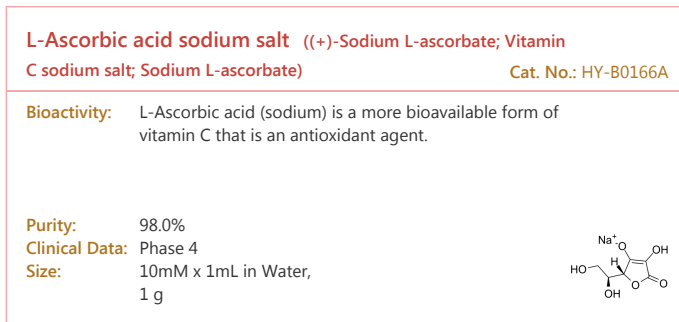
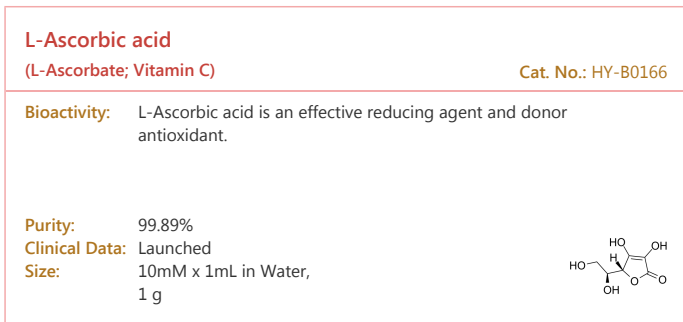
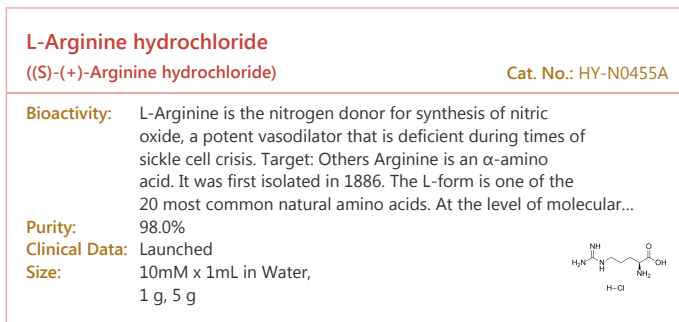
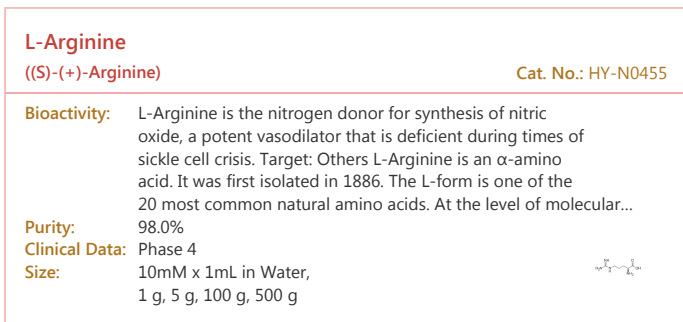
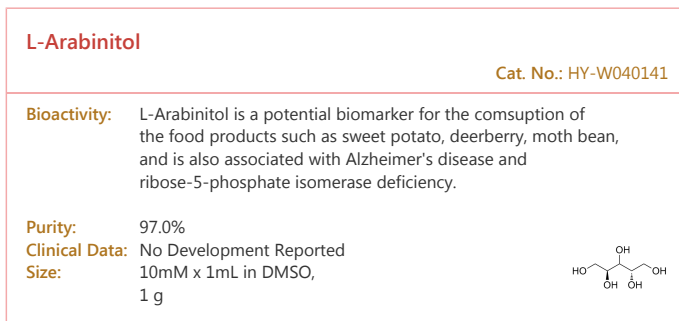
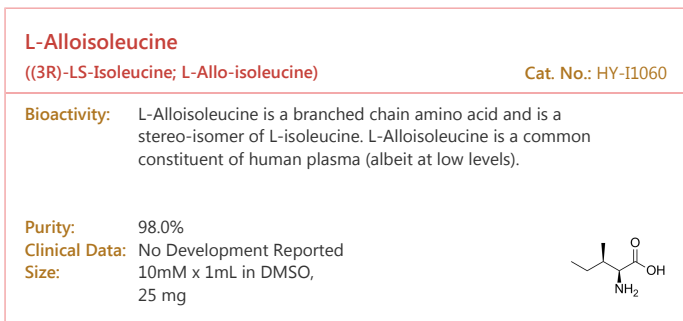
<p><b>Glycolic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015967</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycolic Acid is an inhibitor of <b>tyrosinase</b>, suppressing melanin formation and lead to a lightening of skin colour.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Glycylglycine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-D0889</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glycylglycine is the simplest of all peptides and could function as a gamma-glutamyl acceptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Glyoxalic acid</b> (NSC 27785; Formylformic acid; Oxalaldehydic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-79494</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glyoxalic acid (NSC 27785) is an organic compound that is both an aldehyde and a carboxylic acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Glyparamide</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15383</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Glyparamide is a chlorophenyl-containing sulfonylurea with hypoglycemic activity; Glyparamide rarely causes hepatic injury.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>GnRH-I</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0292</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> GnRH-I is a small 10 amino acid long peptide (decapeptide) from the hypothalamus, acts at the hypophysis to cause an increase in release of biologically active Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in the blood.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Griseofulvin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17583</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Griseofulvin(Gris-PEG; Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Guanosine</b> (DL-Guanosine; Vernine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0097</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Guanosine is a purine nucleoside comprising guanine attached to a ribose (ribofuranose) ring via a β-N9-glycosidic bond.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Guanosine 5'-diphosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113066</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Guanosine 5'-diphosphate is a nucleoside diphosphate. Guanosine 5'-diphosphate is a potential iron mobilizer, which prevents the hepcidin-ferroportin interaction and modulating the interleukin-6 (IL-6)/stat-3 pathway [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>H-Abu-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W010589</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-Abu-OH, one of the three isomers of aminobutyric acid, is elevated in the plasma of children with with Reye's syndrome, tyrosinemia, homocystinuria, nonketotic hyperglycinemia, and ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>H-D-Trp-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012479</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-D-Trp-OH is a D-stereoisomer of tryptophan and occasionally found in naturally produced peptides such as the marine venom peptide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 


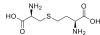



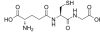

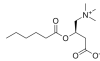

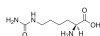
<p><b>H-Gly-Pro-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W016887</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-Gly-Pro-OH is an end product of collagen metabolism that is further cleaved by prolydase.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 99 mg</p> 	<p><b>H-HoArg-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008385</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-HoArg-OH, a homologue arginine, is a strong inhibitor of human bone and liver <b>alkaline phosphatase</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>H-HoPro-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012734</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-HoPro-OH is a breakdown product of lysine, accumulates in body fluids of infants with generalized genetic peroxisomal disorders, such as Zellweger syndrome, neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>H-Phe-Phe-OH</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W007970</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> H-Phe-Phe-OH is a peptide made of two phenylalanine molecules; Phenylalanine is an essential amino acid and the precursor for the amino acid tyrosine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.79%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Heparan Sulfate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101916</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Heparan sulfate, a complex and linear polysaccharide, exists as part of glycoproteins named heparan sulfate proteoglycans, which are expressed abundantly on the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b></p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>HEX3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0302</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> HEX3 is a fragment of the adenoviral hexon. Hexon is the major capsid protein of adenovirion and is comprised of three identical polypeptide chains.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KYSPSNVKI</p>
<p><b>Hexacosanoic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113301</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hexacosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid related to various diseases such as adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN) and atherosclerosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Histamine (Ergamine)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1204</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Histamine is an organic nitrogenous compound involved in local immune responses as well as regulating physiological function in the gut and acting as a neurotransmitter.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Hydroxycotinine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113239</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydroxycotinine is the main nicotine metabolite detected in smokers urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113210</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine is an acyl glycine, and an endogenous human metabolite.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 


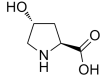



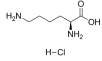

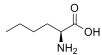

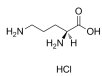



<p><b>Hypericin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0453</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.5 μM. IC<sub>50</sub>: 7.5 uM In vitro: The photosensitive of hypericin can induce both apoptosis and necrosis in a concentration and light...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Hypotaaurine</b> (2-Aminoethanesulfonic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100803</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Hypotaaurine (2-aminoethanesulfonic acid), an intermediate in taurine biosynthesis from cysteine in astrocytes, is an endogenous inhibitory amino acid of the <b>glycine receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.36%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>i-Inositol</b> (myo-Inositol; meso-Inositol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1411</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> i-Inositol is a chemical compound, associated lipids are found in many foods, in particular fruit, especially cantaloupe and oranges.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Iberin</b> (NSC 321801)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101413</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Iberin, a sulfoxide analogue of sulforaphane, is a naturally occurring member of isothiocyanate family. It inhibits cell survival with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.3 μM in HL60 cell.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ikarugamycin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119764</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ikarugamycin is an antibiotic and a inhibitor of <b>clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME)</b> [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>Imidazoleacetic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113413</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Imidazoleacetic acid is an endogenous ligand that stimulates <b>imidazole receptors</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Imipenem monohydrate</b> (N-Formimidoyl thienamycin monohydrate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1369</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Imipenem monohydrate, a member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics isolated from the soil organism <i>Streptomyces cattleya</i> [1], is an intravenous β-lactam antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including several multi-drug resistant bacterial...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Impulsin</b> (AM 3112; Loramine P 256; Mackpeart DR 14V)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-20685</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Impulsin (AM 3112) is an active endogenous compound which can be used for preventing virus infection of the respiratory tract.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Indigo</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0335</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indigo is a deep and rich color dye for indole stain, isolated from the plant <i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> and related species [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Indolicidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0261</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Indolicidin is a potent <b>antimicrobial</b> peptide purified from the cytoplasmic granules of bovine neutrophils.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 


<p><b>Inosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0092</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Inosine, an endogenous purine nucleoside, has immunomodulatory, neuroprotective, and analgesic properties. In vitro: Inosine has been shown to stimulate axonal growth in cell culture and promote corticospinal tract axons to sprout collateral branches after stroke, spinal cord injury and TBL...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 10 g, 25 g, 100 g</p> 	<p><b>Isobutyryl-L-carnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113165</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isobutyryl-L-carnitine is a product of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases. Isobutyryl-L-carnitine is a member of the class of compounds known as acyl carnitines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isotanshinone IIA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N6650</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isotanshinone IIA, an abietane-type diterpene metabolite, could non-competitively inhibit Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11.4 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Isotretinoin (13-cis-Retinoic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15127</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isotretinoin(13-cis-Retinoic acid) is a medication used for the treatment of severe acne. It was first developed to be used as a chemotherapy medication for the treatment of brain cancer, pancreatic cancer and more. Target: RAR/RXR. Isotretinoin has been the most effective and long-lasting drug...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 94.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Isovalerylcarnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113221</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Isovalerylcarnitine is a product of the catabolism of L-leucine. It increases calpain activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Kassinin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0250</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kassinin is a peptide derived from the Kassina frog. It belongs to tachykinin family of neuropeptides. It is secreted as a defense response, and is involved in neuropeptide signalling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DVPKSDQFVGLM-NH<sub>2</sub></p>
<p><b>Kynurenic acid (Quinurenic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100806</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting &lt;b&gt;NMDA, glutamate, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid is also a selective ligand of the GPR35 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-(-)-α-Methyldopa (MK-351; Methyldopa)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0225</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyldopa is an alpha-adrenergic agonist (selective for α2-adrenergic receptors) psychoactive drug used as a sympatholytic or antihypertensive. Target: alpha-adrenergic agonist Methyldopa is an alpha-adrenergic agonist (selective for α2-adrenergic receptors) psychoactive drug used as a...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> 
<p><b>L-5-Hydroxytryptophan (L-5-HTP; Oxitriptan)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1716</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-5-Hydroxytryptophan (L-5-HTP), a naturally occurring amino acid and a dietary supplement for use as an antidepressant, appetite suppressant, and sleep aid, is the immediate precursor of the neurotransmitter serotonin and a <b>reserpine</b> antagonist [1]. L-5-Hydroxytryptophan (L-5-HTP) is used to...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Alanine (L-2-Aminopropionic acid)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0229</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid, involved in sugar and acid metabolism, increases immunity, and provides energy for muscle tissue, brain, and central nervous system.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 





<p><b>L-Cycloserine</b> (S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone; (S)-Cycloserine</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1122</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-cycloserine irreversibly inhibit GABA pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent aminitransferase in E. coli, as well in the brains of various animals in a time-dependent manner, results in increased levels of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in vivo.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Cystathionine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W009749</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Cystathionine is a key nonprotein amino acid related to metabolic conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Cystine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0394</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-DABA</b> (L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101414</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-DABA (L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid) is a weak <b>GABA</b> transaminase inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of larger than 500 μM; exhibits antitumor activity in vivo and in vitro.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Glutamine</b> (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0390</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Glutamine is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and is involved in gastrointestinal disorders. Target: mGluR Glutamine (abbreviated as Gln or Q) is one of the 20 amino acids encoded by the standard genetic code. It is not recognized as an essential amino acid, but may...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Glutathione reduced</b> (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-D0187</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Gulono-1,4-lactone</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W016628</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Gulono-1,4-lactone is a substrate of L-gulono-1,4-lactone oxidoreductase, which catalyzes the last step of the biosynthesis of L-ascorbic (Vitamin) C. In other words, L-Gulono-1,4-lactone is a direct precursor of vitamin C in animals, in plants and in some protists.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Hexanoylcarnitine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113144</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Hexanoylcarnitine is an acylcarnitine and is found to be associated with celiac disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Hisidine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0832</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Hisidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Hisidine is an inhibitor of <b>mitochondrial glutamine transport</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Homocitrulline</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W018004</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Homocitrulline is metabolized to homoarginine through homoargininosuccinate via the urea cycle pathway and its metabolic abnormality could lead to Lysinuric Protein Intolerance (LPI).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 


<p><b>L-Homocystine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011690</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Homocystine is the oxidized member of the L-homocysteine. Homocysteine is a pro-thrombotic factor, vasodilation impairing agent, pro-inflammatory factor and endoplasmic reticulum-stress inducer used to study cardiovascular disease mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Hydroxyproline</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-40135</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Hydroxyproline, one of the hydroxyproline (Hyp) isomers, is a useful chiral building block in the production of many pharmaceuticals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Isoleucine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0771</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-isoleucine is a nonpolar hydrophobic amino acid <sup>[1]</sup>. L-Isoleucine is an essential amino acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Kynurenine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104026</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptor</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.40%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>L-Leucine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0486</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the <b>mTOR</b> signaling pathway <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Lysine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0470</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-lysine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid for humans with various benefits including treating herpes, increasing calcium absorption, reducing diabetes-related illnesses and improving gut health.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Methionin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0326</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Methionine is the L-isomer of Methionine, an essential amino acid for human development. Methionine acts as a hepatoprotectant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.60%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>L-Norleucine</b> (S)-2-Aminohexanoic acid; (S)-Norleucine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0017</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Norleucine is an isomer of leucine, specifically affects protein synthesis in skeletal muscle, and has antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>L-Octanoylcarnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113161</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Octanoylcarnitine is the physiologically active form of octanoylcarnitine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>L-Ornithine Hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017018</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Ornithine Hydrochloride is a free amino acid that plays a central role in the urea cycle and is also important for the disposal of excess nitrogen.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 


<b>L-Proline</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Y0252
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Proline is one of the twenty amino acids used in living organisms as the building blocks of proteins.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g	


<b>L-SelenoMethionine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1000A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-SelenoMethionine is a major natural food-form of selenium. Target The median lethal dose (LD50) of L-SelenoMethionine in rats given an intraperitoneal injection was determined to 4.25 mg Se/kg body and thus is comparable to that of selenite or selenate. In mice, the LD50 of L-SelenoMethionine was 8.8 ± ...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg	

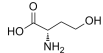
<b>L-Serine ((-)-Serine; (S)-2-Amino-3-hydroxypropanoic acid; (S)-Serine)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0650
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Serine, one of the so-called non-essential amino acids, plays a central role in cellular proliferation.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g	


<b>L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine; T4)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-18341
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine; T4) is a synthetic hormone in the treatment of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 1 g	

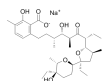
<b>L-Tryptophan (Tryptophan; Tryptophane)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0623
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Tryptophan (Tryptophan) is an essential amino acid that is the precursor of serotonin, melatonin, and vitamin B3 [1].	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.97%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	

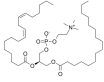
<b>L-Tyrosine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0473
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Tyrosine is a non-essential amino acid which can inhibit <b>citrate synthase</b> activity in the posterior cortex.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.01%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2	
<b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 500 mg	

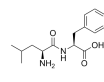
<b>L-Valine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0717
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino acid.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg	

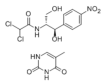
<b>L-Homoserine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W002292
<b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Homoserine is a non - protein amino acid, which is an important biosynthetic intermediate of threonine, methionine and lysine.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	

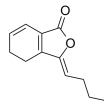
<b>Lasalocid (Antibiotic X-537A; Lasalocid-A; X-537A; Ionophore X-537A)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1071
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lasalocid is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.03%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	

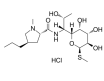
<b>Lasalocid sodium (Sodium lasalocid)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1071A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> In vitro: Lasalocid sodium treatment led to an increase in cell wall thickness, whilst the quantity and sugar composition of the cell wall remained unchanged in BY-2 cells. Lasalocid sodium treatment enhances enzymatic saccharification efficiency in both BY-2 cells and Arabidopsis plants. [1]	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.17%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

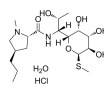
<b>Lecithin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2235
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lecithin is regarded as a safe, conventional phospholipid source. Phospholipids are reported to alter the fatty acid composition and microstructure of the membranes in animal cells.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg, 250 g	

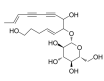
<b>Leucyl-phenylalanine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113278
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Leucyl-phenylalanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides.	
<b>Purity:</b> 97.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	

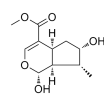
<b>Levomecol</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-111903
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Levomecol (Chloramphenicol), made up of Chloramphenicol, Methyluracil, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is derived from the bacterium <i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i> . Levomecol (Chloramphenicol) stops bacterial growth by binding to the bacterial ribosome (blocking peptidyl transferase) and...	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b>	

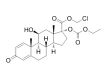
<b>Ligustilide</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0401
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Ligustilide is an effective constituent extracted from <i>Angelica sinensis</i> . IC50 value: Target: In vitro: To investigate the neuroprotective of ligustilide (LIG) against glutamate-induced apoptosis of PC12 cells, cell viability were examined by MTT assay. Pretreatment with ligustilide (1, 5, 15...	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.49%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	

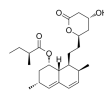
<b>Lincomycin hydrochloride (U10149A)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0417A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lincomycin Hydrochloride(U10149A) is an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces lincolnensis</i> var. <i>lincolnensis</i> . Target: Antibacterial Lincomycin hydrochloride is a systemic antibiotic, which is active against most common gram positive bacteria. It has proved to be excellent for infectious...	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g	


<b>Lincomycin hydrochloride hydrate (Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1358
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate is a narrow-spectrum antibiotic, has similar effects to erythromycin, which has a good effect on gram-positive coccus, mainly used to inhibit the synthesis of bacterial cell protein.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg	


<b>Lobetyolin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0327
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lobetyolin is derived from <i>Codonopsis pilosula</i> and has antioxidative effect.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.88%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Loganetin</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N3373
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Loganetin is a non-toxic natural product that may be applied in the antibacterial drug development for treating multidrug-resistant Gram negative infections.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Loteprednol Etabonate</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-17358
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Loteprednol Etabonate is an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid used in optometry and ophthalmology.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	


<b>Lovastatin (Mevinolin)</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0504
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lovastatin is a cell-permeable <b>HMG-CoA reductase</b> inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.47%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg	


<b>Lucidin</b> (NSC 30546)	Cat. No.: HY-15733
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lucidin (NSC 30546) is a natural component of <i>Rubia tinctorum</i> . L. lucidin is mutagenic in bacteria and mammalian cells.	
<b>Purity:</b> 96.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	


<b>Lycopene</b>	Cat. No.: HY-N0287
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg	

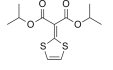
<b>LysoPC(14:0/0:0)</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113123
<b>Bioactivity:</b> LysoPC(14:0/0:0) is a lysophospholipid (LyP). It is a monoglycerophospholipid in which a phosphorylcholine moiety occupies a glycerol substitution site.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Lysozyme from chicken egg white</b>	Cat. No.: HY-B2237
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Lysozyme from chicken egg white is a <b>bactericidal</b> enzyme present in chicken eggs, and it lyses gram-positive bacteria. IC50 & Target: Bacteria <sup>[1]</sup> <b>In Vitro:</b> Lysozyme is an ubiquitous enzyme. The hen egg is the most abundant source of lysozyme, which constitutes approximately 3.4% of the albumen...	
<b>Purity:</b>	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 g, 5 g, 10 g	

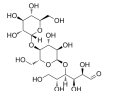
<b>m-Tyramine</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113356
<b>Bioactivity:</b> m-Tyramine is an endogenous trace amine neuromodulator. m-Tyramine has effects on the <b>adrenergic</b> and <b>dopaminergic</b> receptor.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg	

<b>Magainin 1</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P0269
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Magainin 1 is an <b>antimicrobial</b> peptide discovered in the skin of <i>Xenopus laevis</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Magainin 2</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P0270
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Magainin 2 is an <b>antimicrobial</b> peptide discovered in the skin of <i>Xenopus laevis</i> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.23%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg	

<b>Malotilate</b> (NKK 105)	Cat. No.: HY-A0060
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Malotilate is a liver protein metabolism improved compound, which selectively inhibit the 5-lipoxygenase.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.54%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	


<b>Maltotetraose</b> (Amylotetraose; Fujioligo 450; $\alpha$ -1,4-Tetraglucose)	Cat. No.: HY-N2464
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Maltotetraose can be used as a substrate for the enzyme-coupled determination of amylase activity in biological fluids.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.59%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b>	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg	


<b>Maltotriose</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113011
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Maltotriose is a ligosaccharide metabolite found in human urine.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg	




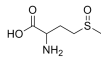
<b>Mastoparan</b>	Cat. No.: HY-P0246
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Mastoparan, a tetradecapeptide which is a component of wasp venom, stimulates release of prolactin from cultured rat anterior pituitary cells.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.15%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg	


<b>Melanin</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113485
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Melanin is a unique pigment with myriad functions. It is multifunctional, providing defense against environmental stresses such as ultraviolet (UV) light, oxidizing agents and ionizing radiation.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg	<b>Melanin</b>

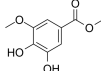
<b>Melatonin</b> (N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine)	Cat. No.: HY-B0075
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activate <b>melatonin receptor</b> . Melatonin plays a role in sleep and possesses important antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.95%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g	

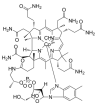
<b>Menaquinone-4</b> (Vitamin K2; Menaquinone K4)	Cat. No.: HY-B2156
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Menaquinone-4 is a vitamin K, used as a hemostatic agent, and also a adjunctive therapy for the pain of osteoporosis.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.81%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 250 mg	

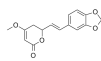
<b>Mepivacaine hydrochloride</b>	Cat. No.: HY-B0517A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Mepivacaine is a tertiary amine used as a local anesthetic.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.83%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g	


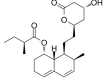
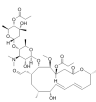
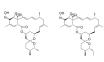

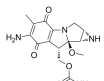

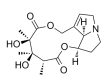
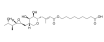
<b>Methionine sulfoxide</b>	Cat. No.: HY-W010104A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methionine sulfoxide is an oxidation product of methionine with reactive oxygen species and can be regarded as a biomarker of oxidative stress in vivo.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 1 g	




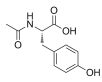




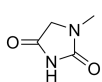
<b>Methyl 2-furoate</b> (Methyl furan-2-carboxylate)	Cat. No.: HY-Y0949
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl 2-furoate (Methyl furan-2-carboxylate) is a building block in chemical synthesis. A flavoring agent in food. Found in cranberries, guava fruits, raisins and other fruits. Also present in baked potato, roasted filberts, roasted peanut, tomatoes, coffee, cocoa, okra, etc.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.75%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	


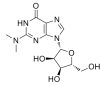
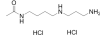

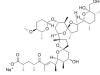

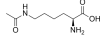
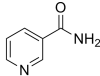
<b>Methyl 3-O-methylgallate</b> (M3OMG)	Cat. No.: HY-N6669
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methyl 3-O-methylgallate (M3OMG) possesses antioxidant effect and can protect neuronal cells from oxidative damage <sup>[1]</sup> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg	

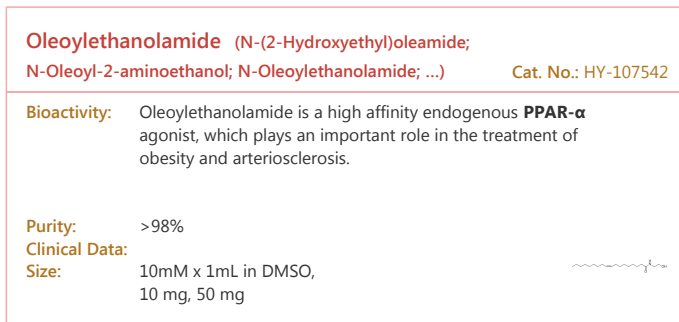
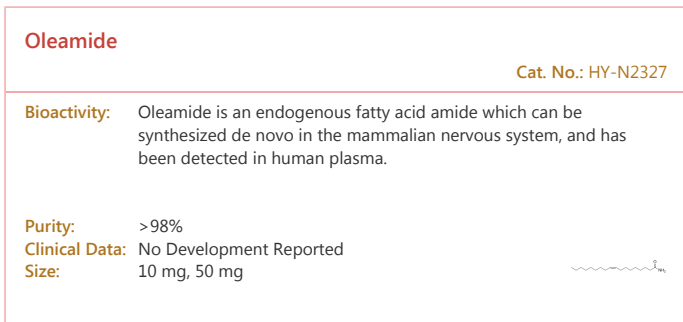
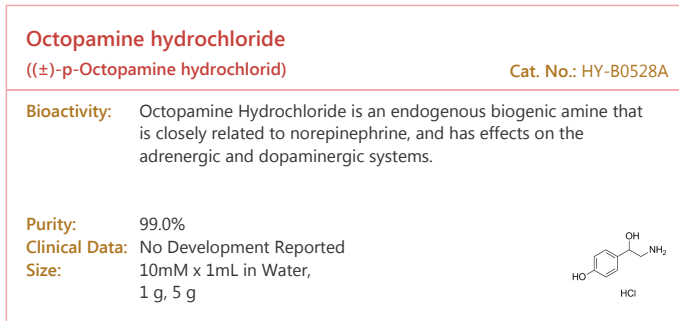
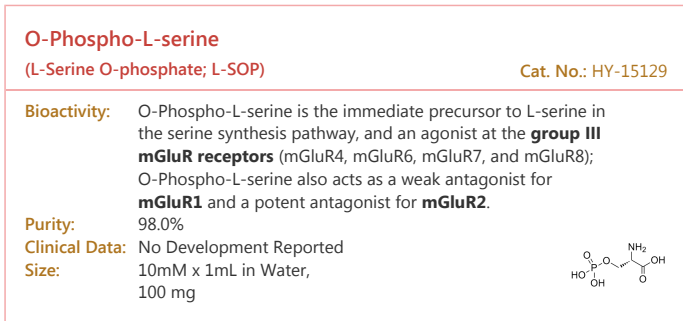
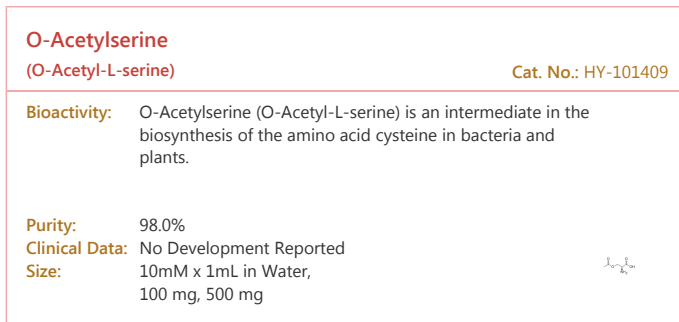
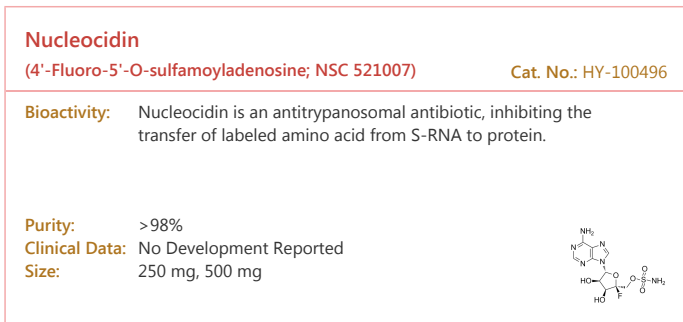
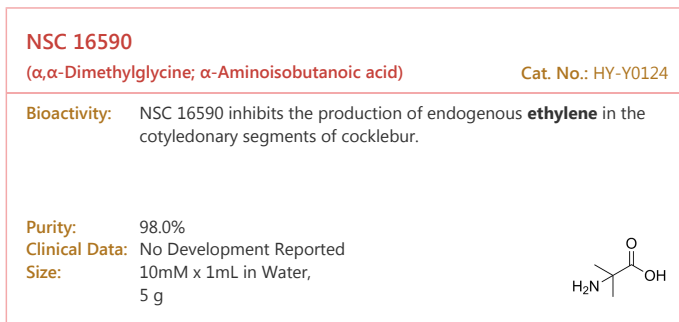
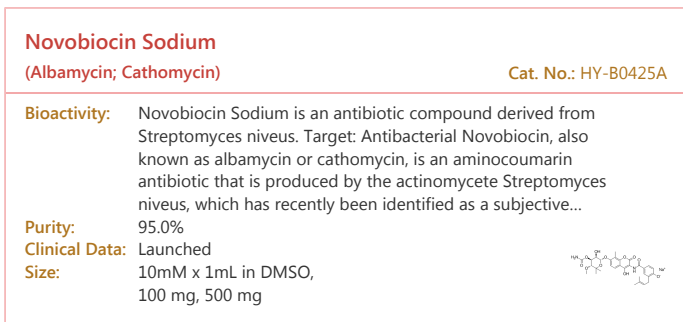
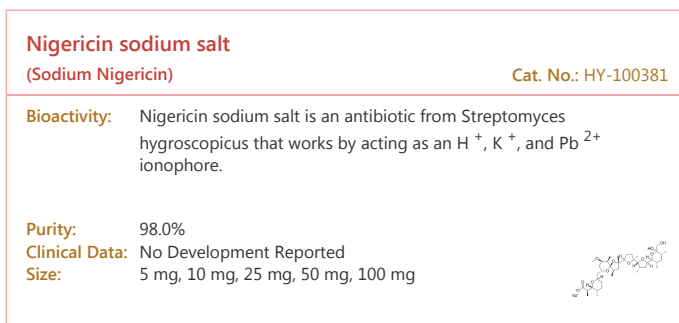
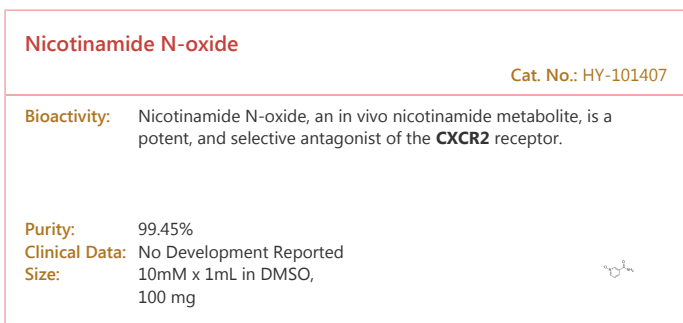
<b>Methylcobalamin</b> (CH3-B12)	Cat. No.: HY-B0586
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methylcobalamin (CH3-B12), a cobalamin, is a form of vitamin B12.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg	


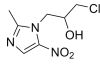

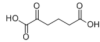
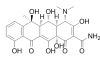



<b>Methysticin</b> (DL-Methysticin; (±)-Methystici)	Cat. No.: HY-N0922
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Methysticin is a major kavalactone in kava extract to induce <b>CYP1A1</b> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	


<p><b>Metoprolol</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17503</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Metoprolol (Toprol) is a selective <math>\beta_1</math> receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. IC50 value: Target: <math>\beta_1</math> receptor</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mevastatin</b> (Compactin; ML236B)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17408</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mevastatin (Compactin; ML236B) inhibits HMGCR (HMG-CoA reductase) (Ki for acid form is 1 nM) which in turn inhibits isoprenoid biosynthesis and therefore blocks protein isoprenylation and reduces plasma cholesterol levels in humans. IC50 value: 1 nM (Ki) Target: HMGCR Mevastatin induces...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Midecamycin</b> (SF-837; Antibiotic SF-837)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1908</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Midecamycin, an acetoxo-substituted macrolide antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Milbemycin oxime</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0778</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Milbemycin oxime is a veterinary drug from the group of milbemycins, used as a broad spectrum antiparasitic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Milnacipran</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0168</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Milnacipran is a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) used in the clinical treatment of fibromyalgia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mitomycin C</b> (Ametycine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13316</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mitomycin C is an antitumor drug and antibiotic that shows extraordinary ability to inhibit <b>DNA synthesis</b>. Mitomycin C is a DNA cross-linking agent, which induces DNA damaging.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.45%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Monensin sodium salt</b> (Monensin A sodium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0150</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria <i>Streptomyces cinnamomensis</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Ethanol, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Monocrotaline</b> (Crotaline)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0750</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Monocrotaline is an pyrrolizidine alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the <i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i> plant to induce pulmonary hypertension in rodents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 4  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mulberroside A</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0619</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mulberroside A, the major active anti-tyrosinase compound in the root bark extract of <i>Morus alba</i> L. (Moraceae), is widely employed as an active ingredient in whitening cosmetics. IC50 value: 1.29 <math>\mu\text{mol/L}</math> (inhibition of the monophenolase activity); KI value: 0.385 <math>\mu\text{mol/L}</math> (the inhibition constant of the...)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mupirocin</b> (BRL-4910A; Pseudomonic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0958</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Mupirocin(BRL-4910A) is an antibiotic of the monoxycarboic acid class; effective against Gram-positive bacteria, including MRSA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

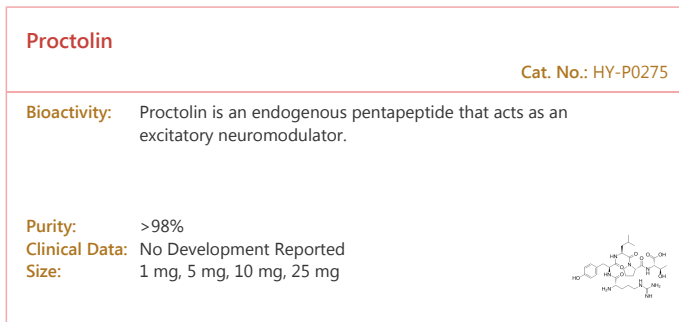
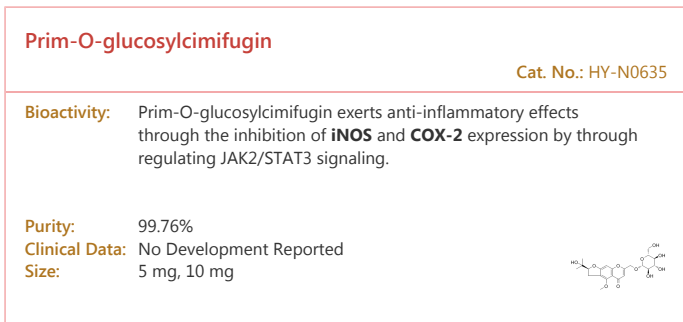
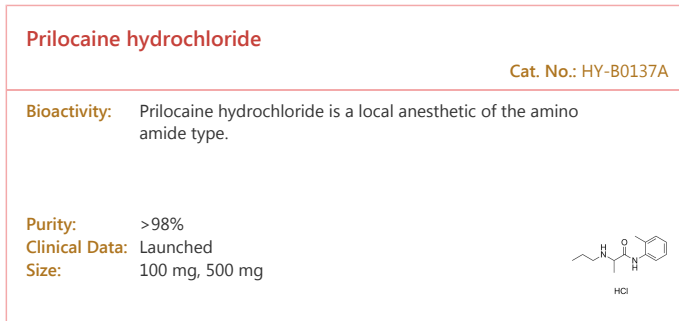
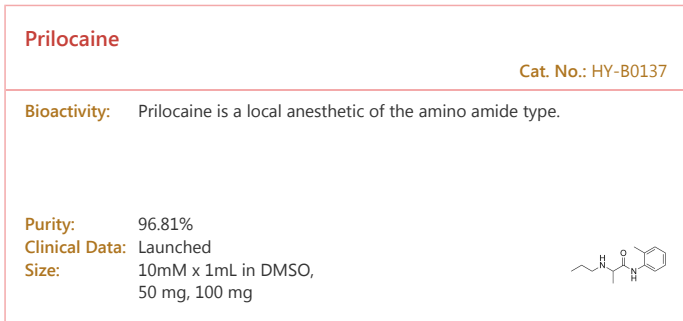
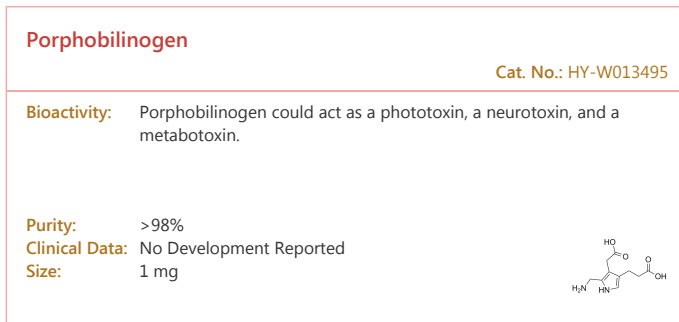
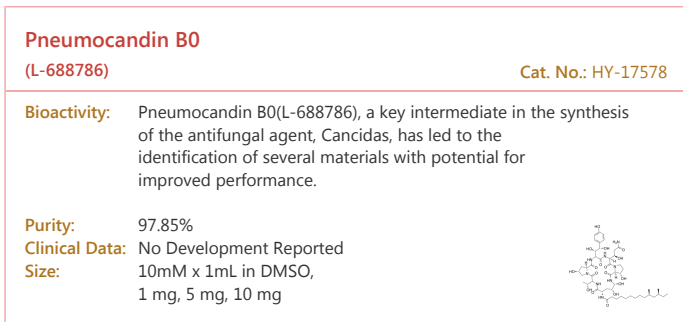
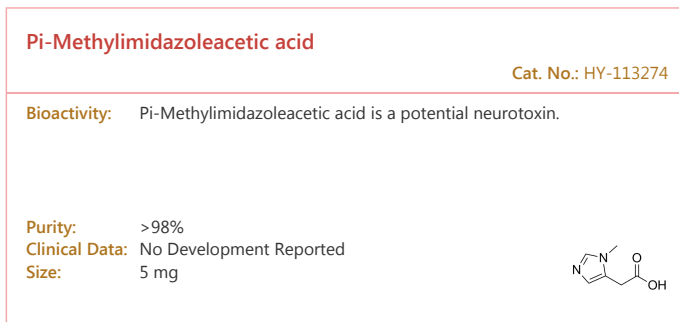
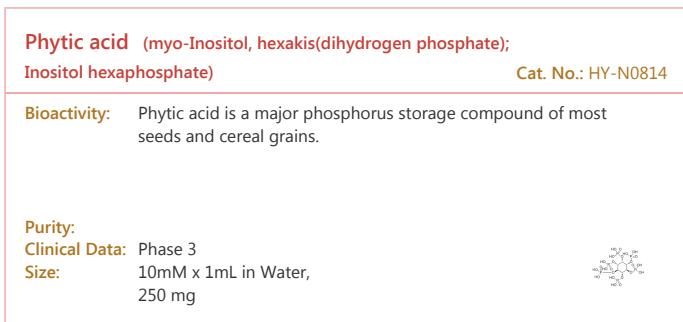
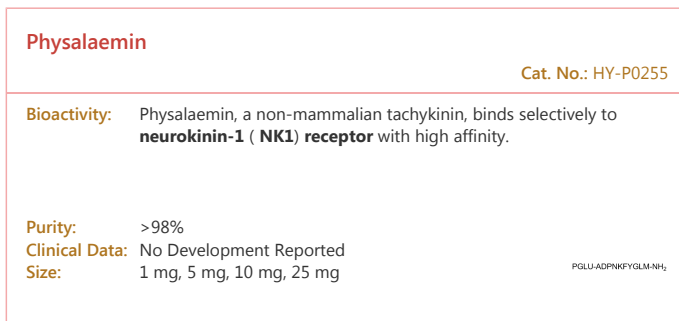
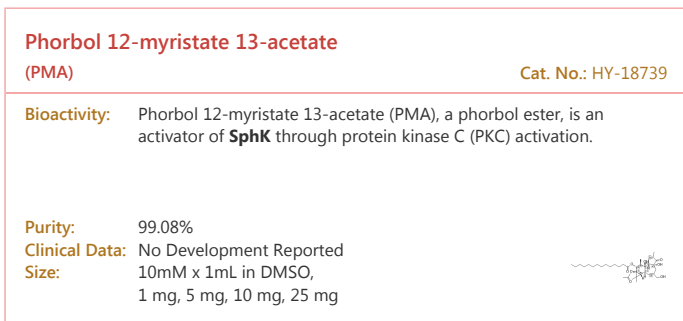
<p><b>Myomodulin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0268</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-(5-Aminopentyl)acetamide</b> (Monoacetylcadaverine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101403</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-(5-Aminopentyl)acetamide is the acetylated form of the polyamine cadaverine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine</b> (N-Acetylserotonin; Normelatonin; O-Demethylmelatonin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107854</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine is a Melatonin precursor, and that it can potentially activate <b>TrkB</b> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W012382</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>N-Acetyl glycine</b> (Acetamidoacetic acid; Aceturic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-Y0069</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetyl glycine is a minor constituent of numerous foods with no genotoxicity or acute toxicity. N-acetyl glycine is used in biological research of peptidomimetics.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>N-Acetylneuraminic acid</b> (NANA; Lactaminic acid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-I0400</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetylneuraminic acid is a nine-carbon, sialic acid monosaccharide commonly found in glycoproteins on cell membranes and in glycolipids such as gangliosides in mammalian cells. Studies suggest that N-Acetylneuraminic acid is useful biologically in neurotransmission, leukocyte extravasation,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113100</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride is a putrescine derivative.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2380</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine is a Taxol C-13 Side Chain and crucial for the strong antitumor activity of Taxol <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>N-Isovaleroylglycine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W015464</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Isovaleroylglycine is an acyl glycine and could be used as a biomarker for the predisposition for weight gain and obesity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>N-Methylhydantoin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113382</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Methylhydantoin is a product of degradation of creatinine by bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>N-Oleoyl glycine</b> Cat. No.: HY-113204</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N-Oleoyl glycine is a lipoamino acid, which stimulates adipogenesis associated with activation of <b>CB1 receptor</b> and <b>Akt</b> signaling pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocyte.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine</b> Cat. No.: HY-113137</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine is an urinary nucleoside, a primary degradation product of tRNA.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate (ac4CTP)</b> Cat. No.: HY-111815</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate is an endogenous nucleoside metabolite from the degradation of tRNA, primes and activates <b>NLRP3</b> inflammation by inducing HMGB1 expression [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500 mg, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-113253A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride is a polyamine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>NADP</b> Cat. No.: HY-113325</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> NADP is nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, acting as a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism of all organisms, being alternately oxidized (NADP<sup>+</sup>) and reduced (NADPH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nanchangmycin (Nanchangmycin A)</b> Cat. No.: HY-100528</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nanchangmycin, produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Natamycin (Pimaricin)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0133</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Natamycin (pimaricin) is an antifungal macrolide polyene that binds to cell membrane sterols.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine</b> Cat. No.: HY-113426</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine is a derivative of the amino acid lysine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Niacin (Nicotinic acid; Vitamin B3)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0143</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Niacin (Vitamin B3) is a water-soluble vitamin and is part of the vitamin B group. Target: Others Niacin (also known as vitamin B3 and nicotinic acid) is an organic compound with the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and, depending on the definition used, one of the 20 to 80 essential human nutrients. Not enough niacin in...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Nicotinamide (Niacinamide; Nicotinic acid amide; Vitamin B3)</b> Cat. No.: HY-B0150</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Nicotinamide is a form of vitamin B3 that plays essential roles in cell physiology through facilitating NAD<sup>+</sup> redox homeostasis and providing NAD<sup>+</sup> as a substrate to a class of enzymes that catalyze non-redox reactions. Nicotinamide is an inhibitor of <b>SIRT1</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 

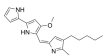


<p><b>Oligomycin A</b> (MCH 32) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16589</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oligomycin A, created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial <math>F_0F_1</math>-ATPase inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1 <math>\mu</math>M; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ornidazole</b> (Ro 7-0207) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0508</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ornidazole(Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Orotidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113226</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Orotidine is an intermediate in pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis in RNA and DNA, and plays a crucial role in contemporary biology.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxadipic acid</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113227</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oxadipic acid is a key metabolite of the essential amino acids tryptophan and lysine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Oxybutynin chloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0267A</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oxybutynin is an anticholinergic medication used to relieve urinary and bladder difficulties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Oxytetracycline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0275</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Oxytetracycline is a tetracycline analog isolated from the actinomycete streptomyces rimosus and used in a wide variety of clinical conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>p2Ca</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0260</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> p2Ca, an 8-mer peptide, is a ligand that is naturally processed and presented to the Ld-alloreactive T cell clone, 2C.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Palmitic acid</b> (Hexadecic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0830</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Palmitic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid commonly found in both animals and plants.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Papain</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1645</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Papain is a cysteine protease of the peptidase C1 family, which is used in food, pharmaceutical, textile, and cosmetic industries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Papain</b></p> 	<p><b>Parasin I</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0324</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Parasin I is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>KGRGKGGGRVRAAKTRSS</small></p>

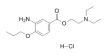
<p><b>Parasin I TFA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0324A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Parasin I (TFA) is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">KGRDKGGGRVRAKAKTRSS</p> 	<p><b>Paullinic acid</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113094</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Paullinic acid is a long-chain fatty acid that has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>PCL 016</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-I0660</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> PCL 016 is a topical antiviral agent, which inhibits adenovirus replication in rabbit.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Pefloxacin mesylate</b> (Pefloxacinium mesylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0147A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pefloxacin mesylate is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Penicillin V Potassium</b> (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0975</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Penicillin V Potassium is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, is a penicillin that is orally active, acts by inhibiting the biosynthesis of cell-wall peptidoglycan.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pepstatin</b> (Pepstatin A)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0018</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pepstatin is a specific <b>aspartic protease</b> inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase, casein-acid protease and hemoglobin-acid protease,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pepstatin Ammonium</b> (Pepstatin A Ammonium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0018B</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pepstatin Ammonium is a specific <b>aspartic protease</b> inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase, casein-acid protease and hemoglobin-acid protease,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate</b> (Pepstatin A Trifluoroacetate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0018A</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate is a specific <b>aspartic protease</b> inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase, casein-acid protease and hemoglobin-acid protease,...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.11%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Perillartine</b> (DL-Perillartine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2084</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Perillartine is a sweetener, which activates the taste receptor type 1 member 2 (Tas1r2) subunit in a species-dependent manner.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Phenylacetylglutamine</b> (NSC 203800; Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W050026</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Phenylacetylglutamine is a colonic microbial metabolite from amino acid fermentation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

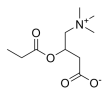


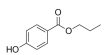


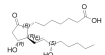
<b>Prodigiosin</b> (Prodigosine)	Cat. No.: HY-100711
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Prodigiosin (Prodigosine) is a secondary metabolite of Symbiotic bacteria, with anti-fungal and anti-cancer activity [1] [2].	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 100u g	

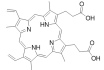
<b>Pronase E</b> (Pronase)	Cat. No.: HY-114158
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Pronase E is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes that is obtained from <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> and could digest protein into individual amino acids.	
<b>Purity:</b>	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg	<b>Pronase E</b>

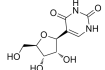
<b>Proparacaine Hydrochloride</b> (Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride)	Cat. No.: HY-66012
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Proparacaine Hydrochloride is a voltage-gated sodium channels antagonist with ED50 of 3.4 mM.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.56%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	

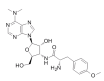
<b>Propionylcarnitine</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113092
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Propionylcarnitine is a propionyl ester of L-carnitine.	
<b>Purity:</b> 95.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg	

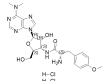
<b>Propylparaben</b> (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)	Cat. No.: HY-N2026
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Propylparaben is an antimicrobial agent, preservative, flavouring agent.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.76%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g	

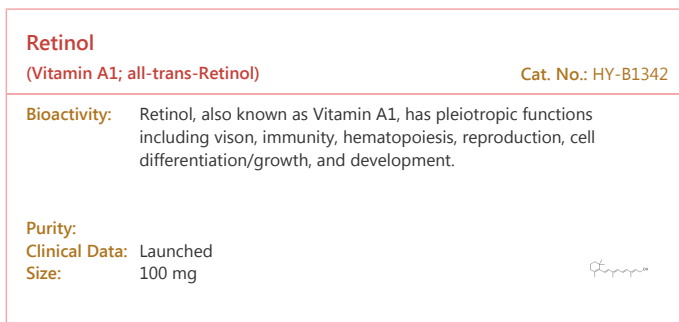
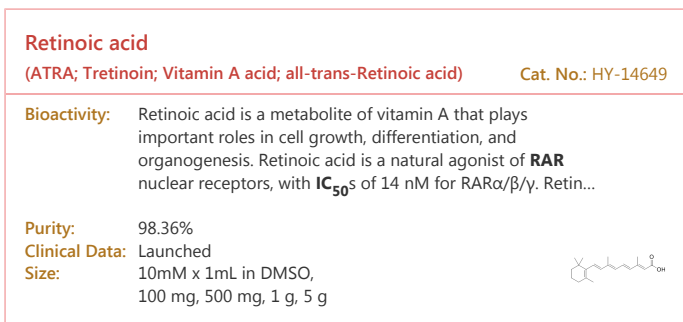
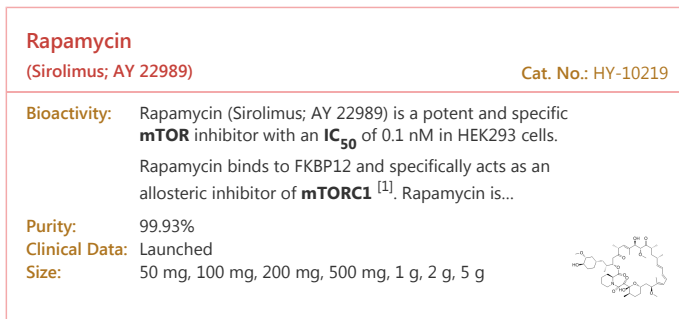
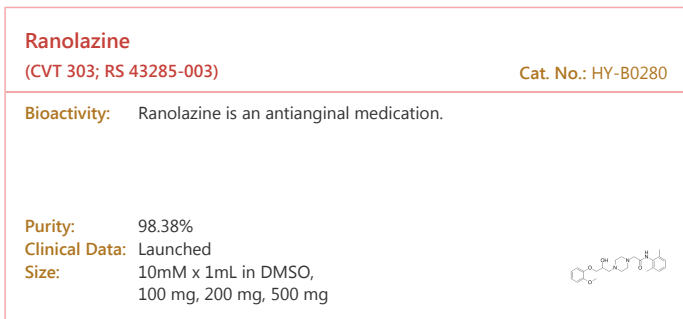
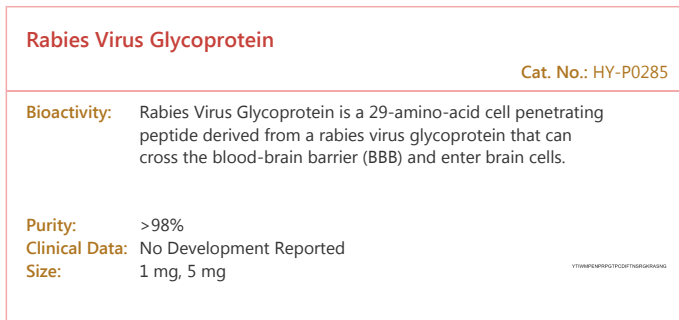
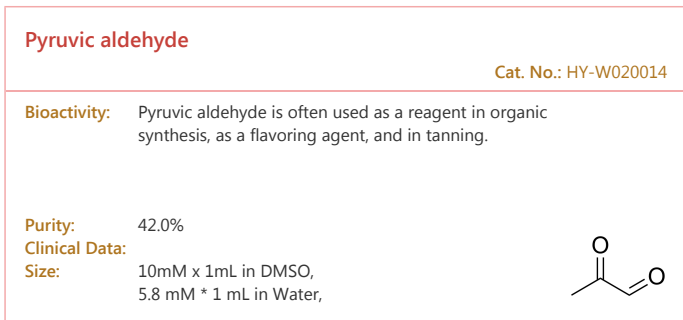
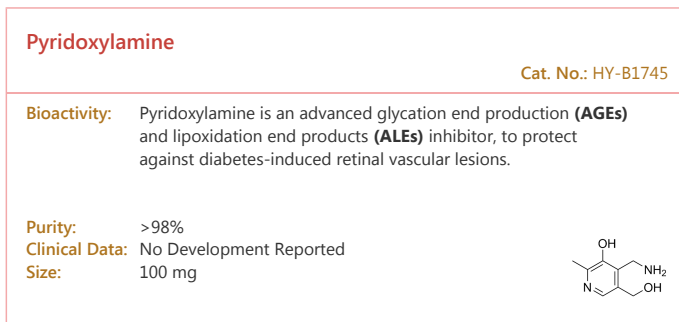
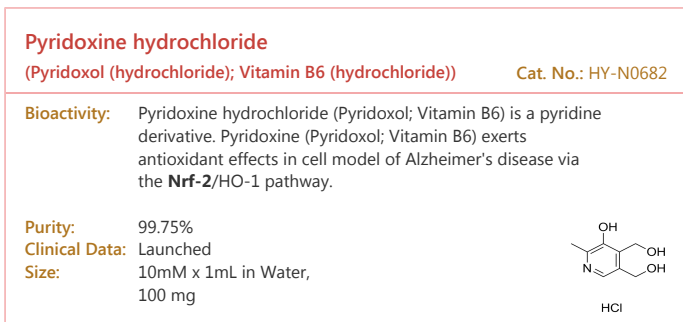
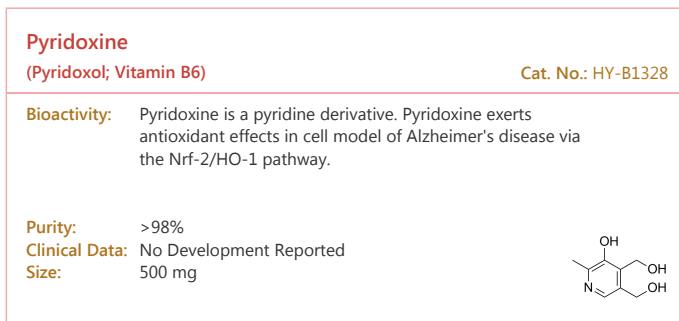
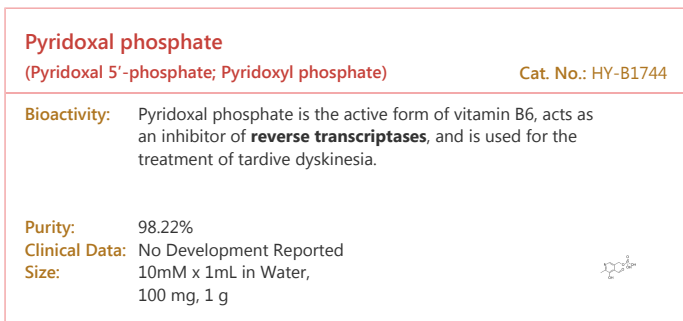
<b>Prostaglandin E1</b> (PGE1)	Cat. No.: HY-B0131
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Prostaglandin E1 (PGE1) is a potent vasodilator and activates the <b>prostaglandin E1 (EP)</b> receptor.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg	







<b>Protoporphyrin IX</b>	Cat. No.: HY-B1247
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Protoporphyrin IX is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	

<b>Pseudouridine</b>	Cat. No.: HY-113061
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Pseudouridine, the most abundant modified nucleoside in non-coding RNAs, enhances the function of transfer RNA and ribosomal RNA by stabilizing RNA structure.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg	





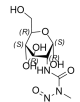


<b>Puromycin</b> (CL13900)	Cat. No.: HY-B1743
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Puromycin dihydrochloride is the dihydrochloride salt of puromycin. Puromycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic that inhibits protein synthesis.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	

<b>Puromycin Dihydrochloride</b> (CL13900 dihydrochloride)	Cat. No.: HY-B1743A
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Puromycin dihydrochloride is the dihydrochloride salt of puromycin. Puromycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic that inhibits <b>protein synthesis</b> .	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.87%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg	










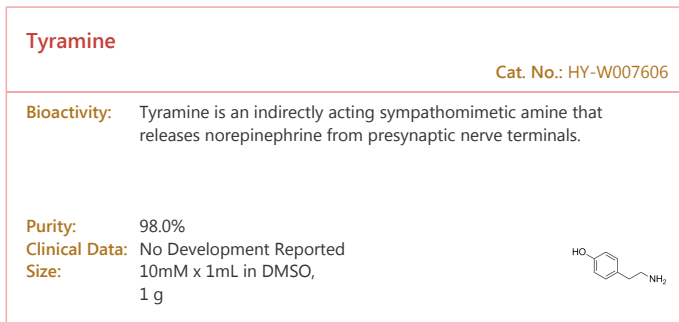
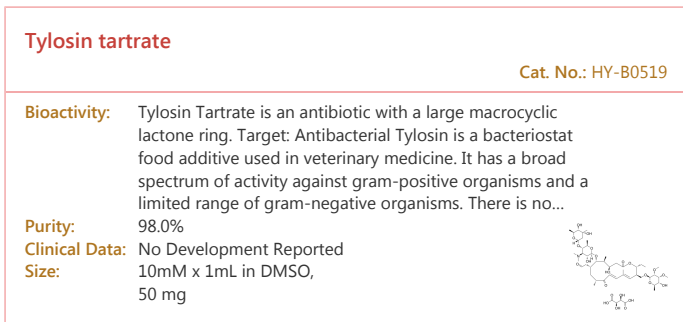
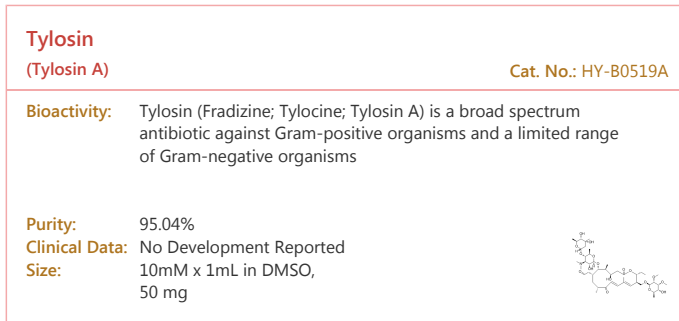
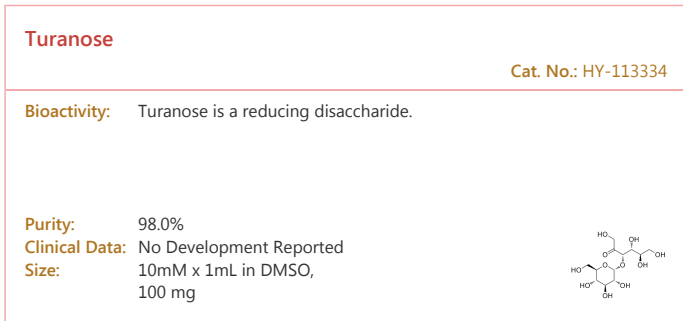
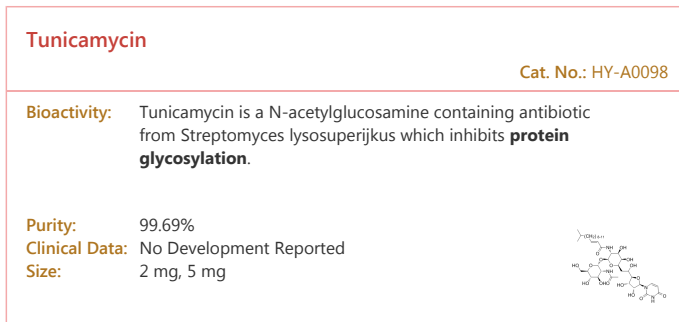
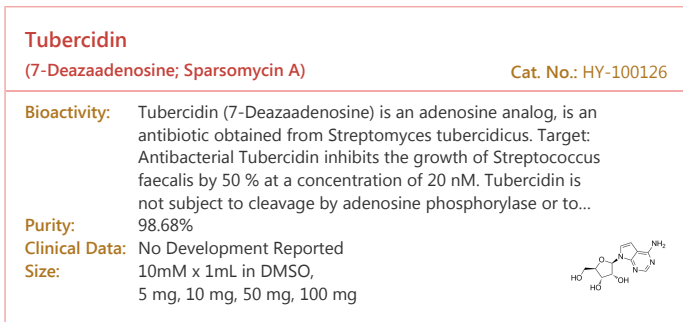
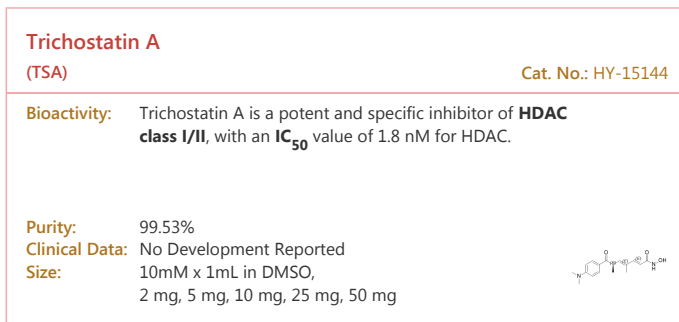
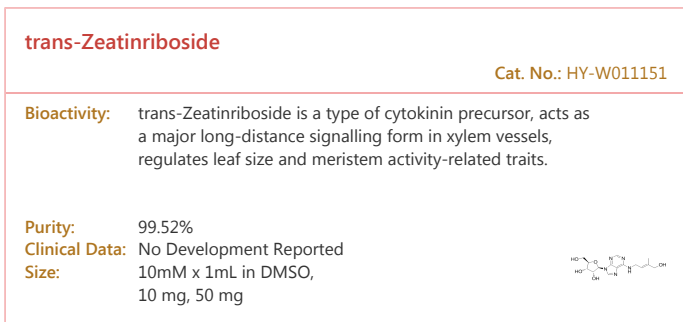
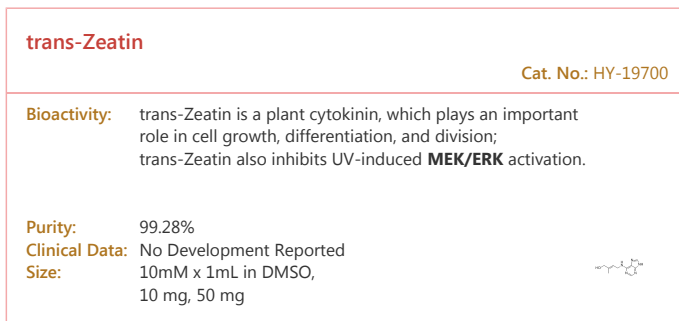
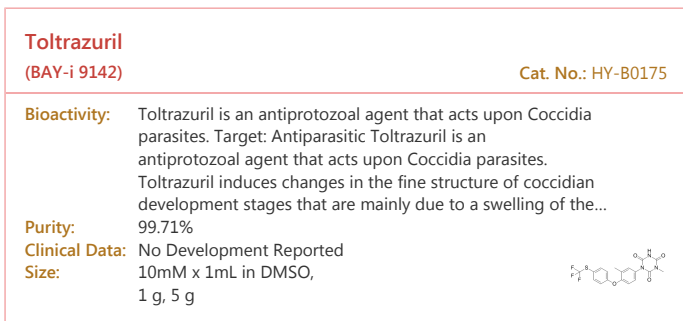
<p><b>Retinyl acetate</b> (Retinol acetate; Vitamin A acetate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0679</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Retinyl acetate is a natural form of vitamin A and has potential antineoplastic and chemo preventive activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Retinyl palmitate</b> (Vitamin A palmitate; Retinol palmitate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1384</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Retinyl palmitate is an ester of Retinol and is the major form of vitamin A found in the epidermis. Retinyl palmitate has been widely used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic formulations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Rottlerin</b> (Mallotoxin; NSC 56346; NSC 94525) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18980</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Rottlerin, a natural product purified from Mallotus Philippinensis, is a specific PKC inhibitor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values for PKCδ of 3-6 μM, PKCα,β,γ of 30-42 μM, PKCε,η,ζ of 80-100 μM. Rottlerin acts as a direct mitochondrial uncoupler, and stimulates autophagy by targeting a signaling cascade upstream...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ruthenium</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W020867</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Ruthenium is a chemical element with symbol Ru and atomic number 44. Ruthenium is a rare transition metal belonging to the platinum group of the periodic table.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;"><b>Ru</b></p>
<p><b>S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111827</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine is a stereoisomer of S-allyl-L-cysteine, extracted from garlic, with immunomodulatory effects and reduces blood pressure in a hypertensive animal model <sup>[1]</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b></p> 	<p><b>S-Allyl-L-cysteine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W013573</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> S-Allyl-L-cysteine, one of the organosulfur compounds found in AGE, possess various biological effects including neurotrophic activity, anti-cancer activity, anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>S-Methyl-L-cysteine</b> (L-S-Methylcysteine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2188</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Salinomycin</b> (Procoxacin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15597</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Salinomycin is an anticoccidial drug with potent anti-bacterial activity and a novel anticancer agent targeting human cancer stem cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Salvianolic acid C</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0319</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Salvianolic acid C is a noncompetitive Cytochrome P4502C8 (CYP2C8) inhibitor and a moderate mixed inhibitor of Cytochrome P4502J2 (CYP2J2), with K<sub>i</sub>s of 4.82 μM and 5.75 μM for CYP2C8 and CYP2J2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>SDMA</b> (Symmetric dimethylarginine; NG,NG'-Dimethyl-L-arginine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101410</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine) is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide (NO) synthase activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>Serotonin hydrochloride</b> (5-Hydroxytryptamine hydrochloride; 5-HT hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1473</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Serotonin hydrochloride is a monoamine neurotransmitter in the CNS and an endogenous <b>5-HT receptor</b> agonist. Serotonin hydrochloride is also a <b>catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT)</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 44 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Silvestrol</b> (-)-Silvestrol) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13251</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Silvestrol is a eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A (<b>eIF4A</b>) inhibitor isolated from the fruits and twigs of <i>Aglaia foveolata</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.00% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 2 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sisomicin sulfate</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1222</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sisomicin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 250 mg</p> 	<p><b>Skatole</b> (3-Methylindole; 3-Methyl-1H-indole) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W007355</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating <b>aryl hydrocarbon receptors</b> and <b>p38</b> [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>sn-Glycero-3-phosphocholine</b> (Choline Alfoscerate; Alpha-GPC; L-<math>\alpha</math>-GPC) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17552</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> L-Alpha glycerylphosphorylcholine (alpha-GPC, choline alfoscerate) is a natural choline compound found in the brain and in milk. It is also a parasymphomimetic acetylcholine precursor which may have potential for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and dementia. IC50 value: Target: Anti-AD...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p> 	<p><b>Spectinomycin dihydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0438</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Spectinomycin is an antibiotic which acts by binding to the 30S subunit of the <b>bacterial</b> ribosome and interrupting protein synthesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g</p> 
<p><b>Spermidine</b> (N-(4-Aminobutyl)-1,3-diaminopropane) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1776</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Spermidine, a precursor of spermine, is a polyamine derived from putrescine and could help stabilize some membranes and nucleic acid structures.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Spermine</b> (NSC 268508; Neuridine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1777</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Spermine (NSC 268508) functions directly as a free radical scabenger to protect DNA from free radical attack.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sphingomyelin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113498</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sphingomyelin is a type of sphingolipid found in animal cell membranes and implicates in the regulation of trans-membrane signaling.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sphingomyelin</p> 	<p><b>Spiramycin</b> (Rovamycin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100593</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Spiramycin is a clinically important 16-member macrolide antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces ambofaciens</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 


<p><b>Squalamine</b> (MSI-1256) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16468</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Squalamine(MSI-1256) is an aminosterol compound with potent broad spectrum antiviral activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Squalamine lactate</b> (MSI-1256F) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16467</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Squalamine lactate is an aminosterol compound discovered in the tissues of the dogfish shark, with antimicrobial activity, and used for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stachydrine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0298</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis. Stachydrine can inhibit the <b>NF-κB</b> signal pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Staurosporine</b> (Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15141</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Staurosporine is a potent and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for <b>PKC, PKA, c-Fgr,</b> and <b>Phosphorylase kinase</b> respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Stearoylcarnitine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113202</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stearoylcarnitine is a fatty ester lipid molecule.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Stearoylethanolamide</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113015</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Stearoylethanolamide is an endocannabinoid-like compound with pro-apoptotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Streptonigrin</b> (Bruneomycin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124586</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Streptonigrin (Bruneomycin), a natural product produced by Streptomyces flocculus, possesses both anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activity. Streptonigrin acts as a <b>pan-PAD</b> inhibitor with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 48.3±34.2 μM, 26.1±0.3 μM, 0.43±0.03 μM, and 2.5±0.4 μM for <b>PAD1, PAD2, PAD3,</b> and <b>PAD4,</b>...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Streptozocin</b> (Streptozotocin; U 9889) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13753</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Streptozocin is a potent <b>DNA-methylating</b> agent, with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 11.7, 904 and 1024 μg/mL in HL60, K562 and C1498 cells respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Suberylglycine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113367</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Suberylglycine is an acyl glycine, which is a normally minor metabolite of fatty acid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Substance P</b> (Neurokinin P) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0201</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Substance P is a neuropeptide, acting as a neurotransmitter and as a neuromodulator. The endogenous receptor for substance P is <b>neurokinin 1 receptor (NK1-receptor, NK1R)</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 


<p><b>Sulfaclozine</b> (Sulfachloropyrazine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19285</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sulfaclozine is an efficacious sulphonamide derivative with antibacterial and anticoccidial effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfaguanidine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1267</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sulfaguanidine is a sulfonamide, used as an antibiotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sulforaphane</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13755</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables; has shown anticancer and cardioprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Systemin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0279</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Systemin, an 18-amino acid polypeptide, has been isolated from tomato leaves that is a powerful inducer of over 15 defensive genes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Syzaltrin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1187</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Syzalterin is an inhibitor of <b>NO</b> production with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 1.87 µg/mL.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tacrolimus</b> (FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13756</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tacrolimus (FK506; Fujimycin) is a macrocyclic lactone with potent immunosuppressive properties. Tacrolimus binds to <b>FK506 binding protein (FKBP)</b> to form a complex and inhibits <b>calcineurin phosphatase</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>TAT</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0281</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> TAT (YGRKKRRQRRR) is a HIV-1 virus-encoded Tat peptide, which can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tautomycin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12728</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tautomycin, an antifungal antibiotic isolated from the bacterium <i>Streptomyces verticillatus</i>, is a potent and specific inhibitor of <b>protein phosphatases 1 and 2A</b> and induces contraction of smooth muscle under Ca<sup>2+</sup>-f...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 µg</p> 
<p><b>Tetracycline</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-A0107</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 200 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Tetracycline hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0474</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetracycline (hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative <b>bacteria</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 


<p><b>Tetradecanoylcarnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113201</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tetradecanoylcarnitine is a human carnitine involved in <math>\beta</math>-oxidation of long-chain fatty acids.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>TFAP</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(N-(5-Aminopyridin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide) Cat. No.: HY-112731</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> TFAP is a selective cyclooxygenase-1 (<b>COX-1</b>) inhibitor, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 0.8 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Thevetiaflavone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Apigenin-5-methyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N1157</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of <b>Bcl2</b> and downregulate that of <b>Bax</b> and <b>caspase3</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thiamine hydrochloride</b> (Vitamin B1 hydrochloride; Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0680</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thiamine hydrochloride is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Thiamine pyrophosphate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113076</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thiamine pyrophosphate is the coenzyme form of Vitamin B1 and is a required intermediate in the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and the ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thiostrepton</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0990</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Thiostrepton is a natural cyclic oligopeptide antibiotic, is a natural product of the ribosomally synthesized and post-translationally modified peptide (RiPP) class.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tiglyl carnitine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-113408</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tiglyl carnitine is found to be associated with celiac disease and mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase (T2) deficiency.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Timosaponin AIII</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0810</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Timosaponin AIII could inhibit acetylcholinesterase (<b>AChE</b>) activity, with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 35.4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tiopronin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0373</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tiopronin is a prescription thiol drug used to control the rate of cystine precipitation and excretion in the disease cystinuria.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tolnaftate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(NP-27) Cat. No.: HY-B0370</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Tolnaftate (NP-27) is a synthetic thiocarbamate used as an anti-fungal agent .</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</p> 








<b>Ubiquinone-1</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113449
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Ubiquinone-1 is an intermediate in the synthesis of Coenzyme Q.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	


<b>Uracil</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10960
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Uracil is a common and naturally occurring pyrimidine derivative and one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of RNA.	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.80%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g	


<b>Urea</b> (Carbamide; Carbonyldiamide)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-Y0271
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Urea is a powerful protein denaturant via both direct and indirect mechanisms [1]. A potent emollient and keratolytic agent [2]. Used as a diuretic agent. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) has been utilized to evaluate renal function [3]	
<b>Purity:</b> 98.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg	


<b>Uric acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B2130
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Uric acid is an endogenous antioxidant that scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS) including singlet oxygen, oxygen radicals, and peroxynitrite.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 g	


<b>Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-W013175
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt is component used for RNA synthesis.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.90%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg	

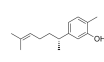
<b>Uridine diphosphate glucose</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113044
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Uridine diphosphate glucose is an important intermediate in several different metabolic pathways and biosynthetic reactions, including the biosynthesis of polysaccharides such as starch and glycogen, lipopolysaccharides, and glycosphingolipids.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg	

<b>Ursocholic acid</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113212
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Ursocholic acid, a bile acid found predominantly in bile of mammals, is an inhibitor of <b>7<math>\alpha</math>-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase</b> and <b>hepatocyte nuclear factor 1<math>\alpha</math></b> .	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg	

<b>Valerylcarnitine</b>	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-113266
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Valerylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite, belonging to the short-chain acylcarnitines.	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.0%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported	
<b>Size:</b> 5 mg	

<b>Varenicline Tartrate</b> (CP 526555-18)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10021
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Varenicline Tartrate (CP 526555; Champix) is a nicotinic receptor partial agonist; it stimulates nicotine receptors more weakly than nicotine itself does. IC50 value: Target: $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR Varenicline (CP 526555; Champix; Chantix) is a prescription medication used to treat smoking addiction. As a...	
<b>Purity:</b> 99.90%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg	

<b>Venlafaxine</b> (Wy 45030)	<b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0196
<b>Bioactivity:</b> Venlafaxine is an antidepressant of the serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) class.	
<b>Purity:</b> >98%	
<b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched	
<b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg	

<p><b>Vitamin B12</b> (Cyanocobalamin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0315</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Vitamin B12 is a water soluble vitamin with a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood. Target: Others Vitamin B12 is a water-soluble vitamin with a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xanthine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W017389</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xanthine is a purine base found in most human body tissues and fluids and in other organisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Xanthocillin X permethyl ether</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111911</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xanthocillin X permethyl ether is a natural compound isolated from fungal extracts, with Aβ-42 lowering activity [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xanthorrhizol</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112657</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xanthorrhizol, isolated from Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb, is a potential antibacterial agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 250 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Xanthosine</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W011527</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xanthosine is a nucleoside derived from xanthine and ribose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xenin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0259</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xenin is a 25-amino acid peptide initially isolated from human gastric mucosa. Xenin is a gut hormone that can reduce food intake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 500 u g, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Xenopsin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0253</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Xenopsin: the neurotensin-like octapeptide from Xenopus skin at the carboxyl terminus of its precursor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Yangonin</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0919</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid <b>CB1 receptor</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> and a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 1.79 ± 0.53 μM and 0.72±0.21 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Zearalenone</b> (Mycotoxin F2; Toxin F2) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103447</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> Zearalenone is a mycotoxin produced mainly by fungi belonging to the genus Fusarium in foods and feeds. Possess oestrogenic activity in pigs, cattle and sheep, with low acute toxicity. Causes precocious development of mammae and other estrogenic effects in young gilts [1] [2].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>α-Amylase</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B2193</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> α-Amylase is a hydrolase enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of internal α-1, 4-glycosidic linkages in starch to yield products like glucose and maltose.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>a-Amylase</b></p>

<p><b><math>\alpha</math>-Cyclodextrin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1513</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\alpha</math>-Cyclodextrin is a multifunctional, soluble dietary fiber marketed for use as a fiber ingredient.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</p> 	<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Alanine</b></p> <p>(2-Carboxyethylamine; 3-Aminopropanoic acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0230</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\beta</math>-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid that is shown to be metabolized into carnosine, which functions as an intracellular buffer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</p> 
<p><b><math>\beta</math>-Amyloid 1-40</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0265</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\beta</math>-Amyloid (1-40) is a primary protein in plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 500u g, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b><math>\gamma</math>-Aminobutyric acid</b></p> <p>(4-Aminobutyric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0067</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\gamma</math>-Aminobutyric acid (4-Aminobutyric acid) is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the adult mammalian brain [1] [2], binding to the ionotropic GABA receptors ( <b>GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors</b>) and metabotropic receptors ( <b>GABA<sub>B</sub> receptors</b>)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b><math>\gamma</math>-Glu-Phe</b></p> <p>(<math>\gamma</math>-Glutamylphenylalanine) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101399</span></p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\gamma</math>-Glu-Phe is a <math>\gamma</math>-3 glutamyl dipeptide found in sourdough.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b><math>\gamma</math>-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111826</p> <p><b>Bioactivity:</b> <math>\gamma</math>-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine is a compound isolated from garlic [1].</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b></p> 