Natural Products

A natural product is a chemical compound or substance produced by a living organism-that is, found in nature. In the broadest sense, natural products include any substance produced by life. Natural products can also be prepared by chemical synthesis (both semisynthesis and total synthesis) and have played a central role in the development of the field of organic chemistry by providing challenging synthetic targets. Natural products sometimes have therapeutic benefit as traditional medicines for treating diseases, yielding knowledge to derive active components as lead compounds for drug discovery. The term natural product has also been extended for commercial purposes to refer to cosmetics, dietary supplements, and foods produced from natural sources without added artificial ingredients.

Target List in Natural Products

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Saccharides and Glycosides

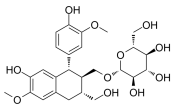
Saccharide is also called carbohydrate, consisting of carbon (C), hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) atoms, usually with the empirical formula $C_m(H_2O)_n$. The saccharides are divided into four chemical groups: monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides. Carbohydrates perform numerous 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.

(+)-Isolariciresinol 9'-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0951

(+)-Isolariciresinol monoglucoside ((+)-Isolariciresinol 9'-O-glucoside) is a lignan glycoside isolated from several plants.

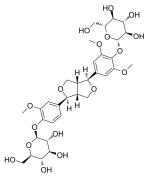


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Medioresinol Di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8209

(+)-Medioresinol Di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a lignan glucoside with strong inhibitory activity of **3', 5'-cyclic monophosphate (cyclic AMP) phosphodiesterase**.

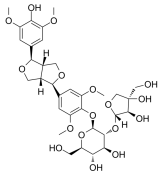


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0338

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside is isolated from the bark of Albizzia myriophylla.



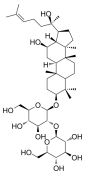
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rg3

((20R)-Propanaxadiol; R-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1376

(20R)-ginsenoside Rg3 ((20R)-Propanaxadiol), one of the active compounds present in ginseng root, inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)(IC_{50}=10 nM) and antitumor activities.

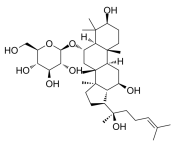


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh1

Cat. No.: HY-N1400

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh1, the R isomer of Ginsenoside Rh1 isolated from Panax Ginseng, inhibits the thrombin-induced conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.

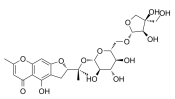


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(2'S)-4'-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→6)-O-β-D-glucopyranosylvisaminol

Cat. No.: HY-N5152

(2'S)-4'-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(16)-O-β-D-glucopyranosylvisaminol is a chromone Glycoside that could be isolated from Roots of Saposhnikovia divaricate. (2'S)-4'-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(16)-O-β-D-glucopyranosylvisaminol exhibits weak anti-cancer activity in human cancer cell lines.
.

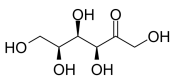


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3S,4R,5S)-1,3,4,5,6-Pentahydroxyhexan-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-W040240

(3S,4R,5S)-1,3,4,5,6-Pentahydroxyhexan-2-one is an endogenous metabolite.



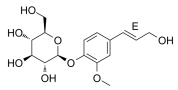
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Coniferin

((E)-Laricin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2519

(E)-Coniferin is the isomer of Coniferin. Coniferin is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.



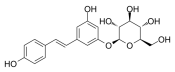
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(E/Z)-Polydatin

((E/Z)-Piceid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0120

(E/Z)-Polydatin ((E/Z)-Piceid) is a monocrystalline compound originally isolated from the root and rhizome of Polygonum cuspidatum.



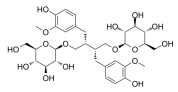
Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside

((R,R)-SDG; (R,R)-LGM2605)

Cat. No.: HY-N6937

(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((R,R)-SDG) is the minor isomer of Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside in flaxseed.

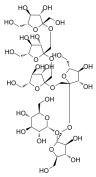


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

1,1,1,1-Kestohexaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6838

1,1,1,1-Kestohexaose is a fructan oligomer isolated from Poa ampla.



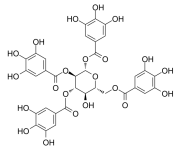
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose

(TeGG)

Cat. No.: HY-111832

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose is a potent **UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1 (UGT1A1)** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.68 μM.

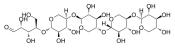


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1,4-b-D-Xylopentaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6839

1,4-b-D-Xylopentaose (Xylopentaose) consists of five b-1,4 xylose sugars.

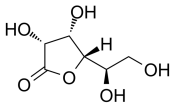


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1,4-D-Gulonolactone

Cat. No.: HY-118840

1,4-D-Gulonolactone is an endogenous metabolite.

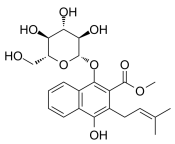


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

1,4-Dihydroxy-2-carbomethoxy-3-prenylnaphthalene-1-O-β-D-glu

Cat. No.: HY-N8124

1,4-Dihydroxy-2-carbomethoxy-3-prenylnaphthalene-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a dihydronaphtoquinone.



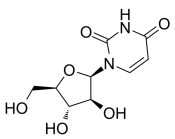
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil

(Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6652

1-beta-D-Arabinofuranosyluracil (Uracil 1-β-D-arabinofuranoside) isolated from the Caribbean sponge Tectitethya crypta, is a methoxyadenosine derivative.



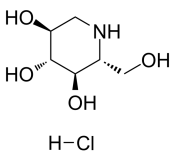
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride

(Duvoglustat hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14860A

1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvoglustat hydrochloride) is a potent and orally active **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus.

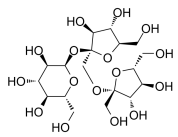


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Kestose

Cat. No.: HY-N2579

1-Kestose, the smallest fructooligosaccharide component, which efficiently stimulates Faecalibacterium prausnitzii as well as Bifidobacteria.

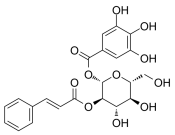


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

1-O-Galloyl-2-O-cinnamoyl-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-N7963

1-O-Galloyl-2-O-cinnamoyl-glucose is a natural compound that could be found in R. palmatum L..

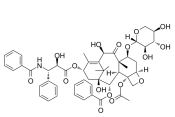


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyl paclitaxel (10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyltaxol; 10-Deacetylpaclitaxel 7-Xyloside; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-20584

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyl paclitaxel is a Paclitaxel (a microtubule stabilizing agent; enhances tubulin polymerization) derivative with improved pharmacological features.

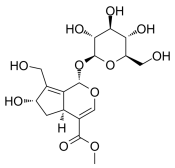


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

10-Hydroxy majoroside

Cat. No.: HY-N7602

10-Hydroxy majoroside is a methanol extract isolated from plantago asiatica.

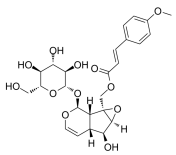


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

10-O-Trans-p-methoxycinnamoylcatalpol

Cat. No.: HY-N8169

10-O-Trans-p-methoxycinnamoylcatalpol has antioxidant activity with the IC_{50} value of 0.37 μM/mL in DPPH free radical scavenging assay.

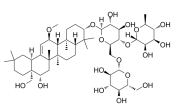


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11(α)-Methoxysaikosaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N4215

11(α)-Methoxysaikosaponin F is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Bupleurum marginatum Wall.ex DC(ZYCH) which is a promising therapeutic for liver fibrosis. 11(α)-Methoxysaikosaponin F has an IC_{50} of 387.7 nM with viability of hepatic stellate cells-T6 (HSCs-T6).

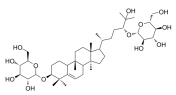


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Deoxymogroside IIE

Cat. No.: HY-N7040

11-Deoxymogroside IIE is a cucurbitane glycoside, isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii fruits. 11-Deoxymogroside IIE has inhibitory effect against Epstein Barr virus (**EBV-EA**) activation induced by TPA, shows weak inhibitory effect on (+.

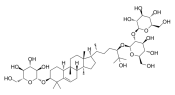


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Deoxymogroside IIIE

Cat. No.: HY-N6991

11-Deoxymogroside IIIE is a natural product isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

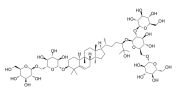


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Deoxymogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N7899

11-Deoxymogroside V is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside.

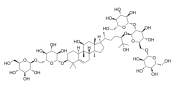


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-epi-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N7605

11-epi-mogroside V is a mogroside in the fruit of Siraitia grosvenori. 11-epi-mogroside V exhibits considerable bioactivity in promoting glucose uptake in human HepG2 cells in vitro.

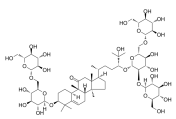


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

11-oxo-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0501

11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener that exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with EC_{50} of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17 μg/mL, respectively.

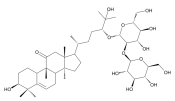


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIa

Cat. No.: HY-N7041

11-Oxomogroside IIa (11-oxomogroside II A1) is a cucurbitane glycoside extracted from the fruits of Siraitia grosVenorii.

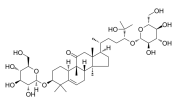


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6852

11-Oxomogroside IIe is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Siraitia grosvenori.



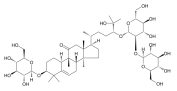
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

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

11-Oxomogroside IIIE

Cat. No.: HY-N6920

11-Oxomogroside IIIE is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from Lo Han Kuo (Siraitia grosvenori).

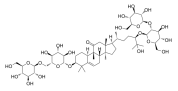


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N8147

11-Oxomogroside IV is a natural compound that could be found in the fruits of Siraitia grosvenori.

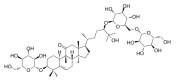


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Oxomogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N6921

11-Oxomogroside III is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from in Siraitia grosvenorii fruits.

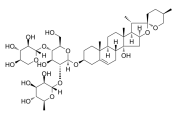


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C

Cat. No.: HY-N3505

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C is a steroidal compound found in Ophiopogon japonicus.

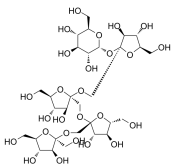


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1F-Fructofuranosylnystose

Cat. No.: HY-N2577

1F-Fructofuranosylnystose 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.

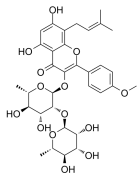


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II

Cat. No.: HY-N2289

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II is a flavonoid glycoside compound and might be beneficial for improving postmenopausal osteoporosis.

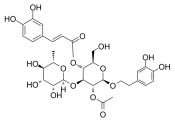


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

2'-Acetylacteoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0026

2'-Acetylacteoside is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Brandisia hancei, inhibits free radical-induced hemolysis of red blood cells and exhibits free radical scavenging activity.

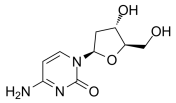


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine (Deoxycytidine; Cytosine deoxyriboside; Deoxyribose cytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0184

2'-Deoxycytidine, a deoxyribonucleoside, could inhibit biological effects of **Bromodeoxyuridine (Brdu)**.

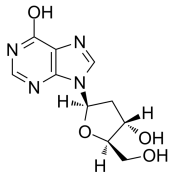


Purity: 97.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyinosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008638

2′-deoxyadenosine inhibits the growth of human colon-carcinoma cell lines and is found to be associated with purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) deficiency.

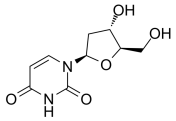


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyuridine

Cat. No.: HY-D0186

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.



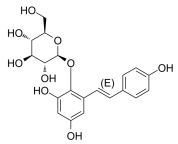
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3,5,4'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucoside

(2,3,4',5-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0652

2,3,4',5-tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside isolats from the roots of Polygonum species, inhibits the formation of 5-HETE, HHT and thromboxane B2, although less strongly.

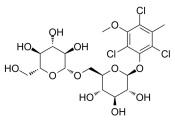


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 → 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8132

2,4,6-Trichlorol-3-methyl-5-methoxy-phenol 1-O-β-d-glucopyranosyl-(1 6)-β-d-glucopyranoside is a chlorophenyl glycoside found in the bulbs of Lilium brownie var. viridulum.

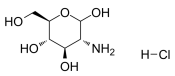


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Amino-2-deoxyglucose hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N9459

2-Amino-2-deoxyglucose hydrochloride is a hexosamine hydrochloride can be used in the synthesis of cyclopropene-modified hexosamine derivative Ac4GlcNCyoc and Ac4GalNCyoc.

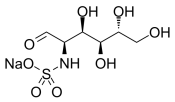


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Deoxy-2-sulfoamino-D-glucose sodium

Cat. No.: HY-107785

2-Deoxy-2-sulfoamino-D-glucose sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

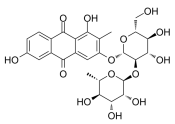


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone 3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(1→2)-β-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8100

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone 3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(12)-β-glucoside is anthraquinone glycoside found in the dried roots of Rubia cordifolia.

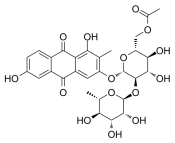


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone-3-O-α-rhamnosyl -(1→2)-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8093

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone-3-O-α -rhamnosyl-(12)-β-D-glucoside is a natural product that can be isolated from the roots of Rubia cordifolia.

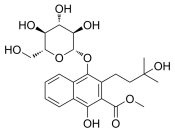


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 4-(D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-, methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N8114

2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 4-(D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-, methyl ester (compound 3) is a natural product that can be isolated from the dried roots of Rubia cordifolia.

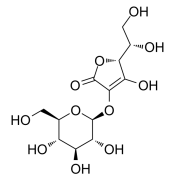


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid (AA-2βG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6958

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid (AA-2βG), isolated from Lycium Fruit, is a stable vitamin C analog with anti-tumor activity.

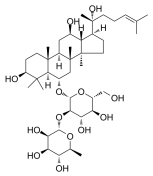


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2

Cat. No.: HY-N2039

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2 shows inhibitory effects on lung cancer NCI-H1650 cells. Anti-cancer activities.

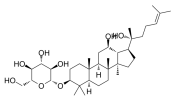


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

Cat. No.: HY-N1401

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

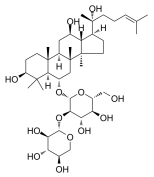


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2

Cat. No.: HY-N2049

20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2 is an isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng.



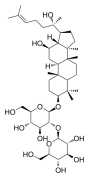
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na^+** and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

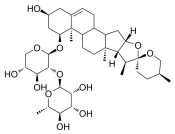


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

25(S)-Ruscogenin-1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl (1→2)-β-D-xylopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5051

25(S)-Ruscogenin-1-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl (12)-β-D-xylopyranoside shows inhibitory activity of neutrophil respiratory burst stimulated by PMA(phorbol myristate acetate).

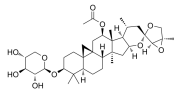


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

26-Deoxyactein

Cat. No.: HY-N6264

26-Deoxyactein is a constituent isolated from Cimicifuga racemosa, prevents TCDD-induced osteoblasts damage. 26-Deoxyactein inhibits increased AhR, CYP1A1 and ERK levels.

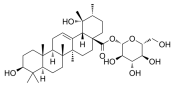


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1533

28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid is a **urokinase plasminogen activator** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** at 37.82 μM.

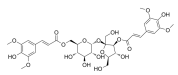


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',6-Disinapoylsucrose

Cat. No.: HY-N1414

3',6-Disinapoylsucrose, the index component of Yuanzhi (Polygala tenuifolia Willd), possesses potent antioxidant activity and antidepressant effect.

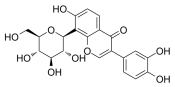


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-Hydroxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1980

3'-Hydroxypuerarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypuerarin is a antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.

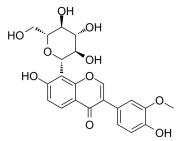


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-Methoxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1978

3'-Methoxypuerarin (3'-MOP) is an isoflavone extracted from radix puerariae that shows neuron protection activity.

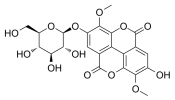


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1800

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a ellagic acid derivative that can be isolated from Dipentodon sinicus.

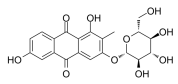


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione

Cat. No.: HY-N8113

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione is a anthraquinone isolated from Rubia cordifolia.

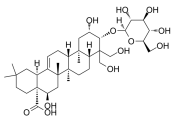


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3523

3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin is an oleanane-type triterpenoid isolated from roots of Platycodon grandiflorum.
3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin exhibits anti-proliferative activities against HSC-T6 cell line with an IC_{50} of 13.36 μM.

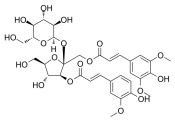


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose

Cat. No.: HY-N4320

3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose (compound 1) is a glycoside isolated from the aerial parts of Polygala chamaebuxus.



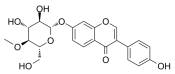
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4''-methyloxy-Daidzin

(Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate)

Cat. No.: HY-N4128

4''-methyloxy-Daidzin (Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate), an isoflavone methyl-glycoside, is isolated from Cordyceps militaris grown on germinated soybeans. Isoflavones possess immunomodulating and antiallergic activities.

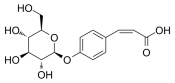


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6260

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid is a natural compound isolated formn Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.

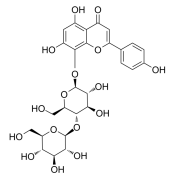


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4''-O-Glucosylvitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0533

4''-O-Glucosylvitexin is a bioactive flavonoid from leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.



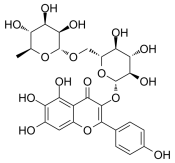
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-β-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8191

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside is a natural antioxidant flavonoid glycoside.

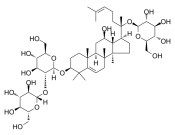


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd

Cat. No.: HY-N4263

5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd is a dammarane-type saponin isolated from the dried roots of Panax notoginseng.

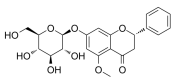


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-MethoxyPinocembroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6956

5-MethoxyPinocembroside is a flavonoid isolated from Penthorumchinense Pursh.



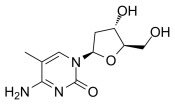
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Methyl-2'-deoxycytidine

(5-Methyldeoxycytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012078

5-Methyl-2'-deoxycytidine in single-stranded DNA can act in cis to signal de novo DNA methylation.

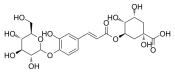


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-O-(3'-O-Glucosylcaffeoyl)quinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8133

5-O-(3'-O-Glucosylcaffeoyl)quinic acid (compound 19) is a phenolic compound found in the leaves of Ilex glabra L. Gray (Aquifoliaceae).



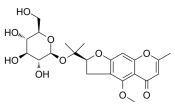
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-O-Methylvisammioside

(4'-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisamminol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0442

5-O-Methylvisammioside is a natural product isolated from Saposhnikovia Divaricata.

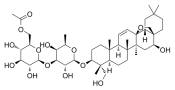


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6''-O-Acetylsaikosaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7613

6''-O-Acetylsaikosaponin A, an acetyl saikosaponin isolated from the roots of Bupleurum chinense, shows some osteoclast-inhibiting activities.

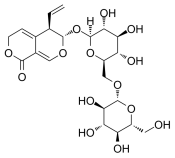


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2100

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside is a secoiridoid isolated from the roots of G. straminea. 6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside strongly suppresses N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation.

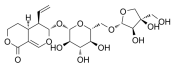


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside

Cat. No.: HY-N5094

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside is a secoiridoid glycoside that can be isolated from the leaves of Lonicera angustifolia Wall.

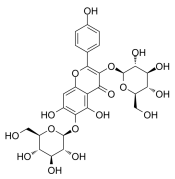


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-125323

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside possesses antiplatelet aggregatory effect.

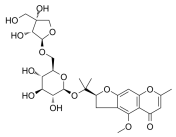


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2295

6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside is one of the components of the traditional Chinese medicine **Kang-Jing**.



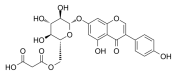
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

6''-O-Malonylgenistin

(Malonylgenistin; Genistin malonate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0917

6''-O-Malonylgenistin(Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.



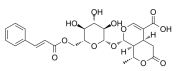
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6'-O-Cinnamoyl-8-epikingisidic acid

(6'-O-trans-cinnamoyl 8-epikingisidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2721

6'-O-Cinnamoyl-8-epikingisidic acid (6'-O-trans-cinnamoyl 8-epikingisidic acid) is a secoiridoid constituent isolated from the dried fruits of Ligustrum lucidum A_{IT}.

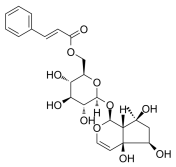


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N4221

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide is an iridoid glycoside isolated from the roots of Scrophularia ningpoensis.



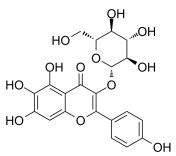
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8190

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

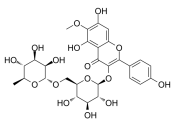


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-Rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2239

6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-Rutinoside is a natural product isolated from the herbs of Pilocarpus pennatifolius.



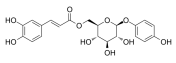
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin

(Robustaside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N2720

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin (Robustaside B) possesses antioxidant activity.

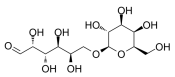


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-galactose

Cat. No.: HY-N9439

6-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-galactose, a disaccharide, is a part of the polysaccharide main chain with β-(16)-glycoside bonds with a side chain bonded to the main one by the β-(13) bond.

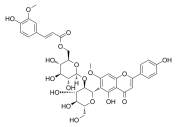


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6‴-Feruloylspinosin

Cat. No.: HY-N2160

6‴-Feruloylspinosin is a flavonoid isolated from seeds of Ziziphus jujuba. 6‴-Feruloylspinosin can across the blood-brain barrier and enhance the expression of GABAAα1, GABAAα5, and GABABR1 mRNA in rat hippocampal neurons.

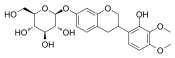


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2422

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside is a bioactive isoflavonoid isolated from Radix Astragali (Huangqi).

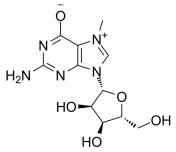


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-122524

7-Methylguanosine is a novel cNIIIB nucleotidase inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 87.8 ± 7.5 μM.

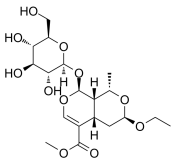


Purity: 96.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

7-O-Ethylmorroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N2608

7-O-Ethylmorroniside is a iridoid glucoside from the fruit of Cornus officinalis which is a traditional medicine in China and used for the reserch of kidney diseases, including diabetic nephropathy.

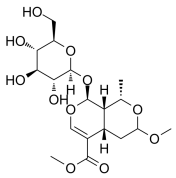


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methyl morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N6008

7-O-Methyl morroniside is an iridoid glycoside (IG) extracted from Cornus officinalis fructus, used in many traditional Chinese medicines.

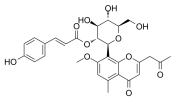


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylaloeresin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2214

7-O-Methylaloeresin A is 5-methylchromone glycoside isolated from Commiphora socotrana (Burseraceae).

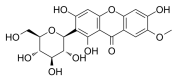


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylmangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N2158

7-O-Methylmangifer is isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia.



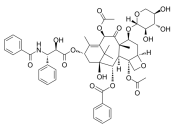
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-xylosyltaxol

(7-Xylosylpaclitaxel; Taxol-7-xyloside)

Cat. No.: HY-77574

7-xylosyltaxol(Taxol-7-xyloside) is a taxol (Paclitaxel) derivative; Paclitaxel binds to tubulin and inhibits the disassembly of microtubules.

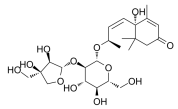


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7Z-Trifostigmanoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N5032

7Z-Trifostigmanoside I is found in Polygala hongkongensis Hemsl.



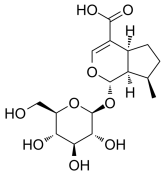
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Epideoxyloganic acid

(7-Deoxy-8-epiloganic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2772

8-Epideoxyloganic acid (7-Deoxy-8-epiloganic acid), an iridoid glucoside, can be found in Incarvillea delavayi. 8-Epideoxyloganic acid exhibits weak antinociceptive activity.

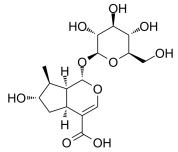


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Epiloganic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8314

8-Epiloganic acid, an iridoid glucoside, can be found in Linaria cymbalaria (Scrophulariaceae).

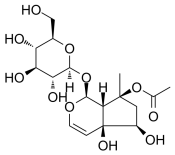


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-O-Acetylharpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N0757

8-O-Acetylharpagide is an iridoid isolated from Ajuga reptans with antitumoral, antiviral, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities. 8-O-Acetylharpagide also has a biological activity on isolated smooth muscle preparations from guinea pig.

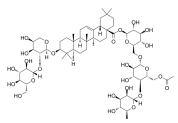


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Acanthopanaxoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4135

Acanthopanaxoside B is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the leaves of Acanthopanax senticosus.

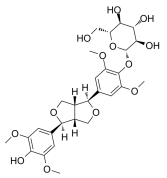


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acanthoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2807

Acanthoside B is a potential bioactive lignan with anti-inflammatory and anti-amnesic activities. Acanthoside B can be used for alzheimer's disease and lung inflammation research.



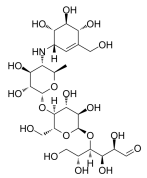
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acarbose

(BAY g 5421)

Cat. No.: HY-B0089

Acarbose (BAY g 5421), antihyperglycemic agent, is an orally active **alpha-glucosidase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 nM). Acarbose can potentiate the hypoglycemic effects of sulfonylureas or insulin.



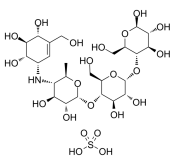
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Acarbose sulfate

(Bay-g 5421 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0089A

Acarbose (BAY g 5421) sulfate, antihyperglycemic agent, is an orally active **alpha-glucosidase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 nM). Acarbose sulfate can potentiate the hypoglycemic effects of sulfonylureas or insulin.

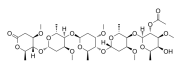


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetyl Perisesaccharide C

Cat. No.: HY-N4222

Acetyl Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide.

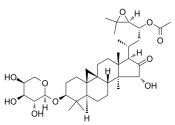


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylshengmanol Arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2170

Acetylshengmanol Arabinoside is isolated from Cimicifugae rhizoma.

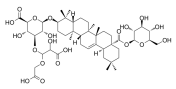


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Achyranthoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N8215

Achyranthoside C is a saponin from Achyranthes bidentata. The derivative of Achyranthoside C has inhibitory activity on osteoclast formation.

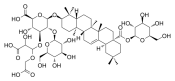


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Achyranthoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N7952

Achyranthoside D is a triterpene saponin from Achyranthes root.

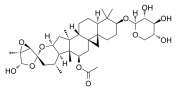


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Actein

Cat. No.: HY-N6872

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



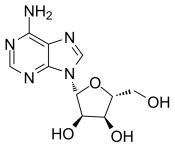
Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Adenosine

(Adenine riboside; D-Adenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0228

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

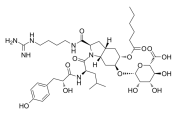


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Aeruginosin 865

Cat. No.: HY-130994

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



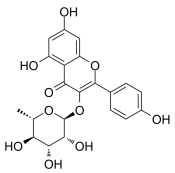
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Afzelin

(Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1441

Afzelin (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside) is is a flavonol glycoside found in Houttuynia cordata Thunberg and is widely used in the preparation of antibacterial and antipyretic agents, detoxicants and for the treatment of inflammation.



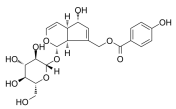
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Agnuside

(Agnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2518

Agnuside is a compound isolated from Vitex negundo, down-regulates pro-inflammatory mediators **PGE2** and **LTB4**, and reduces the expression of cytokines, with anti-arthritic activity.

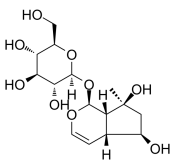


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ajugol

Cat. No.: HY-N0914

Ajugol is an iridoid glycoside that can be isolated from Sideritis germanicopolitana. Ajugol has anti-protozoal activity againt Trypanosoma b. rhodesiense with an IC_{50} of 31.8 μg/mL.

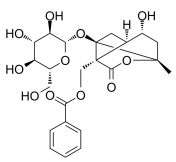


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Albiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0037

Albiflorin, a major constituent contained in peony root, is a monoterpene glycoside with neuroprotective effects. Albiflorin also has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.

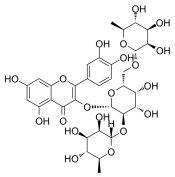


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alcesefoliside

Cat. No.: HY-N5049

Alcesefoliside is a flavonoid isolated from Nitraria sibirica Pall, with antioxidant activity.

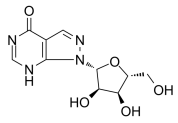


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Allopurinol riboside

Cat. No.: HY-101397

Allopurinol riboside, a metabolite of allopurinol, shows potent activities against parasites.



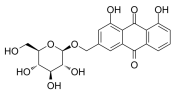
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Aloe-emodin-3-(hydroxymethyl)-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Aloe-emodin 3-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N5111

Aloe-emodin-3-(hydroxymethyl)-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Aloe-emodin 3-O-β-D-glucoside) is a natural antraquinone.

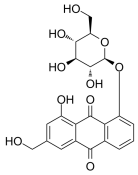


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2451

Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a compound isolated from Saussrurea lappa, is a moderate inhibitor of **human protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (hPTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 26.6 μM.



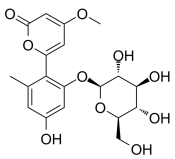
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloenin

(Aloenin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0495

Aloenin (Aloenin A) is a natural compound, which has potent peroxyl radical-scavenging activities and moderate inhibitory active on **β-secretase (BACE)**.

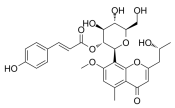


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloeresin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2215

Aloeresin D is a chromone glycoside isolated from Aloe vera, inhibits β-Secretase (**BACE1**) activity, with an IC_{50} of 39 μM.



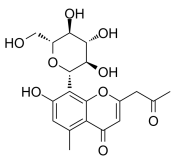
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloesin

(Aloeresin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2460

Aloesin (Aloeresin) is an active constituent of the herb aloe vera and displays anti-inflammatory activity, ultraviolet protection, and antibacterium effects. Aloesin exerts its anticancer effect through the MAPK signaling pathway.



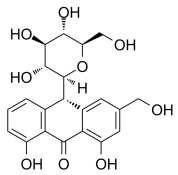
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloin

(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0123

Aloin(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) is a natural antitumor anthraquinone glycoside with iron chelating and non-atherogenic activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Aloin significantly inhibited HUVECs proliferation, migration and tube formation in vitro.



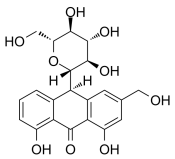
Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aloin B

(Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0886

Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe.

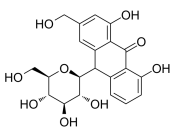


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloin(mixture of A&B)

Cat. No.: HY-N6013

Aloin (mixture of A&B) is anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera. Aloin (mixture of A&B) has diverse biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, immunity, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antitumor activities.

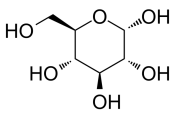


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-D-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-128417

alpha-D-glucose is an endogenous metabolite.



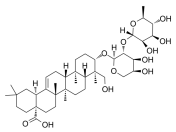
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

alpha-Hederin

(α-Hederin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0255

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

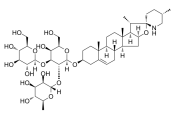


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alpha-Solamarine

Cat. No.: HY-N1917

Alpha-Solamarine is a glycoalkaloid isolated from Solanum aculeastrum.

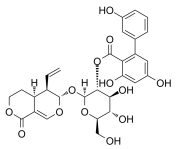


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Amarogentin

Cat. No.: HY-N2447

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

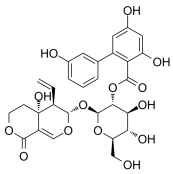


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amaroswerin

Cat. No.: HY-N9337

Amaroswerin is a bioactive secoiridoid glucoside from Swertia mussotii. Amaroswerin has anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antiviral, anticholinergic and immunomodulatory activities.

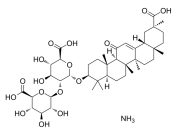


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ammonium glycyrrhizinate (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate; Glycyrrhizic acid ammonium salt; Ammonium glycyrrhizate)

Cat. No.: HY-76225

Ammonium glycyrrhizinate (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate) has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastriculcer, and antihepatitis activities.

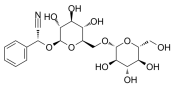


Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Amygdalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0190

Amygdalin is a plant glucoside isolated from the stones of rosaceous fruits, such as apricots, peaches, almond, cherries, and plums.

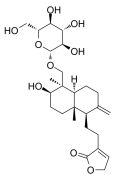


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Andropanoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2868

Andropanoside is a natural product and possesses a protective activity against various liver disorders.

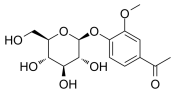


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Androsin

Cat. No.: HY-N1399

Androsin is an active compound isolated from Picrorhiza Kurroa Royle ex Benth, with anti-asthmatic effects.



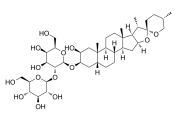
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin A2

(Schidigerasaponin F2; Timosaponin AII)

Cat. No.: HY-N7614

Anemarrhenasaponin A2 (Schidigerasaponin F2) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the rhizomes of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. Anemarrhenasaponin A2 inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.

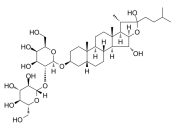


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N4213

Anemarrhenasaponin I, a traditional Chinese medicine, shows remarkable inhibiting effect on platelet aggregation.

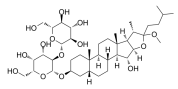


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin Ia

Cat. No.: HY-N7576

Anemarrhenasaponin Ia, isolated from Anemarrhenae rhizome, inhibits N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation. Anemarrhenasaponin Ia is an useful anti-inflammation reagent.

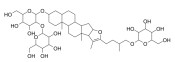


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anemarsaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0811

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

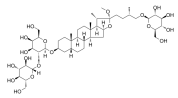


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anemarsaponin E

Cat. No.: HY-N0813

Anemarsaponin E is extracted from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge and has anti-inflammatory activity.

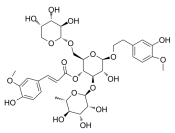


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Angoroside C

Cat. No.: HY-N0062

Angoroside C, a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Radix Scrophulariae, has beneficial effects against ventricular remodeling.

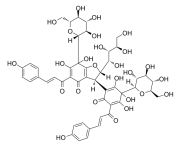


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Anhydrosafflor yellow B (AHSYB)

Cat. No.: HY-N5021

Anhydrosafflor yellow B (AHSYB) is a quinochalcone C-glycoside isolated from Carthamus tinctorius.



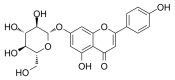
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Apigenin 7-glucoside

(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Cosmosiin; Apigetrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0578

Apigenin-7-glucoside (Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity and scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS).

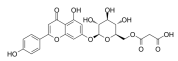


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apigenin 7-O-malonylglucoside (Apigenin 7-O-(6-O-malonylglucoside); ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2496

Apigenin 7-O-malonylglucoside is found in chrysanthemum flowers.

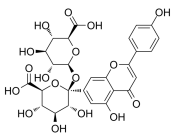


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apigenin-7-diglucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N7270

Apigenin-7-diglucuronide is a flavonoid glycoside and is present in an assortment of medicinal plants with anti-inflammatory or ant-oxidant activities.

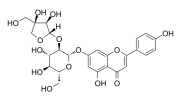


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apiin

Cat. No.: HY-N0577

Apiin, a major constituent of Apium graveolens leaves with anti-inflammatory properties. Apiin shows significant inhibitory activity on nitrite (NO) production (IC_{50} = 0.08 mg/mL) in-vitro and iNOS expression (IC_{50} = 0.049 mg/ mL) in LPS-activated J774.A1 cells.

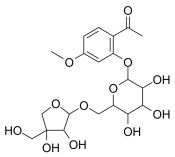


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Apiopaeonoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2161

Apiopaeonoside is a natural product isolated from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa.



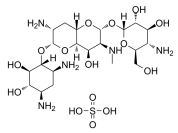
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Apramycin sulfate

(Nebramycin II sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1329

Apramycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic mproduced by a strain of Streptomyces tenebrarius, used in veterinary practice.



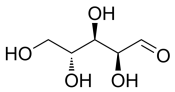
Purity: 80.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Arabinose

((±)-Arabinose; DL-Arabinose; dl-Arabinose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2353

Arabinose is an endogenous metabolite.



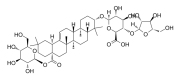
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Araloside A

(Chikusetsusaponin IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N2115

Araloside A (Chikusetsusaponin IV) is a component of Panax japonicus, with low-**renin**-inhibitory activity, with an IC_{50} of 77.4 μM.



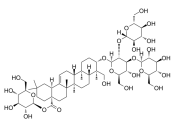
Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Araloside VII

(Congmunoside VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N2002

Araloside VII (Congmunoside VII) is a saponin isolated from leaves of Aralias elate.



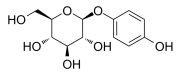
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arbutin

(β-Arbutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0192

Arbutin (β-Arbutin) is a competitive inhibitor of **tyrosinase** in melanocytes, with K_i^{app} values of 1.42 mM for monophenolase; 0.9 mM for diphenolase. Arbutin is also used as depigmenting agents.

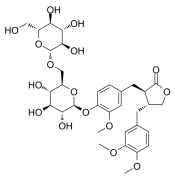


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2212

Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside is a natural compound.



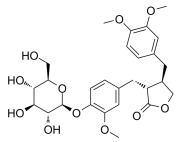
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arctiin

(Arctii; NSC 315527; Arctigenin-4-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0034

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.



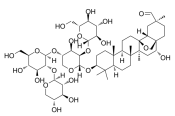
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ardisiacrispin A

(Deglucocyclamin; LTS-4; Saxifragifolin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0206

Ardisiacrispin A (Deglucocyclamin) is a common triterpenoid saponin from Ardisia species. Ardisiacrispin A has similar biological properties with some triterpenoid saponins in A.

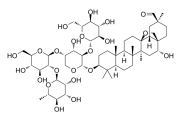


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ardisiacrispin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8198

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

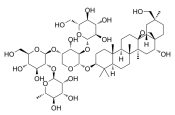


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ardisicrenoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8199

Ardisicrenoside A exhibits anti-cancer activity.

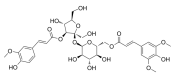


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arillanin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6593

Arillanin A is an oligosaccharide ester isolated from Polygala arillata.

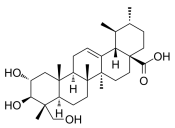


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Asiatic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0194

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

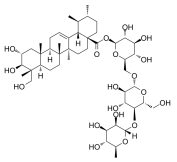


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asiaticoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

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

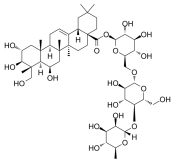


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asiaticoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N5052

Asiaticoside B is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Actaea asiatica, with anti-cancer activity.

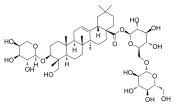


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Asperosaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0265

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

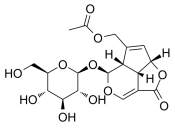


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Asperuloside

Cat. No.: HY-N1382

Asperuloside is an iridoid isolated from Hedyotis diffusa, with anti-inflammatory activity. Asperuloside inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**), suppresses NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathways.

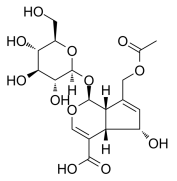


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Asperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6246

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

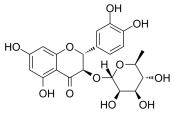


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

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

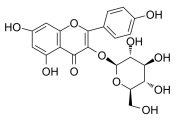


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0015

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

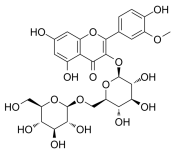


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Astragaloside

Cat. No.: HY-N0435

Astragaloside protects the morphological structures and restores acetylcholine level in rat hippocampus, and improves brain functions via normalizing brain EEG.



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

Astragaloside I

(Astrasieversianin IV; Cyclosieversioside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0432

Astragaloside I, one of the main active ingredients in Astragalus membranaceus, has osteogenic properties. Astragaloside I stimulates osteoblast differentiation through the **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling pathway.
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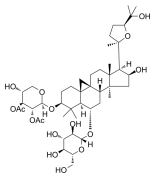


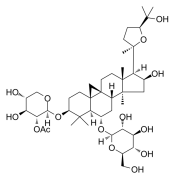
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0433

Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: The developed and validated method has been successfully applied to the quantification and pharmacokinetic study of AST II in rats after intravenous and oral administration of AST II.

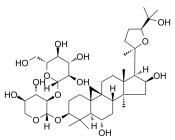


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0434

Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

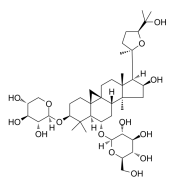


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N0431

Astragaloside IV, an active component isolated from Astragalus membranaceus, suppresses the activation of **ERK1/2** and **JNK**, and downregulates matrix metalloproteases **(MMP)-2, (MMP)-9** in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.

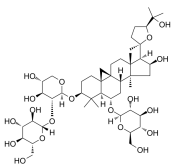


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside VI

Cat. No.: HY-N6577

Astragaloside VI could activate **EGFR/ERK** signalling pathway to improve wound healing.



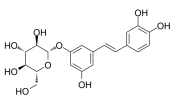
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Astringin

(trans-Astringin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4093

Astringin (trans-Astringin) is a natural glycoside found in the bark of Picea sitchensis and Picea abies (Norway spruce), in Vitis vinifera cell cultures and in wine. Astringin has potent antioxidant capacity and cancer-chemopreventive activity.

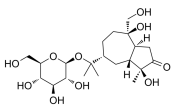


Purity: 97.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Atractyloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0237

Atractyloside A is a natural TCM reference compound.

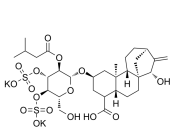


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractyloside potassium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N1462

Atractyloside potassium salt is a toxic diterpenoid glycoside that can be isolated from the fruits of Xanthium sibiricum. Atractyloside potassium salt is a powerful and specific inhibitor of mitochondrial **ADP/ATP transport**.

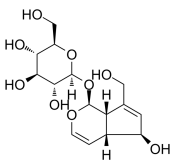


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aucubin

Cat. No.: HY-N0664

Aucubin, an iridoid glucoside, is isolated from Plantago asiatica, Eucommia ulmoides, the leaves of Aucuba japonica and more recently from butterfly larva.



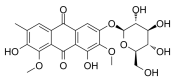
Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside

(Glucoaurantio-obtusin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4179

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside (Glucoaurantio-obtusin), isolated from Cassiae Semen (seeds of Cassia tora), is a glucoside of aurantio-obtusin.

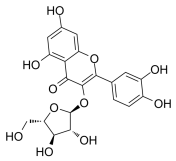


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Avicularin

Cat. No.: HY-N0222

Avicularin is a bio-active flavonoid from plants, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-oxidant, hepatoprotective, and anti-tumor activities.

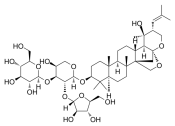


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bacopasaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6015

Bacopasaponin C is an indigenous glycoside isolated from Bacopa monniera, with antitumor and anti-leishmanial activities.

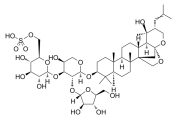


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacopaside I

Cat. No.: HY-N4246

Bacopaside I, a saponin isolated from Bacopa monniera, exbibits antioxidant properties and free radical scavenging capacity and exerts antidepressant-like effect.

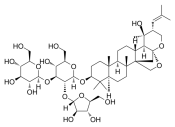


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacopaside II

Cat. No.: HY-N6016

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

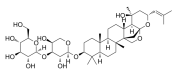


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacopaside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N8216

Bacopaside IV is a saponin.

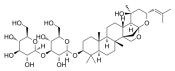


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacopaside N1

Cat. No.: HY-N8222

Bacopaside N1 is a diglycosidic saponin.

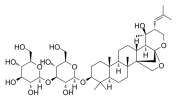


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacopaside N2

Cat. No.: HY-N7966

Bacopaside N2 is a diglycosidic saponin.

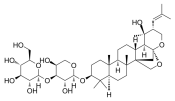


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacopaside V

Cat. No.: HY-N4295

Bacopaside V is a bioactive triterpenoid glycoside of Bacopa monniera, a herb having confirmed nervine tonic activity.



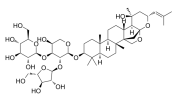
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacopaside X

(Bacopaside VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N5140

Bacopaside X is found in Bacopa monnieri, and shows a binding affinity toward the D1 receptor.

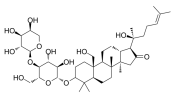


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N1989

Bacoside A exhibits hepatoprotective activity.



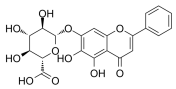
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Baicalin

(Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0197

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

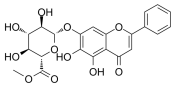


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Baicalin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4297

Baicalin methyl ester is a constituent of the roots of S. baicalmsis.



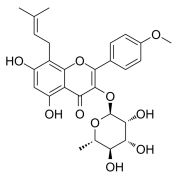
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Baohuoside I

(Icariin-II; Icariside-II)

Cat. No.: HY-N0011

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

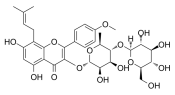


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Baohuoside VII

Cat. No.: HY-N2290

Baohuoside VII is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii, with anti-osteoporosis activities.



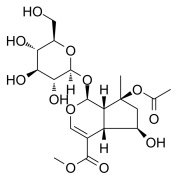
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Barlerin

(8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N0758

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

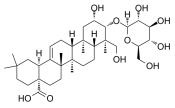


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2601

Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Polygala japonica, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.



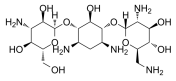
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bekanamycin

(Kanamycin B)

Cat. No.: HY-B1174

Bekanamycin (Kanamycin B) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic produced by Streptomyces kanamyceticus, against an array of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strain.



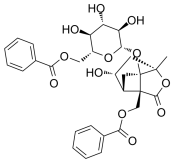
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzoylalbiflorin

(Paeonivayin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7601

Benzoylalbiflorin, a monoterpenoid, is isolated from Radix Paeoniae Alba. Radix Paeoniae Alba is a traditional Chinese medicine that has been used for the research of rheumatoid arthritis, to alleviate inflammation, amenorrhea, epistaxis, abdominal pain, and other symptoms.

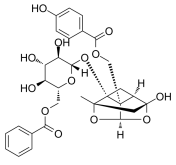


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2101

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

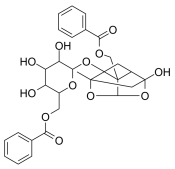


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoylpaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0852

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

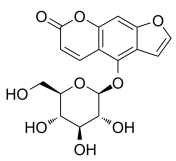


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bergaptol O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9322

Bergaptol O-β-D-glucopyranoside possesses anti-gastric ulcer and anti-cancer effect.

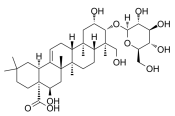


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bernardioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2606

Bernardioside A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Bellis bernardii.

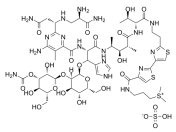


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bleomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-17565

Bleomycin sulfate is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor. Bleomycin hydrochloride is a DNA damaging agent. Bleomycin sulfate is an antitumor antibiotic.

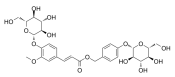


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bletilloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8177

Bletilloside A is a natural glucoside that could be found in the tubers of Bletilla striata.



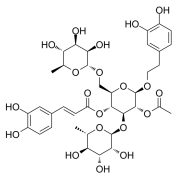
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brandioside

(2'-Acetylpoliumoside; 2'-O-Acetylpoliumoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3020

Brandioside is a natural phenylpropanoid glycoside from Brandisia hancei.



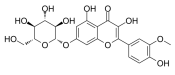
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brassicin

(Isorhamnetin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8193

Brassicin, a natural Flavonoid, possesses radical scavenging activity.

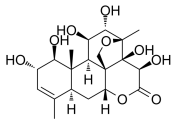


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bruceine E

Cat. No.: HY-N3015

Bruceine E is a quassinoid from seeds of Brucea javanica (L.) Merr, exhibiting hypoglycemia effect. Bruceine E exhibits blood glucose lowering effect in both nondiabetic mice and Streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic rats at lower dose.

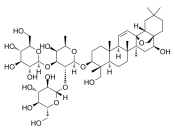


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-125131

Buddlejasaponin IV (BSIV) exerts anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic effects against cancer cells.

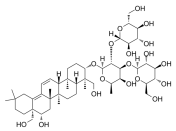


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IVb

Cat. No.: HY-N2138

Buddlejasaponin IVb (Compound 2), a triterpene saponin isolated from Clinopodium chinense (Benth.) O. Kuntze, Compound 2 has hemostasis efficacy, shortens thrombin time (TT) by 20.6 %.

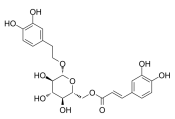


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Calceolarioside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0539

Calceolarioside B is a natural product isolated from Stauntonia hexaphylla leaves. Calceolarioside B exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **rat lens aldose reductase (RLAR)** with an IC_{50} of 23.99 μM.

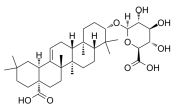


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Calenduloside E

Cat. No.: HY-N6850

Calenduloside E (CE) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin extracted from Aralia elata. Calenduloside E (CE) has **anti-apoptotic** potent by targeting heat shock protein 90 (**Hsp90**).

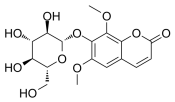


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Calycanthoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3524

Calycanthoside is a natural compound isolated from Angelica tenuissima.

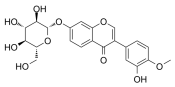


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix.
Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.

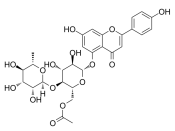


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Camellianin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2298

Camellianin A, the main flavonoid in A. nitida leaves, displays anticancer activity and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitory activity.

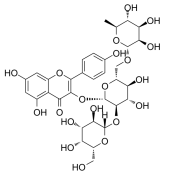


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camelliaside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2524

Camelliaside A is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (Camellia oleifera) seed pomace.

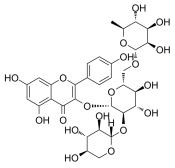


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Camelliaside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2605

Camelliaside B is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (Camellia oleifera) seed pomace.

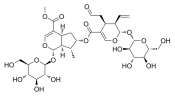


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cantleyoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9352

Cantleyoside is a natiural iridoid glycoside that could be found in the Roots of Dipsacus asper.

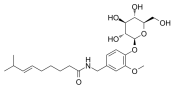


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Capsaicin β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9452

Capsaicin β-D-glucopyranoside is a glucoside converted by Capsaicin. Capsaicin is the active ingredient of chili peppers and gives them the characteristic pungent flavor.



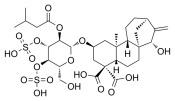
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carboxyatractyloside

(Gummiferin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1502

Carboxyatractyloside is a toxic natural product, acts as an inhibitor of **ADP/ATP carrier**, inhibits mitochondrial ADP/ATP transport.

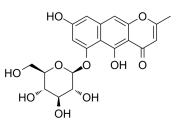


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cassiaside

Cat. No.: HY-N7887

Cassiaside is a naphthopyrone glucoside, shows mixed-type inhibition against **BACE1** (IC_{50}=4.45 μM; K_i=9.85 μM). Cassiaside possesses potential anti- Alzheimer's disease (AD) activity.

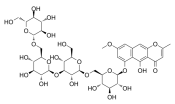


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cassiaside B2

Cat. No.: HY-N8200

Cassiaside B2 is a protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B **(PTP1B)** and **human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A)** inhibitor. Cassiaside B2 possesses antiallergic and is a **5-HT2C** receptor agonist..



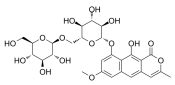
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cassiaside C

(Toralactone 9-O-β-D-gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7628

Cassiaside C (Toralactone 9-O-β-D-gentiobioside) is a naphthopyrone isolated from the seed of Cassia tora and has inhibitory activity on advanced glycation end products (**AGE**) formation in vitro.



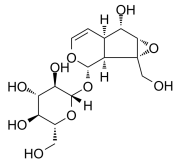
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Catalpol

(Catalpinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0820

Catalpol (Catalpinoside), an iridoid glycoside found in Rehmannia glutinosa. Catalpol has neuroprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-spasmodic, anti-oxidant effects and anti-**HBV** effects.



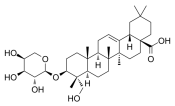
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cauloside A

(Leontoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N3557

Cauloside A (Leontoside A) is a saponin isolated from Dipsacus asper roots. Cauloside A has potent **antifungal** activity.

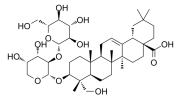


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cauloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N6919

Cauloside C is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Caulophyllum robustum Max. Cauloside C exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.

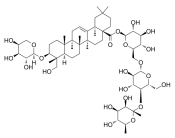


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cauloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N6878

Cauloside D is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Caulophyllum robustum Max. Cauloside D exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.

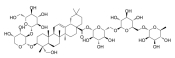


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cauloside F

Cat. No.: HY-N6265

Cauloside F is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Clematis akebioides.

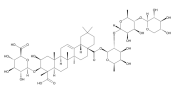


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Celosin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7026

Celosin I, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of Celosia argentea L, could be used as chemical markers for the quality control of C. argentea seeds.

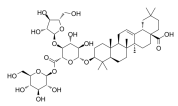


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chikusetsusaponin Ib

Cat. No.: HY-N8755

Chikusetsusaponin Ib has anti-Alzheimer's disease activity and is a potent **AChE** inhibitor.



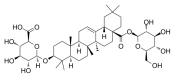
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chikusetsusaponin Iva

(Calenduloside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0818

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.

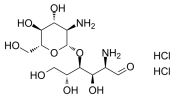


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chitobiose dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697B

Chitobiose dihydrochloride, a chitosan oligosaccharide, is a dimer of β-1,4-linked glucosamine units.

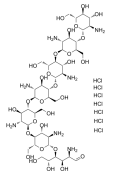


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697D

Chitoheptaose heptahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiapoptotic and cardioprotective activities.

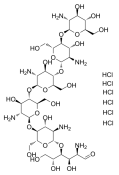


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697C

Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with anti-inflammatory effect. Chitohexaose hexahydrochloride binds to the active sites of **TLR4** and inhibits LPS induced inflammation.

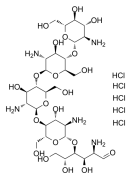


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697A

Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride is a chitosan oligosaccharide with anti-inflammatory effect. Chitopentaose pentahydrochloride is a substrate of gene encoding chitinase B (FjchiB).

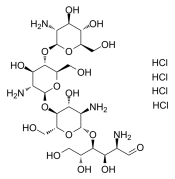


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697

Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride is an arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungal short-chain chitin oligomer. Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride activates the AM fungal-dependent conserved symbiosis signaling pathway (CSSP) in actinorhizal plant species.

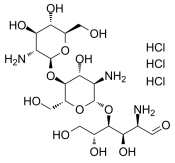


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chitotriose trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697E

Chitotriose trihydrochloride is an orally active chitooligosaccharide with antioxidant activities. Chitotriose trihydrochloride inhibits hydroxylation of benzoate to salicylate by H_2O_2 in the presence of Cu^{2+} (IC_{50} value of 80 μM).

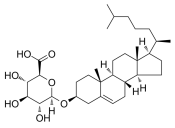


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cholesterol glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N7390

Cholesterol glucuronide is an **endogenous metabolite** of lipid generated in the liver by UDP glucuonyltransferase.

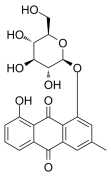


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Chrysophanein

Cat. No.: HY-N4151

Chrysophanein is a chrysophanol glycoside from leaves and roots of Aloe hijazensis. Chrysophanein shows a moderate cytotoxic activity against several carcinoma cells lines.

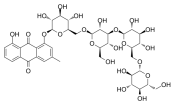


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chrysophanol tetraglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8206

Chrysophanol tetraglucoside possesses anti-hypolipidemic and antibacterial activities.

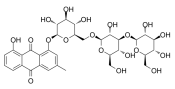


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysophanol triglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7599

Chrysophanol triglucoside is an anthraquinone isolated from Cassia obtusifolia, inhibits **protein tyrosine phosphatases 1B (PTP1B)** and **α-glucosidase** with **IC_{50}**s of 80.17 and 197.06 μM, respectively. Chrysophanol triglucoside has the potential for diabetes research.

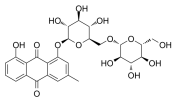


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N7598

Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside, an anthraquinone glycoside isolated from Cassia obtusifolia seeds. Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside shows selective inhibition of hMAO-A isozyme activity (IC_{50}=96.15 μM).

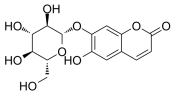


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cichoriin

Cat. No.: HY-N8599

Cichoriin is an active compounds against **SARS-CoV-2**, and may be a potential candidate in treating severe COVID-19.

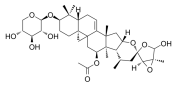


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimicifugoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7119

Cimicifugoside, a triterpenoid isolated from Cimicifuga simplex, is a novel specific **nucleoside transport** inhibitor that displays synergistic potentiation of methotrexate cytotoxicity.

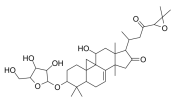


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimigenol-3-O-α-L-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2042

Cimigenol-3-O-α-L-arabinoside is a triterpenoid isolated from Cimicifuga foetida L.

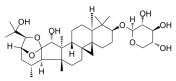


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimigenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2097

Cimigenoside is an active compound from genus Cimicifuga.



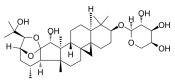
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimiracemoside C

(Cimicifugoside M)

Cat. No.: HY-N6971

Cimiracemoside C is an active component of Cimicifuga racemosa, activates **AMPK**, has the potential activity against diabetes.

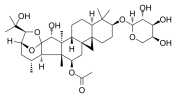


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimiracemoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0900

Cimiracemoside D is a natural product found in Actaea racemosa with unknown details.

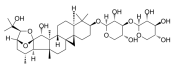


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cimiside B

Cat. No.: HY-N3587

Cimiside B is a glycoside alkaloid with anti-inflammatory activity.



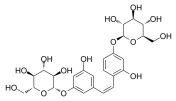
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

cis-Mulberroside A

(Mulberroside D)

Cat. No.: HY-N0619A

cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D) is the cis-isomer of Mulberroside A. Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).

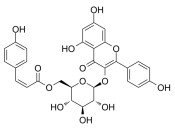


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Tiliroside

Cat. No.: HY-126422

cis-Tiliroside, a kaempferol derivative, is a flavonoid glycoside. cis-Tiliroside exhibits better cytotoxic activity than trans-Tiliroside in A549 cell line.

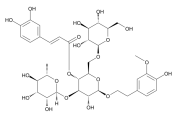


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cistanoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0023

Cistanoside A is a phenylethanoid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, reduces NO accumulation, but shows no effect on iNOS mRNA, iNOS protein levels or iNOS activity. Anti-inflammatory effect.

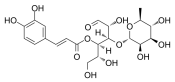


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cistanoside F

Cat. No.: HY-N4220

Cistanoside F is a phenylethanoid glycosid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, with antioxidative effect.

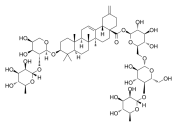


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciwujianoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0307

Ciwujianoside B is isolated from Eleutherococcus senticosus leaf, is able to penetrate and work in the brain after the oral administration. Ciwujianoside B significantly enhances object recognition memory.

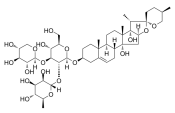


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cixiophiopogon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2175

Cixiophiopogon A, a steroidal glycoside, obtained from the tuberous roots of Ophiopogon japonicus (Liliaceae).

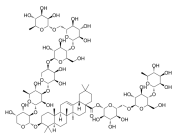


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematichinenoside AR

Cat. No.: HY-N4232

Clematichinenoside AR is a major active ingredient that could be extracted from the traditional Chinese herb **Clematis chinensis** and has potent pharmacological effects on various diseases, including atherosclerosis (AS).

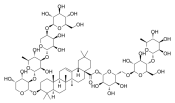


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Clematichinenoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N5071

Clematichinenoside C is one of triterpenoid saponins found in Clematis parviloba.

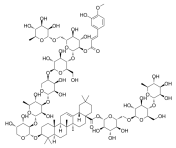


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4230

Clematomandshurica saponins B shows significant inhibitory activity on cyclooxygenase-2 (IC_{50}=2.58 mM).

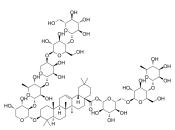


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N4229

Clematomandshurica saponin C is found in Clematis manshurica.

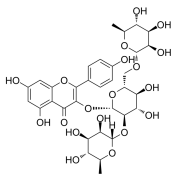


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clitorin

Cat. No.: HY-N7005

Clitorin is a kaempferol glycoside isolated from the flowers and leaves of Acalypha indica, and has antioxidant activity.

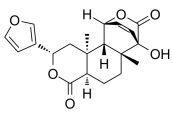


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Columbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0389

Columbin is an orally active diterpenoid furanolactone from Calumbae radix, has anti-inflammatory and anti-trypanosomal effects. Columbin selectively inhibits **COX-2** (EC_{50}=53.1 μM) over COX-1 (EC_{50}=327 μM).

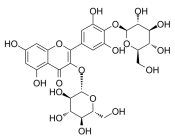


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Complanatoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0624

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.

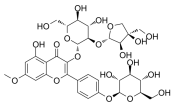


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Complanatoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7903

Complanatoside B is a P. chinense Fisch flavonoid with potential anti-inflammatory effects.

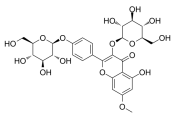


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Complanatuside

Cat. No.: HY-N1444

Complanatuside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine Semen Astragali Complanati.



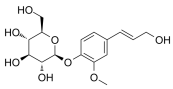
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Coniferin

(Laricin)

Cat. No.: HY-N3617

Coniferin (Laricin) is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.

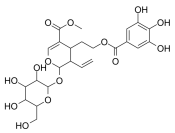


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cornuside

Cat. No.: HY-N0631

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

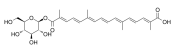


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Crocetin β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9372

Crocetin β-D-glucopyranoside is an active part of saffron pigments extracted from patent CN 105935363 A.



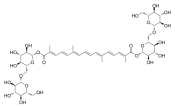
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Crocin

(Crocin I)

Cat. No.: HY-N0697

Crocin (Crocin I) is a nutraceutical and the main constituent isolated from the stigmas of Crocus sativus with immense pharmacological properties as anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antidepressant and anticonvulsant.

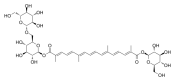


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Crocin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0698

Crocin II is isolated from the fruit of Gardenia jasminoides with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocin II inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 31.1 μM. Crocin II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of **iNOS** and **COX-2**.

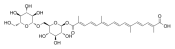


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Crocin III

Cat. No.: HY-N6644

Crocin III is a crocetin from saffron (Crocus sutivus L.). Crocetins inhibit cell growth of tumor cells and has anti-inflammatory activity. Crocins serve as spices and coloring agents.

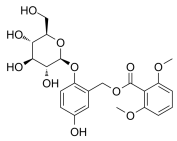


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Curculigoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0705

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

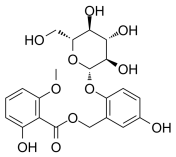


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Curculigoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7646

Curculigoside B, a phenolic glycoside isolated from Curculigo orchioides, enhances the osteoblast proliferation, decreases the area of bone resorption pit, osteoclastic formation and TRAP activity. Antiosteoporotic and antioxidative activities.



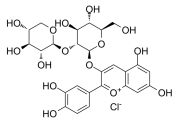
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride

(Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2533

Cyanidin 3-sambubioside chloride (Cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside chloride), a major anthocyanin, a natural colorant, and is a potent **NO** inhibitor.



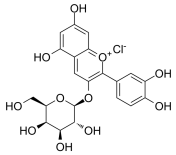
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

(Ideain chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N4142

Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride (Ideain chloride) is a component from extract peel of hawthorn fruit (EPHF) with the value of 179.4 mg/g. EPHF exhibits strong **AChE** inhibitory activity.

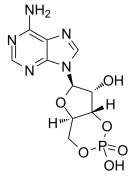


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic AMP (Cyclic adenosine monophosphate; Adenosine cyclic 3', 5'-monophosphate; cAMP)

Cat. No.: HY-B1511

Cyclic AMP (cAMP) is a mitogenic messenger and promotes the G_1 to S phase transition in the cell cycle.



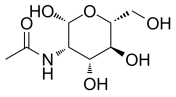
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Cyclic N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine

(Cyclic ManNAc)

Cat. No.: HY-W040154

Cyclic N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine (Cyclic ManNAc) is an endogenous metabolite.



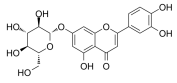
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Cynaroside

(Luteolin 7-glucoside; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0540

Cynaroside (Luteolin 7-glucoside) is a flavone, a flavonoid-like chemical compound. Cynaroside is also a potent **influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 32 nM.



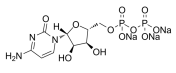
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate trisodium salt

(CDP)

Cat. No.: HY-W008915

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate trisodium salt (CDP) is produced by the transfer of phosphoryl group from ATP to cytidine monophosphate (CMP) catalyzed by uridine monophosphate kinase (UMPK). Cytidine 5′-diphosphate can be used to produce Cytidine triphosphate (CTP) for synthesis of DNA and RNA.



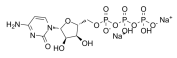
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg

Cytidine-5'-triphosphate disodium

(Cytidine triphosphate disodium; 5'-CTP disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013100

Cytidine-5'-triphosphate disodium is an endogenous metabolite.



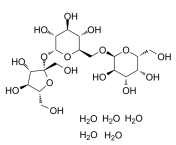
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate

(D-Raffinose pentahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1938

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.

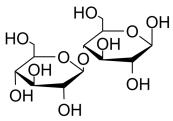


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(+)-Cellobiose

Cat. No.: HY-N2325

D-(+)-Cellobiose is an endogenous metabolite.

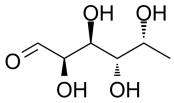


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

D-(+)-Fucose

Cat. No.: HY-N5102

D-(+)-Fucose is a nonmetabolizable analogue of l-arabinose. D-(+)-Fucose prevents growth of Escherichia coli B/r on a mineral salts medium plus l-arabinose by inhibiting induction of the l-arabinose operon. D-fucose is a potent inducer of beta-methylgalactoside permease (MGP).



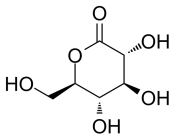
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone

(Gluconic acid lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-I0301

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone is a polyhydroxy (PHA) that is capable of metal chelating, moisturizing and antioxidant activity.



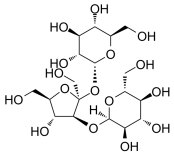
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-(+)-Melezitose

((+)-Melezitose; D-Melezitose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2340

D-(+)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.



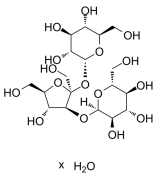
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(+)-Melezitose hydrate

((+)-Melezitose hydrate; D-Melezitose hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2340A

D-(+)-Melezitose hydrate ((+)-Melezitose hydrate) can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.



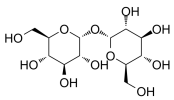
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

D-(+)-Trehalose

(D-Trehalose; α,α-Trehalose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1132

D-(+)-Trehalose, isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, can be used as a food ingredient and pharmaceutical excipient.



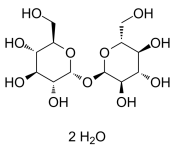
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(+)-Trehalose dihydrate

(D-Trehalose dihydrate; α,α-Trehalose dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1132A

D-(+)-Trehalose dihydrate, isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, can be used as a food ingredient and pharmaceutical excipient.

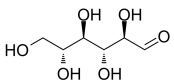


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Allose

Cat. No.: HY-128741

D-Allose is an endogenous metabolite.

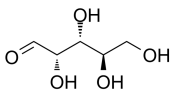


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

D-arabinose

Cat. No.: HY-N0059

D-arabinose is an endogenous metabolite.

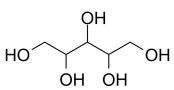


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Arabitol

Cat. No.: HY-N3686

D-Arabitol is a polyol and its accumulation may cause a neurotoxic effect in human.

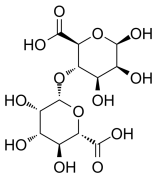


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

D-Dimannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699

D-Dimannuronic acid is an alginate extract from brown algae which can be used to synthesize sulfated polymannuronate (SPMG)-derived oligosaccharides.



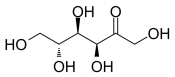
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Fructose

(D(-)-Fructose)

Cat. No.: HY-N7092

D-Fructose (D(-)-Fructose) is a naturally occurring monosaccharide found in many plants.



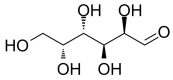
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Galactose

(D-(+)-Galactose)

Cat. No.: HY-N0210

D-Galactose is a natural aldohexose and C-4 epimer of glucose.

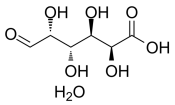


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

D-Galacturonic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1827

D-Galacturonic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



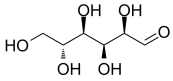
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Glucose

(Glucose; D-(+)-Glucose; Dextrose)

Cat. No.: HY-B0389

D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in biology.

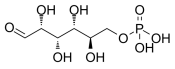


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

D-Glucose 6-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-112537

D-Glucose 6-phosphate is a glucose sugar phosphorylated at the hydroxy group on carbon 6.

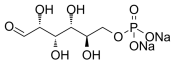


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg (1 M * 192 µL in Water), 100 mg (1 M * 384 µL in Water)

D-Glucose 6-phosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-128374

D-Glucose-6-phosphate disodium salt is a glucose sugar phosphorylated at the hydroxy group on carbon 6.

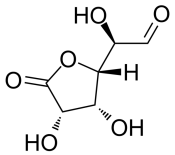


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucuronic acid lactone (D-Glucurono-6,3-lactone; D-Glucurono-γ-lactone; D-Glucuronolactone; Dicurone; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-41982

D-Glucuronic acid lactone is an endogenous metabolite.

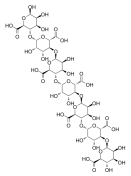


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Heptamannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699E

D-Heptamannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Heptamannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

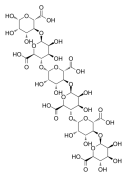


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

D-Hexamannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699D

D-Hexamannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Hexamannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.



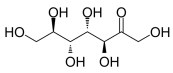
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

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

D-Mannoheptulose

Cat. No.: HY-U00462

D-Mannoheptulose is a major non-structural carbohydrate in avocado. D-mannoheptulose is a specific inhibitor of **D-glucose** phosphorylation. D-Mannoheptulose can block insulin release and utilization of carbohydrate in rat.

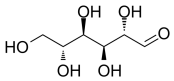


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Mannose

Cat. No.: HY-N0379

D-Mannose is a carbohydrate, which plays an important role in human metabolism, especially in the glycosylation of specific proteins.

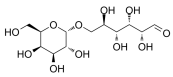


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Melibiose

Cat. No.: HY-107824

D-Melibiose is a disaccharide which is composed of one galactose and one glucose moiety in an alpha (1-6) glycosidic linkage.

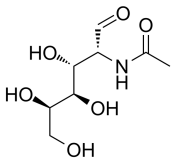


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-N-Acetylgalactosamine

Cat. No.: HY-33212

D-N-Acetylgalactosamine is an endogenous metabolite.

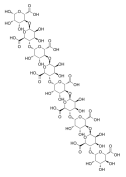


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Nonamannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699G

D-Nonamannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Nonamannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

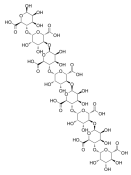


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

D-Octamannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699F

D-Octamannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Octamannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

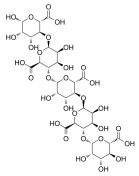


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

D-Pentamannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699C

D-Pentamannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Pentamannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

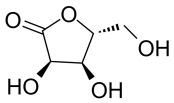


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Ribonolactone

Cat. No.: HY-76691

D-Ribonolactone is sugar lactone and an inhibitor of **β-galactosidase** of Escherichia coli with a K_i of 26 mM.

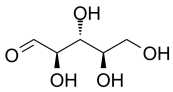


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Ribose(mixture of isomers)

Cat. No.: HY-W018772

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.

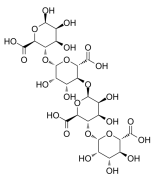


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Tetramannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699B

D-Tetramannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer, is produced by marine brown algae and by a limited range of Gram negative bacteria. D-Tetramannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

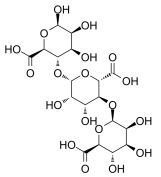


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Trimannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699A

D-Trimannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer is extracted from seaweed. D-Trimannuronic acid can induce TNFα secretion by mouse macrophage cell lines. D-Trimannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.

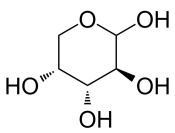


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Arabinose

Cat. No.: HY-N7082

D-Arabinose, a monosaccharide, shows strong growth inhibition against the Caenorhabditis elegans with an IC_{50} of 7.5 mM.

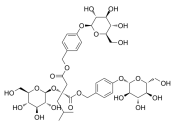


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dactylorhin A

Cat. No.: HY-125531

Dactylorhin A, a succinate derivative ester, is isolated from rhizomes of Gymnadenia conopsea. Dactylorhin A exhibits moderate inhibitory effects on NO production effects in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



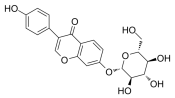
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Daidzin

(Daidzoside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0018

Daidzin is an isoflovone 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.

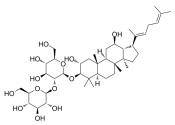


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Damulin A

Cat. No.: HY-16941

Damulin A is a saponin found in G. pentaphyllum with anti-cancer activities.

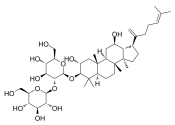


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Damulin B

Cat. No.: HY-16942

Damulin B is a dammarane-type saponin found in Gynostemma pentaphyllum.Damulin B can induce cell **apoptosis** and has anti-cancer activities in vitro.

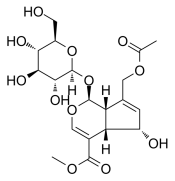


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daphylloside

Cat. No.: HY-N6245

Daphylloside is an iridoid isolated from the aerial parts of Galium verum.

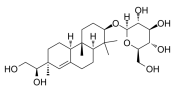


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Darutoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6028

Darutoside is a diterpenoid isolated from Siegesbeckia.



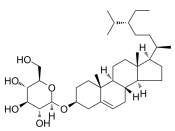
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Daucosterol

(Eleutheroside A; β-Sitosterol β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0410

Daucosterol is a natural sterolin.

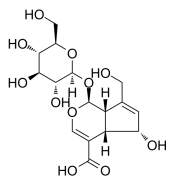


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Deacetylasperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0594

Deacetylasperulosidic acid (DAA) is a major phytochemical constituent of Morinda citrifolia fruit. Deacetylasperulosidic acidhas antioxidant activity by increasing superoxide dismutase activity.

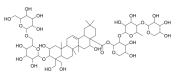


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deapi-platycodin D3

Cat. No.: HY-N3520

Deapi-platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the roots of Platycodon grandiflorum.

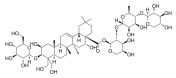


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deapioplatycodin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0588

Deapioplatycodin D is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-HCV activity.



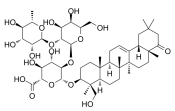
Purity: 97.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrosoyasaponin I

(Soyasaponin Be; DHS-I)

Cat. No.: HY-107301

Dehydrosoyasaponin I (Soyasaponin Be;DHS-I), a triterpene glycoside, is a potent and reversible **calcium-activated potassium (maxi-K) channels** activator.



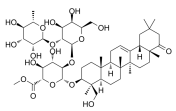
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dehydrosoyasaponin I methyl ester

(Soyasaponin Be methyl ester; DHS-I methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-107300

Dehydrosoyasaponin I methyl ester (Soyasaponin Be methyl ester) is a saponin found in Trifolium alexandrinum.

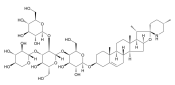


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dehydrotomatine

Cat. No.: HY-N7001

Dehydrotomatine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid (SGA). α-tomatine and Dehydrotomatine accumulate in the mature green fruits, leaves, and flowers of tomatoes (Solanum lycopersicum) and function as defensive compounds against pathogens and predators.

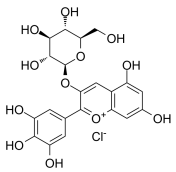


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride; Delphinidin 3-O-β-glucoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-108052

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).



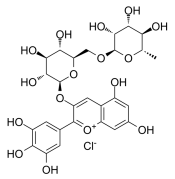
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride

(Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-114367

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).

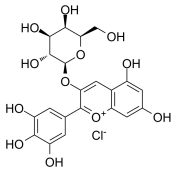


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6606

Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside (chloride) is an anthocyanin that extracts from wheat flour. Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside (chloride) can be used for the research of antioxidant and antimicrobial.

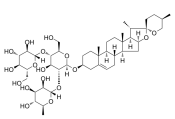


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deltonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2283

Deltonin, a steroidal saponin, isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright, with antitumor activity; Deltonin inhibits **ERK1/2** and **AKT** activation.



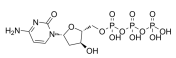
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Deoxycytidine triphosphate

(dCTP; 2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-101400

Deoxycytidine triphosphate (dCTP) is a nucleoside triphosphate that can be used for **DNA synthesis**. Deoxycytidine triphosphate has many applications, such as real-time PCR, cDNA synthesis, and DNA sequencing.



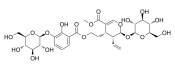
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Depressine

(Depressin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5070

Depressine is a natural product found in Gentiana depressa.



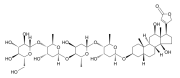
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deslanoside

(Deacetyllanatoside C; Desacetyllanatoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-A0154

Deslanoside (Desacetyllanatoside C) is a rapidly acting cardiac glycoside used to treat congestive heart failure and supraventricular arrhythmias due to reentry mechanisms, and to control ventricular rate in the treatment of chronic atrial fibrillation.

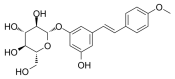


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Desoxyrhaponticin

Cat. No.: HY-N2486

Desoxyrhaponticin is a stilbene glycoside from the Tibetan nutritional food Rheum tanguticum Maxim. Desoxyrhaponticin is a **Fatty acid synthase (FASN)** inhibitor, and has apoptotic effect on human cancer cells.

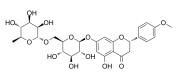


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Didymin

Cat. No.: HY-N2068

Didymin, a dietary flavonoid glycoside from citrus fruits, possesses antioxidant properties. Didymin induces **apoptosis** by inhibiting N-Myc and upregulating RKIP in neuroblastoma.

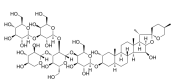


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Digitonin

Cat. No.: HY-N4000

Digitonin, a glycoside obtained from Digitalis purpurea, could increase cell permeability by binding to cholesterol molecules and reduce tumor growth. Digitonin is an natural detergent.

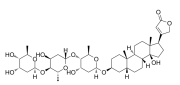


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Digitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-B1357

Digitoxin is an effective Na+/K+-ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 μM.



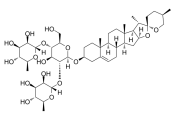
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Dioscin

(Collettiside III; CCRIS 4123)

Cat. No.: HY-N0124

Dioscin(CCRIS 4123; Collettiside III) is a natural steroid saponin derived from several plants, showing potent anti-cancer effect against a variety of tumor cell lines.

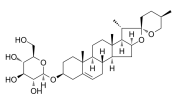


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diosgenin glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0730

Diosgenin glucoside, a saponin compound extracted from Tritulus terrestris L., provides neuroprotection by regulating microglial M1 polarization. Diosgenin glucoside protects against spinal cord injury by regulating autophagy and alleviating apoptosis .

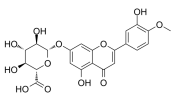


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N6879

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide is an antioxidant constituent in the fruits of Luffa cylindrical.

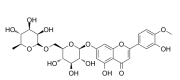


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N0178

Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**).

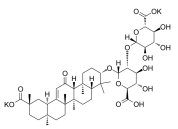


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate

(Glycyrrhizic acid dipotassium; Dipotassium glycyrrhizate) Cat. No.: HY-N0184A

Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate is a natural compound, inhibits atopic dermatitis-related gene expression with anti-anti-inflammatory activity.

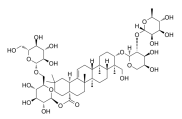


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dipsacoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0266

Dipsacoside B is a major bioactive saponin, which can be used as a marker.

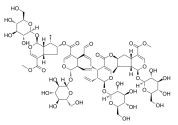


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dipsanoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2238

Dipsanoside A is a novel tetrairidoid glucoside from Dipsacus asper. Dipsacus asper Wall.

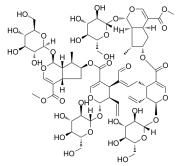


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dipsanoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2236

Dipsanoside B is a novel tetrairidoid glucoside from Dipsacus asper. Dipsacus asper Wall.

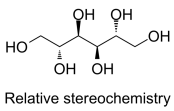


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Mannitol

Cat. No.: HY-N6618

DL-Mannitol is obtained by combining D-mannitol with a sample of Lmannitol obtained by reduction of L-mannono-1, Clactone.



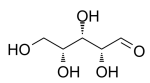
Relative stereochemistry

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

DL-Xylose

((±)-Xylos) Cat. No.: HY-B1070

DL-Xylose is an intermediate of organic synthesis.



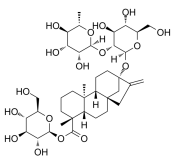
relative stereochemistry

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

Dulcoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N6992

Dulcoside A is isolated from Stevia rebaudiana, it often advertised as a sweetener.

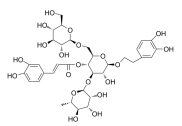


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echinacoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0020

Echinacoside, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, effectively inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin signaling**. Echinacoside elicits neuroprotection by activating Trk receptors and their downstream signal pathways. Antiosteoporotic activity.

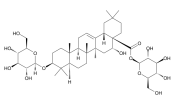


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Eclalbasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7022

Eclalbasaponin I is isolated from Eclipta prostrata L with antitumor activity. Eclalbasaponin I inhibits the proliferation of hepatoma cell smmc-7721 with an IC_{50} value of 111.1703 μg/ml.

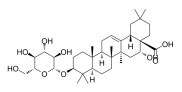


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecliptasaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N1508

Ecliptasaponin A , a pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, is one of major compounds separated from Eclipta prostrate.

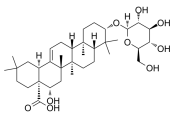


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ecliptasaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2191

Ecliptasaponin D is a triterpenoid glucoside isolated from Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk which is the aerial part of Eclipta prostrate.

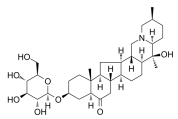


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Edpetiline

Cat. No.: HY-N1921

Edpetiline is a principal alkaloid from P. eduardi. Edpetiline has significant antiinflammatory effects.



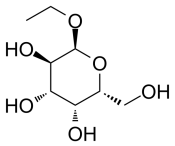
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eleutheroside C

(Ethyl α-D-galactoside; Ethyl α-D-galactopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3802

Eleutheroside C (Ethyl α-D-galactoside) is a glycoside isolated from the bulbs of Polianthes tuberosa.

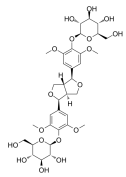


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eleutheroside D

Cat. No.: HY-N4147

Eleutheroside D is an active lignan isolated from the root of Eleutherococcus senticosus, has anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic activities. Eleutheroside D is an optical isomer of Eleutheroside E (HY-N0272).

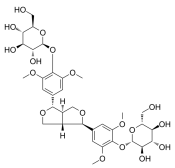


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eleutheroside E

Cat. No.: HY-N0272

Eleutheroside E, a principal component of Eleutherococcus enticosus, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.



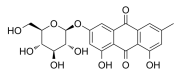
Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emodin 6-O-β-D-glucoside

(Glucoemodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8126

Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside (Glucoemodin) is an active compound from Reynoutria japonica. Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside shows potent anti-inflammatory and barrier protective effects.

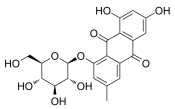


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2394

Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from medicinal plant Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc, is a potent and noncompetitive **bacterial neuraminidase (BNA)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.85 μM.

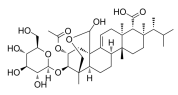


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Enfumafungin

Cat. No.: HY-N8537

Enfumafungin, a triterpene glycoside, is isolated from extracts derived from an endophytic species of Hormonema. Enfumafungin is an antifungal compound that is acting on the fungal cell wall, as the (1,3)-beta-D-glucan synthase inhibitor.

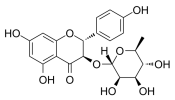


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Engeletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0436

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

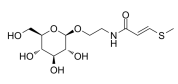


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7401

Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the major components in the seeds of Entada phaseoloides. Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside has anti-complement activitie.

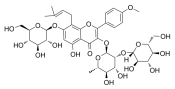


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Epimedin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0257

Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from Herba Epimedii.



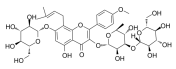
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Epimedin A1

(Hexandraside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0258

Epimedin A1 is a flavonoid extracted from Herba Epimedii which is one of commonly used Chinese medicines.

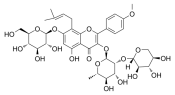


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Epimedin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0259

Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.

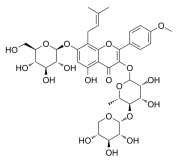


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epimedin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N8084

Epimedin B1 is initially isolated from E. Wushanense and is a Chemical marker of E. sagittatum in drug Yin-Yang-Huo. Epimedin B1 is the isomer of Epimedin B.



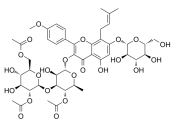
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimedin K

(Korepimedoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N8087

Epimedin K (Korepimedoside B), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.

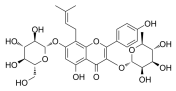


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimedoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2626

Epimedoside A is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Epimedium wushanense. Epimedoside A exhibits significant antioxidant activity in vitro.



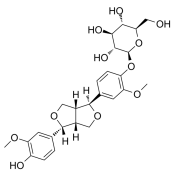
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Epipinoresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucoside

(Simplocosin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7898

Epipinoresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucoside (Simplocosin) is a glucoside compound.

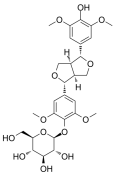


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Episyringaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glncopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2182

Episyringaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glncopyranoside (compound 22), isolated from Alhagi sparsifolia Shap, is a natural potential neuroinflammatory inhibitor.



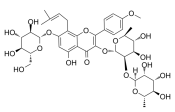
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Epmedin C

(Epimedin-C; Baohuoside-VI)

Cat. No.: HY-N0260

Epmedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice.

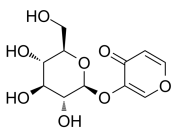


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Erigeroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2628

Erigeroside is as a derivatives of -glucose extracted from Satureja khuzistanica Jamzad. Erigeroside has good ability of anti-oxidation and scavenging oxidation free radical.

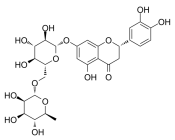


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0636

Eriocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from lemon, which is a strong antioxidant agent. Eriocitrin could inhibit the proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines by arresting cell cycle in S phase through up-regulation of p53, cyclin A, cyclin D3 and CDK6.

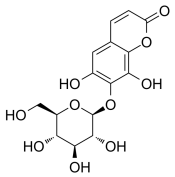


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Erioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8322

Erioside is found in Lasiosiphon eriocephalus.

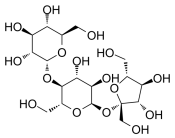


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erlose

Cat. No.: HY-139338

Erlose, a trisaccharide consisting of sucrose in soybean aphid honeydew, is utilized as a substitute sweetener preventing dental caries caused by oral flora, mainly Streptococcus mutans. Erlose may be used as a reference compound in HPLC assays that analyze the sugars of foods.

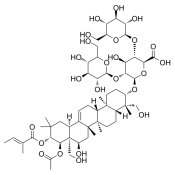


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Escin

Cat. No.: HY-B2114

Escin, a natural compound of triterpenoid saponins isolated from horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) seeds, can be used as a vasoprotective anti-inflammatory, anti-edematous and anti-nociceptive agent.

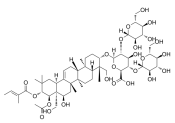


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Escin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N0554

Escin IA is a triterpene saponin isolated from horse chestnut, which inhibits **HIV-1 protease** with IC_{50} values of 35 μM.

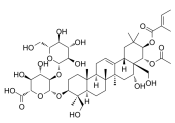


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Escin Ie

Cat. No.: HY-N7706

Escin Ie is a derivative of Aescine in Aesculi Semen extract.

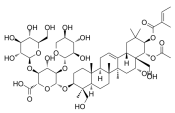


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Escin IIa

Cat. No.: HY-107248

Escin IIa, isolated from horse chestnut, the seeds of Aesculus hippocastanum L., has positive effects on acute inflammation in animals. Escin IIa has gastroprotections on ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions in rats.

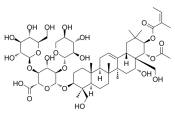


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Escin IIb

Cat. No.: HY-107247

Escin IIb, isolated from horse chestnut, the seeds of Aesculus hippocastanum L., has positive effects on acute inflammation in animals. Escin IIb showed potent protective effects against ethanol-induced gastric mucosal lesions.

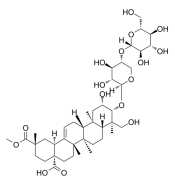


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Esculentoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0632

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

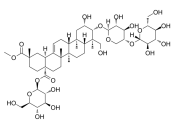


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Esculentoside H

Cat. No.: HY-N2205

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

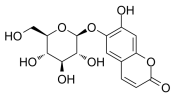


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Esculin

Cat. No.: HY-N0188

Esculin, a fluorescent coumarin glucoside, is an active ingredient of ash bark. Esculin ameliorates cognitive impairment in experimental diabetic nephropathy (DN), and exerts antioxidative stress and antiinflammatory effects, via the **MAPK** signaling pathway.

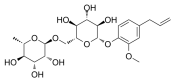


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Eugenol rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3880

Eugenol rutinoside is found in dendropanax dentiger.

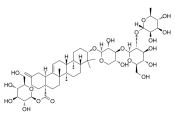


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupteleasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N5095

Eupteleasaponin I is a component of Euptelea polyandra, may has gastroprotective activity.



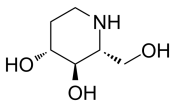
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fagomine

(D-Fagomine)

Cat. No.: HY-13005

Fagomine is a mild **glycosidase** inhibitor. The K_i of the iminosugar Fagomine is 4.8 μM, 39 μM, and 70 μM for Amyloglucosidase (A.niger), β-Glucosidase (bovine), and Isomaltase (yeast), respectively.

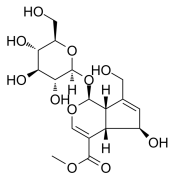


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Feretoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6249

Feretoside, a phenolic compound extracted from the barks of E. ulmoides, is a **HSP inducer** which act as cytoprotective agent.



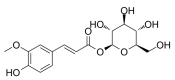
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ferulic acid acyl-β-D-glucoside

(Ferulic acid glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7715

Ferulic acid acyl-β-D-glucoside is a metabolite of Ferulic Acid (HY-N0060). Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.

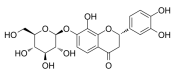


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Flavanomarein

Cat. No.: HY-N7675

Flavanomarein is a predominant flavonoid of Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt with protective effects against diabetic nephropathy. Flavanomarein has good antioxidative, antidiabetic, antihypertensive and anti-hyperlipidemic activities.



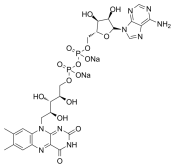
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Flavin adenine dinucleotide disodium salt

(FAD disodium salt; FAD-Na2)

Cat. No.: HY-B1654A

Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) disodium salt is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.

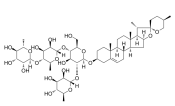


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Formosanin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2389

Formosanin C is a diosgenin saponin isolated from Paris formosana Hayata and an immunomodulator with antitumor activity. Formosanin C induces apoptosis.

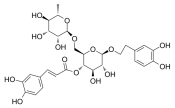


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Forsythiaside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0028

Forsythiaside A, a phenylethanoside product isolated from air-dried fruits of Forsythia suspense, has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

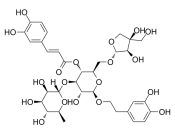


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Forsythoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0029

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

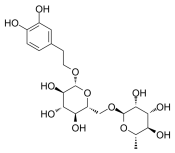


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Forsythoside E

Cat. No.: HY-N2173

Forsythoside E is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the fruits of forsythia suspense (thunb.) vahl.



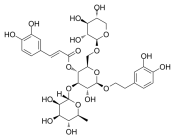
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Forsythoside F

(Arenarioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7397

Forsythoside F (Arenarioside) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor and possesses antihyperuricemic effects in vivo.

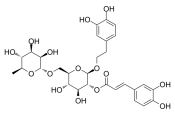


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Forsythoside H

Cat. No.: HY-N5043

Forsythoside H, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

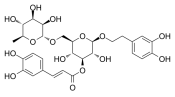


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Forsythoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N5042

Forsythoside I, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

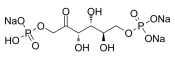


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fosfructose trisodium (Diphosphofructose trisodium; Esafosfan trisodium; FDP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-106950A

Fosfructose trisodium (Diphosphofructose trisodium;Esafosfan trisodium;FDP trisodium) is a cytoprotective natural sugar phosphate for the potential treatment of cardiovascular ischemia, sickle cell anemia and asthma.



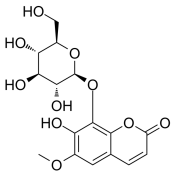
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fraxin

(Fraxoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0579

Fraxin isolated from Acer tegmentosum, F. ornus or A. hippocastanum, is a glucoside of fraxetin and reported to exert potent anti-oxidative stress action, anti-inflammatory and antimetastatic properties.

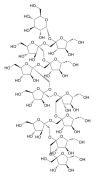


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP11/GF10

Cat. No.: HY-N7008

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP11/GF10 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=11). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 10 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.



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

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP12/GF11

Cat. No.: HY-N7009

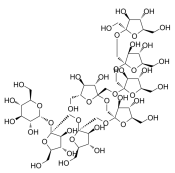
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP12/GF11 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=12). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 11 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

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

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP8/GF7

Cat. No.: HY-N6836

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP8/GF7 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=8). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 7 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

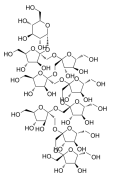


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP9/GF8

Cat. No.: HY-N6835

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP9/GF8 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=9). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 8 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

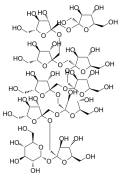


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP10/GF9

Cat. No.: HY-N6834

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP10/GF9 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=10). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 9 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

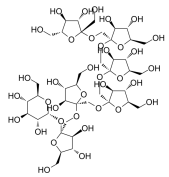


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP7/GF6

Cat. No.: HY-N6837

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP7/GF6 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=7). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 6 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

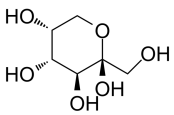


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructose

Cat. No.: HY-N0395

Fructose is a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.



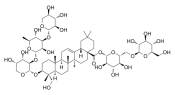
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fulvotomentoside A

(Decaisoside E)

Cat. No.: HY-N9319

Fulvotomentoside A (Decaisoside E) is a triterpenoid saponin compound isolated from the flowers of Lonicera fulvotomentosa Hsu et S.C. Cheng.

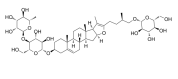


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furostan, β-D-glucopyranoside deriv

Cat. No.: HY-N9408

Furostan, β-D-glucopyranoside deriv (compound 2) is a oligofurostanoside that can be found in Asparagus cochinchinensis.



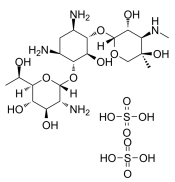
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

G-418 disulfate

(Geneticin sulfate; Antibiotic G-418 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-17561

G-418 disulfate (Geneticin sulfate), is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, inhibits protein synthesis in eukaryotes and prokaryotes. G-418 disulfate is commonly used as a selective agent for eukaryotic cells.



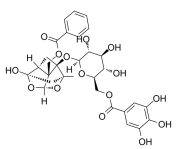
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Galloylpaeoniflorin

(6'-O-Galloyl paeoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5048

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

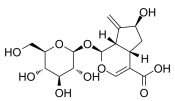


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gardoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8046

Gardoside is an iridoid glycoside that can be found in the roots of L. alba.



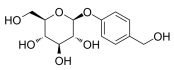
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gastrodin

(Gastrodine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0115

Gastrodin, a main constituent of a Chinese herbal medicine Tianma, has been known to display anti-inflammatory effects. Gastrodin, has long been used for treating dizziness, epilepsy, stroke and dementia.

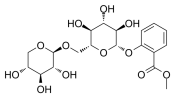


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gaultherin

Cat. No.: HY-N1965

Gaultherin, a natural salicylate derivative, is isolated from Gaultheria yunnanensis. Gaultherin is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Gaultherin has analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects and lack gastric ulcerogenic effect compared to Aspirin.

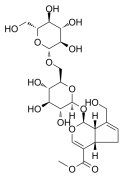


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside; Genipin 1-β-gentiobioside; Genipin gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2094

Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside) is one of the most abundant and bioactive iridoid glycosides in Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, which possesses hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antithrombotic activities.

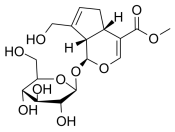


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Geniposide

Cat. No.: HY-N0009

Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a varity of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

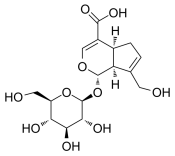


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Geniposidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0010

Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent. Target: Others Mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of Geniposidic acid (GA) (12.5, 25, 50 mg/kg) 1 h before receiving GA against d-galactosamine (GalN) (800 mg/kg)/LPS (40 μg/kg).

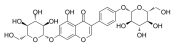


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5103

Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside is a natural product with significantly estrogenic proliferative effect in MCF-7 cells.

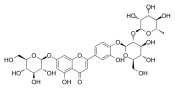


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside]

Cat. No.: HY-N5129

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamno pyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside] is an isoflavone triglycoside that could be isolated from Sophora japonica.

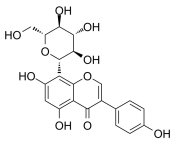


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistein 8-c-glucoside (G8CG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6882

Genistein 8-c-glucoside (G8CG) is a glucoside. Genistein 8-c-glucoside induces mitochondrial membrane depolarization and induces **apoptosis**.

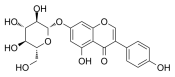


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistin (Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0595

Genistin (Genistine), an isoflavone belonging to the phytoestrogen family, is a potent anti-adipogenic and anti-lipogenic agent. Genistin attenuates cellular growth and promotes apoptotic cell death breast cancer cells through modulation of **ERalpha** signaling pathway.

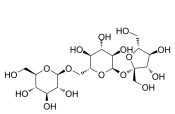


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gentianose

Cat. No.: HY-N8305

Gentianose is a predominant carbohydrate reserve found in the storage roots of perennial Gentiana lutea.

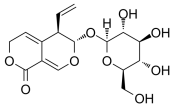


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gentiopicroside (Gentiopicrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0494

Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits **P450** activity, with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 61 μM and 22.8 μM for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has antianti-inflammatoryand antioxidative effects.

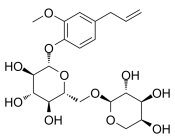


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Geoside

(Gein; Eugenyl vicianoside) Cat. No.: HY-N6903

Geoside (Gein) is a natural compound isolated from stevia rebaudiana.

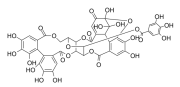


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geraniin

Cat. No.: HY-N0472

Geraniin is a **TNF-α** releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an IC_{50} of 43 μM.

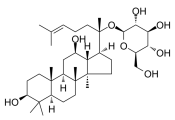


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside C-K

(Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K) Cat. No.: HY-N0904

Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of **CYP2C9** and **CYP2A6** in human liver microsomes with IC_{50}s of 32.0±3.6 μM and 63.6±4.2 μM, respectively.

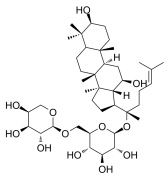


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside C-Y

(Ginsenoside Y) Cat. No.: HY-N9389

Ginsenoside C-Y, a natural antioxidant, possesses antiphotoaging and antimelanogenesis activities.

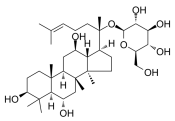


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside F1

(20(S)-Ginsenoside F1) Cat. No.: HY-N0598

Ginsenoside F1, an enzymatically modified derivative of Ginsenoside Rg1, demonstrates competitive inhibition of **CYP3A4** activity and weaker inhibition of CYP2D6 activity.

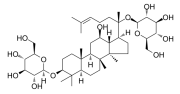


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginsenoside F2

Cat. No.: HY-125848

Ginsenoside F2, a metabolite from Ginsenoside Rb1, induces apoptosis accompanied by protective autophagy in breast cancer stem cells.

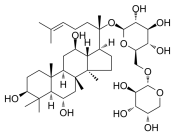


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside F3

Cat. No.: HY-N0600

Ginsenoside F3, a component of PPTGs (an minor saponin in the leaves of Panax ginseng), has immunoenhancing activity by regulating production and gene expression of type 1 cytokines (IL-2, IFN-gamma) and type 2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10).

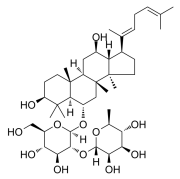


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Ginsenoside F4

Cat. No.: HY-N2503

Ginsenoside F4 (GF4), ginseng saponinis, isolated from notoginseng or red ginseng. Ginsenoside F4 (GF4) has inhibitory effect on human lymphocytoma JK cell by inducing its **apoptosis**.

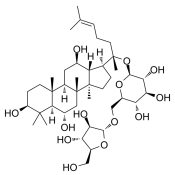


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside F5

Cat. No.: HY-108277

Ginsenoside F5, from crude extracts of flower buds of Panax ginseng, remarkably inhibits the growth of HL-60 cells by the **apoptosis** pathway.

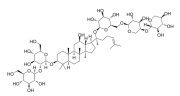


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra1

Cat. No.: HY-N2506

Ginsenoside Ra1 is a component from ginseng, inhibits protein tyrosine kinase (**PTK**) activation induced by hypoxia/reoxygenation.

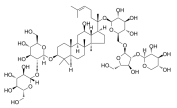


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra2

Cat. No.: HY-N4260

Ginsenoside Ra2 is a component from Panax ginseng.

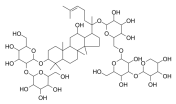


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra3

Cat. No.: HY-N4259

Ginsenoside Ra3, isolated from Panax ginseng, possesses anti-cancer activity.



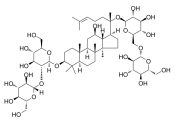
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Gypenoside III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0039

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an **IC_{50}** of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits **IRAK-1** activation and phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** .



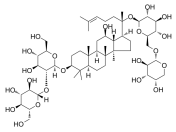
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginsenoside Rb2

(Ginsenoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0040

Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate **GPR120** gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.



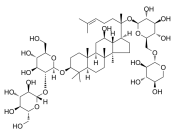
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rb3

(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

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



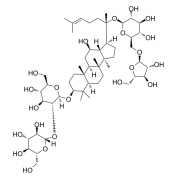
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rc

(Panaxoside Rc)

Cat. No.: HY-N0042

Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor$_A$ (**$GABA_A$**)-mediated ion channel currents (I_{GABA}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**.



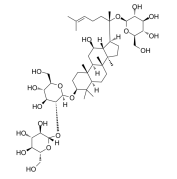
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd

(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

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

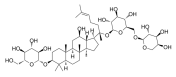


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd2

Cat. No.: HY-N2516

Ginsenoside Rd2 is a saponin found in Panax japonicus with anti-inflammatory actions.



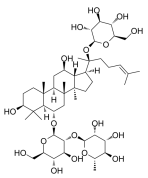
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ginsenoside Re

(Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re)

Cat. No.: HY-N0044

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



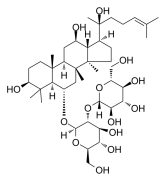
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rf

(Panaxoside Rf)

Cat. No.: HY-N0601

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

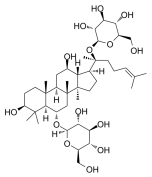


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg1

(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1) Cat. No.: HY-N0045

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

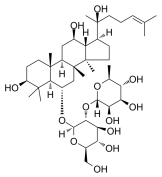


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg2

(Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2) Cat. No.: HY-N0602

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

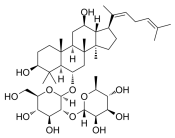


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg4

Cat. No.: HY-N6580

Ginsenoside Rg4 is a major protopanaxatriol type ginsenoside isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer.

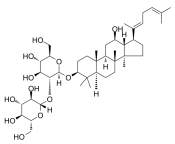


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

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

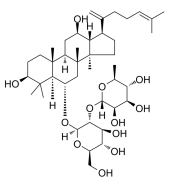


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg6

Cat. No.: HY-N0907

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

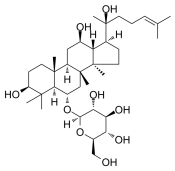


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rh1

(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) Cat. No.: HY-N0604

Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of **PPAR-γ**, **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, and **IL-1β**.

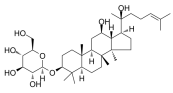


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh2

(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2) Cat. No.: HY-N0605

Ginsenoside Rh2 induces the activation of **caspase-8** and **caspase-9**. Ginsenoside Rh2 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** in a multi-path manner.

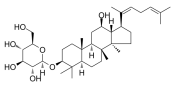


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh3

Cat. No.: HY-N0606

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

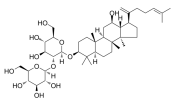


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rk1

Cat. No.: HY-N2515

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

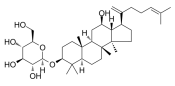


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside Rk2

Cat. No.: HY-N2504

Ginsenoside Rk2 is a dammarane glycoside isolated from the processed ginseng (SG; Sun Ginseng).

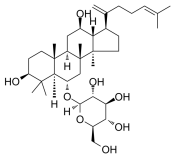


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rk3

Cat. No.: HY-N0906

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

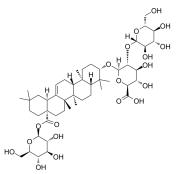


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0607

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

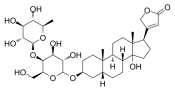


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucodigifucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5093

Glucodigifucoside, a cardenolide glycoside that could be isolated from the seeds of Digitalis purpurea, exhibits potent cytotoxicity against human renal adenocarcinoma cell line ACHN.

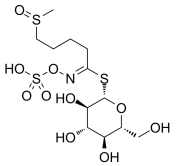


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glucoraphanin

Cat. No.: HY-N4068

Glucoraphanin, a natural glucosinolate found in cruciferous vegetable, is a stable precursor of the Nrf2 inducer sulforaphane, which possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-carcinogenic effects.

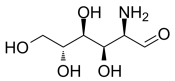


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucosamine (D-Glucosamine; Chitosamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1125

Glucosamine (D-Glucosamine) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

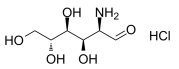


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0733

Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-Glucosamine hydrochloride) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

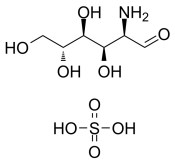


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glucosamine sulfate (D-Glucosamine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0487

Glucosamine sulfate (D-Glucosamine sulfate) is an amino sugar and a prominent precursor in the biochemical synthesis of glycosylated proteins and lipids, is used as a dietary supplement.

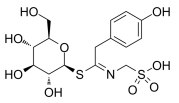


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Glucosinalbate

Cat. No.: HY-N7257

Glucosinalbate is a natural product that can be isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana.

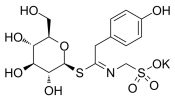


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glucosinalbate potassium

Cat. No.: HY-N7257A

Glucosinalbate potassium is a natural product that can be isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana.

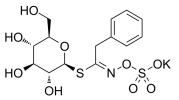


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Glucotropaeolin potassium (Benzylglucosinolate potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N4321

Glucotropaeolin potassium (Benzylglucosinolate potassium) , a glucosinolate contained in cruciferous vegetables, causes a moderate decrease in spontaneous DNA damage in animals.

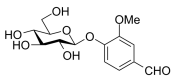


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Glucovanillin

Cat. No.: HY-N6667

Glucovanillin extracted from green pods and simultaneously transformed to vanillin by a combination of enzyme activities involving cell wall degradation and glucovanillin hydrolysis.

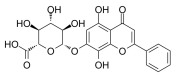


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Glychionide A

Cat. No.: HY-N8034

Glychionide A is a flavonoside that can be found in the roots of Glychirriza glabra. Glychionide A promotes **apoptosis** and **autophagy** of PANC-1 pancreatic cancer cells. Glychionide A can be used for the research of cancer.



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

Glycogen, Mussel

Cat. No.: HY-113511

Glycogen is a glycolytic intermediates and high-energy phosphates that can serve as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 50 mg

Glycogen, Oysters

Cat. No.: HY-113511A

Glycogen, Oysters is a glycolytic intermediates and high-energy phosphates that can serve as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria.

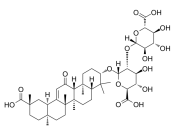
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Glycyrrhizic acid

(Glycyrrhizin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0184

Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponinl, acting as a direct **HMGB1** antagonist, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

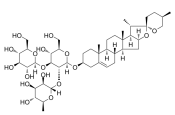


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N0706

Gracillin is a kind of steroidal saponin isolated from the root bark of wild yam Dioscorea nipponica with antitumor agent. Gracillin could induce cell cycle arrest, oxidative stress, and apoptosis in HL60 cells.

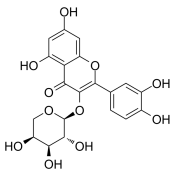


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Guaijaverin

Cat. No.: HY-N2224

Guaijaverin is a **urease** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 120 μM. Guaijaverin shows antioxidant and anti-Streptococcus mutans activities.

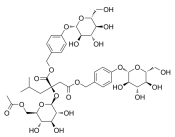


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gymnoside III

Cat. No.: HY-N7673

Gymnoside III is a glucosyloxybenzyl 2-isobutylmalate isolated from the tubers of Gymnadenia conopsea.



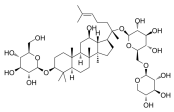
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gynostemma Extract

(Ginsenoside C-Mx1; Gynosaponin I; Gypenoside IX)

Cat. No.: HY-N0167

Gynostemma Extract (Ginsenoside C-Mx1) is a natural product.

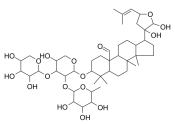


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gypenoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2440

Gypenoside A is a natural compound isolaated from Gynostemma pentaphyllum Makino.

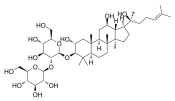


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypenoside L

Cat. No.: HY-N8211

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

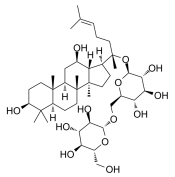


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gypenoside LXXV

Cat. No.: HY-N7678

Gypenoside LXXV, isolated from Gynostemma pentaphyllum, is one of the deglycosylated shapes of ginsenoside Rb1. Gypenoside LXXV significantly reduces cancer cell viability and displays an anti-cancer effect.

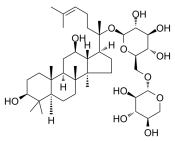


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gypenoside XIII

Cat. No.: HY-N6881

Gypenoside XIII is belonging to the gypenosides. Gypenosides, extracted from Gynostemma pentaphyllum, have various pharmacological properties and protect against cardiovascular diseases, especially atherosclerosis.

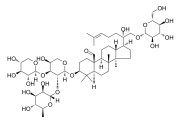


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypenoside XLIX

Cat. No.: HY-N1990

Gypenoside XLIX, a dammarane-type glycoside, is a prominent component of G. pentaphyllum.

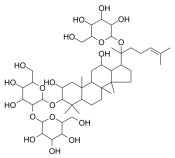


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Gypenoside XLVI

Cat. No.: HY-N6252

Gypenoside XLVI is one of the major dammarane-type triterpenoid saponins from Gynostamma pentaphallum. Gypenoside XLVI has a tetracyclic triterpene structure and possess potent non-small cell lung carcinoma A549 cell inhibitory activity.



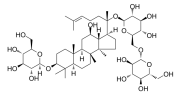
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypenoside XVII

(Gynosaponin S)

Cat. No.: HY-N0553

Gypenoside XVII, a novel phytoestrogen belonging to the gypenosides, can activate **estrogen receptors**.

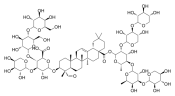


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypsoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0302

Gypenoside is a triterpene saponin from gypsophila paniculata L.



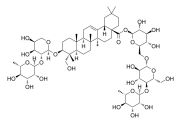
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hederacoside C

(Kalopanaxsaponin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0253

Hederacoside C is a principal active ingredient of Hedera helix leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmolytic effects.

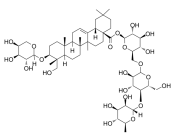


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

Hederacoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0254

Hederacoside D is one of the bioactive saponins from Hedera helix, and plays pivotal roles in the overall biological activity.

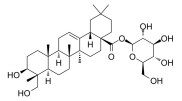


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N2190

Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Ilex cornuta, exhibits protective effects against H_2O_2-induced myocardial cell injury.



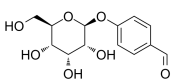
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Helicid

(Helicide; Helicidum; 4-Formylphenyl-β-D-allopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0343

Helicid (Helicide) is a major constituent of Helicia nilgirica Bedd. Helicid has been used to treat psychoneurosis for its sedative-hypnotic and analgesic properties.

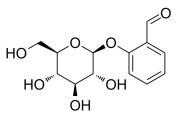


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Helicin

Cat. No.: HY-N7060

Helicin, found in Rosaceae, is a moderate **syrB** inducer. Helicon can be hydrolyzed by BglY enzyme.

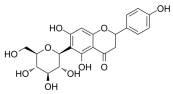


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hemiphloin

Cat. No.: HY-N8202

Hemiphloin is a natural flavonoid.

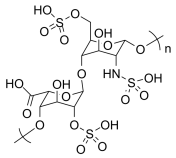


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heparin

Cat. No.: HY-17567

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. Heparin significantly inhibits exosome-cell interactions.

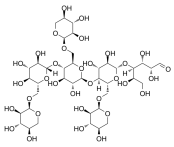


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water)

Heptasaccharide Glc4Xyl3

Cat. No.: HY-125826

Heptasaccharide Glc4Xyl3, a covalent inhibitor of **endo-xyloglucanases**, is used for the identification and analysis of diverse xyloglucan-active enzymes in nature.



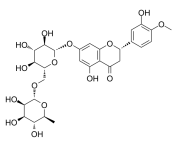
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15337

Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside), a flavanone glycoside, is isolated from citrus fruits. Hesperidin has numerous biological properties, such as decreasing inflammatory mediators and exerting significant antioxidant effects.

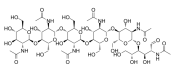


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose

Cat. No.: HY-N7698B

Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose is an inducer of disease resistance in crop plants, which could elicit an increase of lignification-related and antioxidative enzymes in soybean plants. Hexa-N-acetylchitohexaose is a substrate of lysozyme.

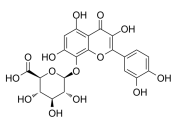


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hibifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N7368

Hibifolin, a flavonol glycoside, is a potential inhibitor of **adenosine deaminase (ADA)**, with a K_i of 49.92 μM. Hibifolin protects neurons against beta-amyloid-induced neurotoxicity.

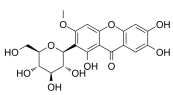


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Homomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-111811

Homomangiferin is mangiferin monomethyl ether. Homomangiferin has important medicinal properties and is widely used to relieve many symptoms, for example coughing and asthma.

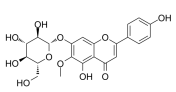


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Homoplantaginin

Cat. No.: HY-N1949

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

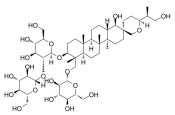


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Hosenkoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2249

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

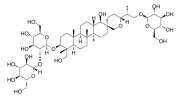


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hosenkoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2250

Hosenkoside B is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of impatiens balsamina.



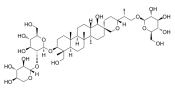
Purity: 96.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hosenkoside F

((+)-Hosenkoside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N2241

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

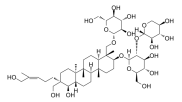


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hosenkoside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2242

Hosenkoside G, a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of Impatiens Balsamina L., possesses anti-tumor activity.

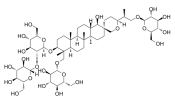


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hosenkoside K

Cat. No.: HY-N2243

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



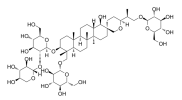
Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hosenkoside M

((+)-Hosenkoside M)

Cat. No.: HY-N2244

Hosenkoside M is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of impatiens balsamina.



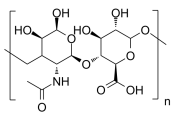
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hyaluronic acid

(Hyaluronate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0633A

Hyaluronic acid (corn fermented) is a biopolymer composed of repeating units of disaccharides with various applications.



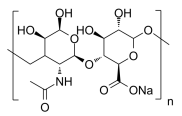
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hyaluronic acid sodium

(Sodium hyaluronate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0633

Hyaluronic acid sodium (Sodium hyaluronate) is a biopolymer composed of repeating units of disaccharides with various applications.



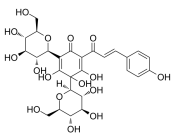
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hydroxysafflor yellow A

(Safflomin A; HSYA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0567

Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Carthamus tinctorius L., possesses anti-tumor activity.

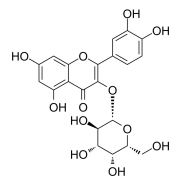


Purity: 96.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Hyperoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0452

Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminate, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.

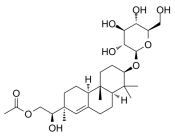


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hythiemoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4023

Hythiemoside A is found in Sigesbeckia orientalis L.

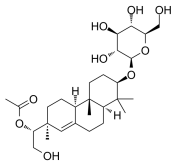


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hythiemoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N8150

Hythiemoside B is isolated as a white amorphous powder. Hythiemoside B is an ent-pimarane glucoside isolated from the aerial part of Siegesbecikia orientalis L. (Asteraceae).



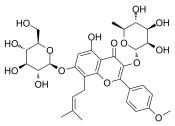
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariin

(Ieariline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0014

Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits **PDE5** and **PDE4** activities with IC_{50}s of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a **PPARα** activator.

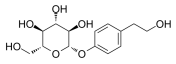


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Icariside D2

Cat. No.: HY-N7450

Icariside D2, isolated from Annona glabra fruit, inhibits **angiotensin-converting enzyme**. Icariside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the IC_{50} value of 9.0 ± 1.0 μM. Icariside D2 induces apoptosis .

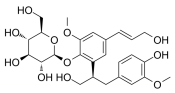


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside E5

Cat. No.: HY-N4020

Icariside E5 is a lignan glycoside isolated from the Albiziae Cortex. Icariside E5 promotes the proliferation of HUVECs without cytotoxicity. Icariside E5 has antioxidant properties.

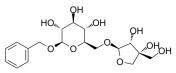


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside F2

Cat. No.: HY-N8085

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



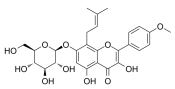
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside I

(Icarisid I)

Cat. No.: HY-N1939

Icariside I is a metabolite of Icarlin, which could regulate bone remodeling and is recognized as an effective agent for the treatment of osteoporosis.



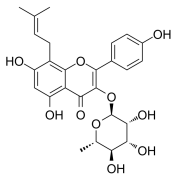
Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

IKarisoside A

(Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II)

Cat. No.: HY-N0875

IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A) is a natural flavonol glycoside and has anti-inflammatory properties.



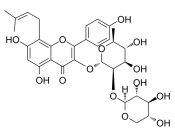
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ikarisoside F

(Ikarisoside-F; Icarisoside-F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0861

Ikarisoside F is a flavonol glycoside from Vancouveria hexandra; could bind to AdoHcy hydrolase.



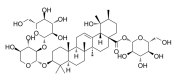
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexsaponin B3

(Ilexoside K)

Cat. No.: HY-N5036

Ilexsaponin B3 has significant hypocholesterolemic activity.

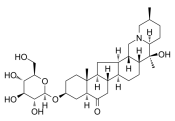


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imperialine 3-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-107271

Imperialine 3-β-D-glucoside is the glycoside of Imperialine. Imperialine 3-β-D-glucoside may exhibit anti-tumor properties against multi-drug resistant tumor cells.



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

Inulin

Cat. No.: HY-N7075

Inulin is a storage polysaccharide and belongs to a group of non-digestible carbohydrates, fructan. Inulin is from plants of the Compositae and Lilialiaceaes families, often used as a prebiotic, fat replacer, sugar replacer, texture modifier, plays beneficial role in gastric .

Inulin

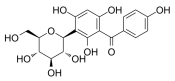
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Iriflophenone 3-C-glucoside

(Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N4008

Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from Cyclopia genistoides, has antioxidant activity.

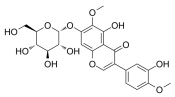


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iristectorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6820

Iristectorin A, a natural product from Iris tectorum, has anti-cancer activities in breast cancer.

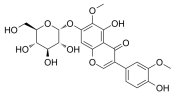


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Iristectorin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6819

Iristectorin B is an isoflavone from Iris tectorum, has anti-cancer activities in breast cancer.

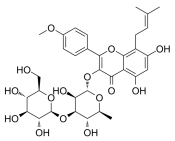


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Iso-Sagittatoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0873A

Iso-Sagittatoside A is the metabolite of effective Erxian Decoction (EXD, a Chinese medicine prescription for menopausal syndromes) in rat plasma.



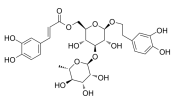
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoacteoside

(Isoverbascoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0022

Isoacteoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 μM, compared with those of aminoguanidine (IC50=1,056 μM) and quercetin (IC50=28.4 μM) as positive controls.



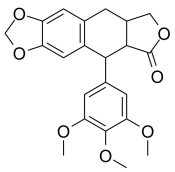
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoanthricin

((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8038

Isoanthricin ((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin) is the racemate of Deoxypodophyllotoxin. Deoxypodophyllotoxin is a potent antitumor and anti-inflammatory agent.



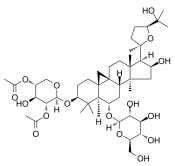
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoastragaloside I

(Isoastragaloside-I)

Cat. No.: HY-N0887

Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb Radix Astragali; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production.



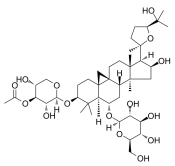
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isoastragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin-VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0888

Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus.

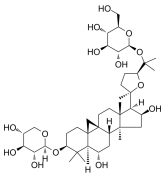


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoastragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N4214

Isoastragaloside IV is a triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Astragali Radix.

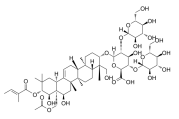


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoescin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N0556

Isoescin IA is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of Aesculus chinensis. Isoescin IA has **anti-HIV-1 protease** activity.

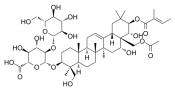


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoescin Ie

Cat. No.: HY-N7705

Isoescin Ie is a derivative of Aescine in Aesculi Semen extract.

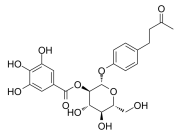


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isolindleyin

Cat. No.: HY-N6244

Isolindleyin, a butyrophenone, is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor, with a K_d of 54.8 μM for human tyrosinase. Isolindleyin exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-melanogenic activities.



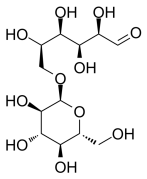
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isomaltose

(6-O-α-D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose; D-Isomaltose)

Cat. No.: HY-N3018

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.

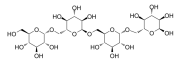


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomaltotetraose

Cat. No.: HY-N7948

Isomaltotetraose is one of isomalto-oligosaccharide (IMO), the main hydrolysis end products of DexKQ. Isomaltotetraose can induce dextranase synthesis.

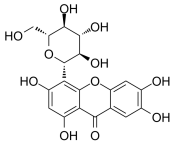


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0772

Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to have antiviral activity.



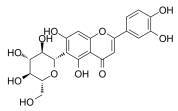
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoorientin

(Homoorientin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0767

Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 39 μM.

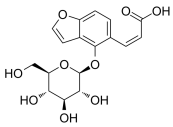


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isopsoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7504

Isopsoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Isopsoralenoside can be quickly metabolized to Psoralen (HY-N0053) in digestive tract contents.



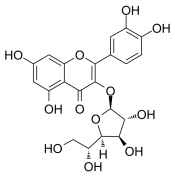
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoquercitrin

(Isoquercitroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0768

Isoquercitrin (Isoquercitroside) is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.



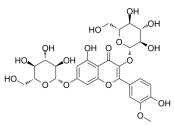
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Isorhamnetin-3,7-diglucoside; Isorhamnetin diglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8196

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a major flavonoid compound, is metabolized in vivo by intestinal bacteria to isorhamnetin and that isorhamnetin plays an important role as an antioxidant.



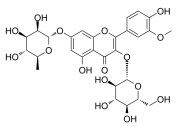
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside

(Luteoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2227

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside (Luteoside) is a flavonoid that can be isolated from the aerial parts of B. tripartita.



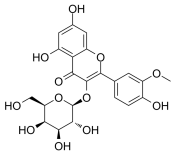
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside

(Cacticin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2082

Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside (Cacticin), a flavonoid glycoside isolated from Artemisia capillaris Thunberg, which ameliorates CCl4-induced hepatic damage by enhancing the anti-oxidative defense system and reducing the inflammatory signaling pathways.

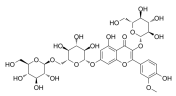


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8214

Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside is a bioactive constituent that can be found in the seeds of Lepidium apetalum Willd. Isorhamnetin 3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobioside exhibits significant triglyceride (TG)-lowering effects in HepG2 cells.

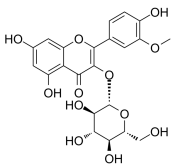


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0777

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside, a natural compound widely contained in many vegetables and rice, could be metabolized in intestinal microbiota after digestion.

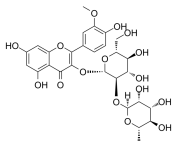


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0778

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside is a flavonoid isolated from Pollen typhae.

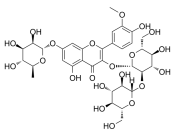


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2225

Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside, the major flavonol glycoside, is isolated from sea buckthorn (Hippophaë rhamnoides). Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside has the algicidal activity against the growth of the harmful microalgae.



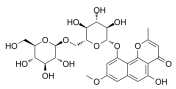
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorubrofusarin-6-O-β-gentiobioside

(Isorubrofusarin gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7604

Isorubrofusarin-6-O-β-gentiobioside (Isorubrofusarin gentiobioside) is a naphthopyrone glycoside isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seeds.

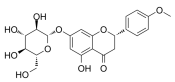


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isosakuranin

Cat. No.: HY-N4296

Isosakuranin is a natural product derived from the fruits of Paliurus ramosissimus.

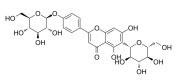


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isosaponarin

Cat. No.: HY-N2589

Isosaponarin is a flavone glycoside isolated from wasabi leaves. Isosaponarin increases **collagen synthesis**, caused by up-regulated **TGF-β type II receptor (TβR-II)** and **prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H)** proteins production.

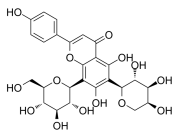


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoschaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1458

Isoschaftoside, a C-glycosylflavonoid from Desmodium uncinatum root exudate, can inhibit growth of germinated S. hermonthica radicles.

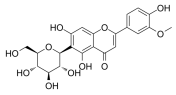


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoscoparin

Cat. No.: HY-N5080

Isoscoparin is a flavonoid that could be isolated from EtOAc extract of Gentiana algida Pall. Isoscoparin possesses antioxidant activity.

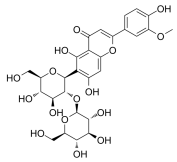


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5141

Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside is a flavonoid that can be found in yellow grain mutant of rice. Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside shows antioxidant activity.



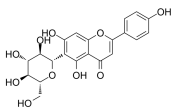
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isovitexin

(Saponaretin; Homovitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0773

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

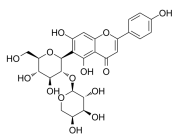


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isovitexin 2''-O-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5114

Isovitexin 2''-O-arabinoside is an inactive flavonoid in plantlets of Avena sativa L. (Poaceae).

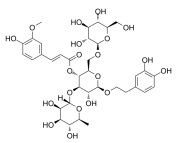


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Jionoside A1

Cat. No.: HY-N5045

Jionoside A1 isolated from Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata displays dose dependent immune-enhancement activity and possesses moderate protective activities on H_2O_2-treated SH-SY5Y cells.

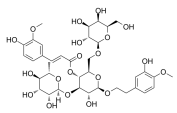


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jionoside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N2218

Jionoside B1 is a phenylpropanoid isolated from herbs of Eriophyton wallichii.

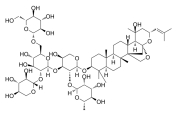


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jujuboside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0659

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

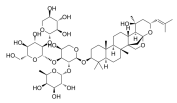


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Jujuboside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N2047

Jujuboside B1, a dammarane-type triterpene oligoglycoside, is isolated from Ziziphi Spinosae Semen.



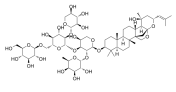
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jujuboside D

(Jujuboside A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2046

Jujuboside D (Jujuboside A1) is a dammarane-type saponin that can be isolated from the seeds of Ziziphus jujube.



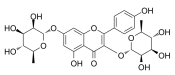
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferitrin

(Lespedin; Lespenephryl)

Cat. No.: HY-N0628

Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates **insulin** signaling pathway.

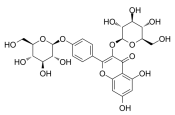


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9381

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is a flavonol isolated from the aqueous methanolic extract of norway spruce buds. Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is identified in the needles.

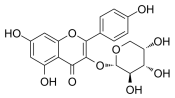


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3433

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside is an antioxidant flavonoids isolated from ethyl acetate fraction (EAF) obtained from the leaves of Nectandra hihua. Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside has good antioxidant capacity.

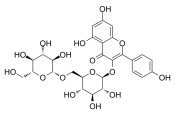


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N1510

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside is a flavonoid isolated from C. alata leaves with antidiabetic activity. Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside possesses activity against α-glucosidase and displays carbohydrate enzyme inhibitory effect with an IC_{50} of 50.0 μM.

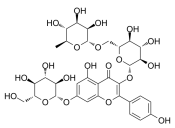


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-rutinoside 7-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8165

Kaempferol 3-O-rutinoside 7-O-glucoside is a flavonoid glycoside from red tomato.

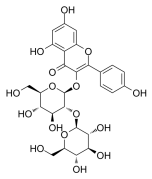


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2055

Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside, a derivative of Kaempferol, is isolated from the leaves of cultivated mountain ginseng (Panax ginseng) with anti-inflammatory effects.



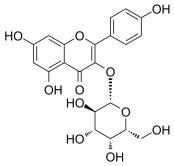
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside

(Trifolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6605

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside (Trifolin) is a derivative of flavonoid, which is isolated from the aerial part of Consolida oliveriana.



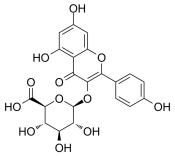
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide

(Kaempferol-3-glucuronide; Kaempferol-3-O-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N7176

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide), one conjugated kaempferol metabolite, has anti-inflammatory effect.

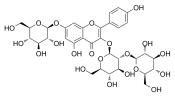


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5117

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside is a bioactive component in roasted Lycium chinense leaves with anti-obesity activity.

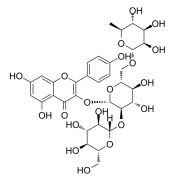


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-(2''-O-β-D-glucopyl)-β-D-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5119

Kaempferol-3-O-(2''-O-β-D-glucopyl)-β-D-rutinoside is a natural glycoside that could be found in Camellia oleifera seeds.

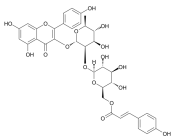


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6965

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside is a natural antioxidant from herbal medicines.

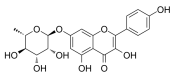


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3431

Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside, isolated from Chimonanthus nitens Oliv. Leaves, is a potent **α-glucosidase activity** inhibitor. Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside has the potential for diabetes.

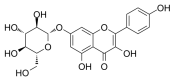


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0627

Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a flavonoid isolated from Malus pumila Mill. flowers, has antioxidative, anti-inflammatory and procoagulant activitives.

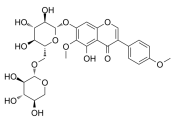


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kakkalide

Cat. No.: HY-N4244

Kakkalide is an isoflavone derived from the flowers of Pueraria lobata. Kakkalide ameliorates endothelial insulin resistance by suppressing reactive oxygen species (ROS)-associated inflammation.

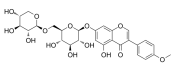


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kakkanin

Cat. No.: HY-N9375

Kakkanin comes from the roots of O. henryi and can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory.



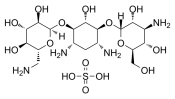
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kanamycin sulfate

(Kanamycin A monosulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-16566A

Kanamycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside bacteriocidal antibiotic which acts by binding to the **bacterial 30S ribosomes**.



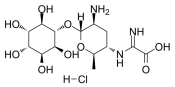
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Kasugamycin hydrochloride

(Ksg hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1864A

Kasugamycin hydrochloride (Ksg hydrochloride) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.

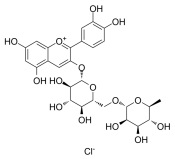


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keracyanin chloride (Cyanidin 3-rutinoside chloride; Cyanidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride; Sambucin chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105935

Keracyanin chloride (Cyanidin 3-rutinoside chloride), an anthocyanin, has antioxidant activity. Keracyanin chloride inhibits malonaldehyde formation in oxidized calf thymus DNA.

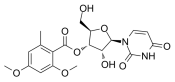


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kipukasin D

Cat. No.: HY-N7609

Kipukasin D is an natural nucleoside derived from Aspergillus versicolor with antibacterial activity.

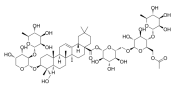


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kizuta saponin K11

Cat. No.: HY-N7974

Kizuta saponin K11 is a saponin found in the leaves of Kalopanax pictum var. maximowiczii, a Korean medicinal plant.

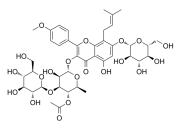


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Korepimedoside C

(Epimedin I) Cat. No.: HY-N8086

Korepimedoside C (Epimedin I), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.

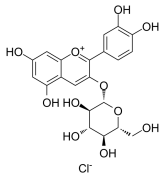


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuromanin chloride

(Chrysontemin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0640

Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity.

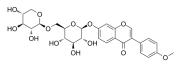


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kushenol O

Cat. No.: HY-N7791

Kushenol O is a flavonoid compound.

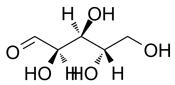


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-(+)-Arabinose

Cat. No.: HY-W015611

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

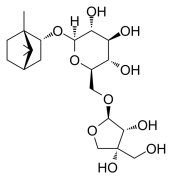


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Borneol 7-O-[β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside

(OJV-II) Cat. No.: HY-N5137

L-Borneol 7-O-[β-D-apiofuranosyl-(16)]-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the components of the Shengmai injection.

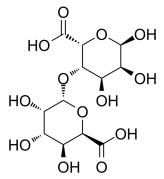


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Diguluronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7701

L-Diguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of two L-guluronic acid (G) and can be used to from Alginate. Alginate is a generic name of unbranched polyanionic polysaccharides and can be used for the research of **antifungal** agents delivery carries.

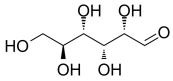


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Glucose

(L-(-)-Glucose) Cat. No.: HY-W010042

L-Glucose (L-(-)-Glucose) is an enantiomer of D-glucose. L-Glucose can promote food intake.

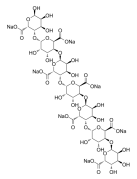


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-heptaguluronic acid heptasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N7662

L-heptaguluronic acid heptasodium salt, extracted from seaweed, is the component of the natural biopolymers, alginates.

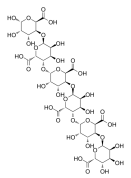


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-Hexaguluronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7701D

L-Hexaguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of six L-guluronic acid (G).

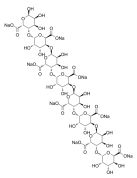


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N7657

L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt is extracted from seaweed. L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt is the component of the natural biopolymers, alginates.

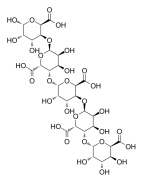


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-Pentaguluronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7701C

L-Pentaguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of four L-guluronic acid (G).

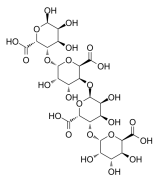


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Tetraguluronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7701B

L-Tetraguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of four L-guluronic acid (G).

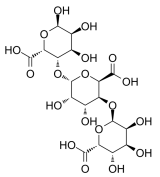


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Triguluronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7701A

L-Triguluronic acid is a linear polysaccharide copolymer composed of three L-guluronic acid (G) and can be used to from Alginate.

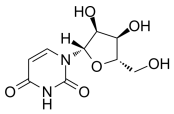


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Uridine

Cat. No.: HY-W006429

L-Uridine, isolated from the Polyporaceae fungus Poria cocos (Schw.), is an enantiomer of the normal RNA constituent D-uridine. L-uridine acts as a phosphate acceptor for nucleoside phosphotransferases.



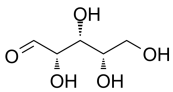
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-Xylose

(L-(-)-Xylose)

Cat. No.: HY-78139

L-Xylose (L-(-)-Xylose) is the levo-isomer of Xylose. Xylose is classified as a monosaccharide of the aldopentose type.



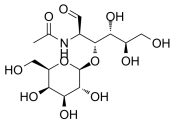
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lacto-N-biose I

(Galβ1-3GlcNAc)

Cat. No.: HY-141488

Lacto-N-biose I (Galβ1-3GlcNAc), as an endogenous metabolite, is an acceptor for the α1,2-fucosyltransferase enzyme from Helicobacter pylori.

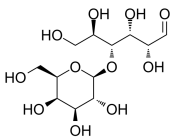


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lactose

Cat. No.: HY-B2123

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



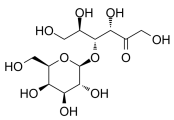
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Lactulose

(4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-fructose)

Cat. No.: HY-B1172

Lactulose is a non-absortable sugar used in the treatment of constipation and hepatic encephalopathy. It generally begin working after eight to twelve hours but may take up to two days to improve constipation.

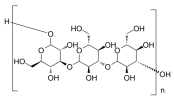


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Laminaran

Cat. No.: HY-119109

Laminaran is an **β-1-3-glucan** and a typical ligand for Dectin-1 from Eisenia Bicyclis, has potent immunomodulating, radioprotective, and anticancer activities.

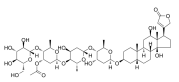


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Lanatoside C

Cat. No.: HY-B1030

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 μM for dengue virus infection in HuH-7 cells.

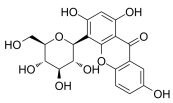


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Lancerin

Cat. No.: HY-N2159

Lancerin, isolated from the root bark of Cudraniu cochinchinensis, possesses anti-lipid peroxidation.



Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lentinan

Cat. No.: HY-N6653

Lentinan is purified β-glucan from Shiitake mushrooms. Lentinan has been approved as a biological response modifier for gastric cancer in Japan.

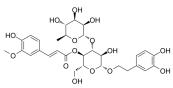
Lentinan

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Leucosceptoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8018

Leucosceptoside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hypertensive activities. Leucosceptoside A shows inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** and **PKCα** (**IC_{50}** of 19.0 μM).



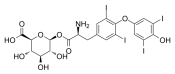
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levothyroxine acyl glucuronide

(Thyroxine acyl-β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-135955

Levothyroxine acyl glucuronide (Thyroxine Acyl-β-D-glucuronide), an endogenous metabolite, is the acyl glucuronide formation of thyroxine (T4).

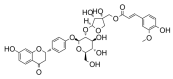


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Licorice glycoside C2

Cat. No.: HY-N6980

Licorice glycoside C2 is a oleanane-type triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis.

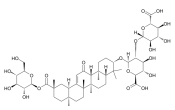


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricesaponin A3

Cat. No.: HY-N6982

Licoricesaponin A3 is a terpenoid saponin identified from licorice.

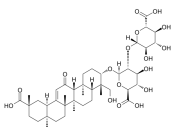


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricesaponin G2

Cat. No.: HY-N6983

Licoricesaponin G2 is a pentacyclic triterpenoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza aspera.

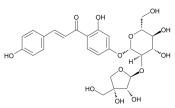


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licraside

Cat. No.: HY-N6987

Licraside is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralesis Fish.

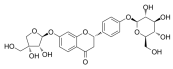


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2624

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside is a flavanone glycoside isolated from Glycyrrhizia inflate.

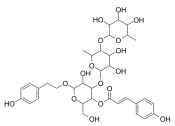


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligupurpuroside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2088

Ligupurpuroside B is a glycoside isolated from Ligustrum robustum, with antioxidant activity.

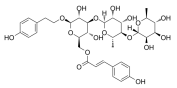


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligupurpuroside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2089

Ligupurpuroside C is a natural phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Kudingcha.



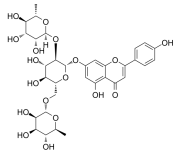
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligustroflavone

(Nuezhenoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0546

Ligustroflavone, extracted from Ligustrum lucidum, is a potential candidate as **calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR)** antagonist. Ligustroflavone exhibits protective effects against diabetic osteoporosis in mice.



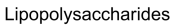
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lipopolysaccharides

(LPS)

Cat. No.: HY-D1056

Lipopolysaccharides (LPS) is an endotoxin derived from the outer leaflet of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria. Lipopolysaccharides consists of an antigen O-specific chain, a core oligosaccharide and lipid A.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lipopolysaccharides, Escherichiacoli (11C)

Cat. No.: HY-N9109

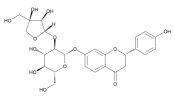
Lipopolysaccharides, Escherichiacoli (11C) consists of a hydrophobic lipid A, a core oligosaccharide (core OS), and a distal polysaccharide (O-PS). Lipopolysaccharides, Escherichiacoli (11C) can be used to induce inflammation.

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

Liquiritigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-apiofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6986

Liquiritigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-apiofuranoside (Liquiritigenin-7-apiosylglucoside) is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza, has weaker cytotoxicity against several tumor cells and normal cells.

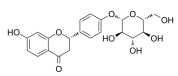


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0376

Liquiritin, a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza, is a potent and competitive **AKR1C1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.62 μM, 0.61 μM, and 3.72μM for AKR1C1, AKR1C2 and AKR1C3, respectively. Liquiritin efficiently inhibits progesterone metabolism mediated by AKR1C1 in vivo.

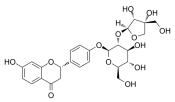


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liquiritin apioside

Cat. No.: HY-N1471

Liquiritin apioside, a main flavonoid component of licorice, possesses antitussive effects.

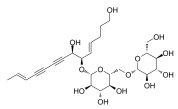


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lobetyolinin

Cat. No.: HY-124031

Lobetyolinin shows anti-arrhythmic activity.

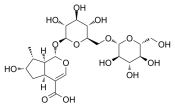


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Loganic acid 6′-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9000

Loganic acid 6′-O-β-D-glucoside, a iridoidal glucoside, is isolated from the whole plant of Gentiana rhodantha (Gentianaceae). Loganic acid 6′-O-β-D-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced NO and TNF-α production in macrophage RAW264.7 cells.



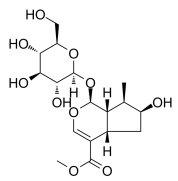
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Loganin

(Loganoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0512

Loganin, a major iridoid glycoside obtained from Corni fructus, has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-shock effects. Loganin exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in cases of AP and its pulmonary complications through inhibition of NF-κB activation.

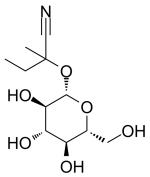


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lotaustralin

Cat. No.: HY-N5079

Lotaustralin is a cyanogenic glucoside isolated from Manihot esculenta .



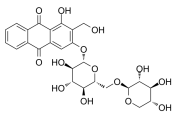
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidin primeveroside

(Lucidin 3-O-β-primeveroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8022

Lucidin primeveroside (Lucidin 3-O-β-primeveroside) is an anthraquinone derivative present in madder root, which has been used as a coloring agent and food additive.

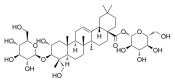


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucyoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4231

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

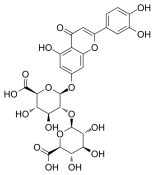


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin 7-diglucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N7269

Luteolin 7-diglucuronide is the major flavonoid isolated from Aloysia triphylla and Verbena officinalis.



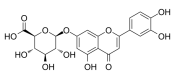
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide

(Luteolin 7-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1463

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases **(MMP)** activities, with **IC_{50}s** of 17.63, 7.99, 11.42, 12.85, 0.03 μM for MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.

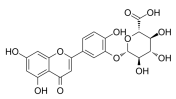


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N4099

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.

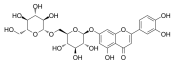


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9380

Luteolin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the chemical constituents of the aerial parts of codonopsis nervosa.

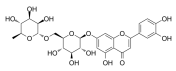


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin-7-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6647

Luteolin-7-rutinoside has both anti-arthritic and antifungal activities, can result in a combination therapy for the treatment of fungal arthritis due to C. albicans infection.

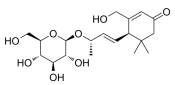


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Macarangioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N9387

Macarangioside D, a megastigmane glucoside, possesses radical-scavenging activity.



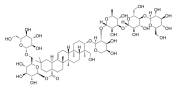
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Macranthoidin B

(Macranthoiside I)

Cat. No.: HY-N0864

Macranthoidin B is a major bioactive saponin in rat plasma after oral administration of extraction of saponins from Flos Lonicerae.

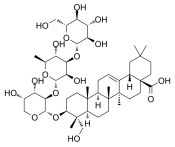


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Macranthoside A

Cat. No.: HY-107313

Macranthoside A is a triterpene glycoside with anti-microbially activity.

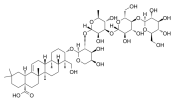


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Macranthoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N5008

Macranthoside B, isolated from Flos Lonicerae, possesses anti-bacterial activity.

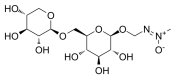


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Macrozamin

Cat. No.: HY-N7027

Macrozamin is a major constituent principle of Cycads. Macrozamin has carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and neurotoxic properties.



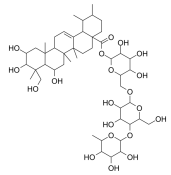
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Madecassoside

(Asiaticoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0568

Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asitica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.

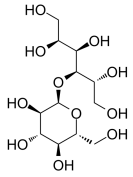


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Maltitol

Cat. No.: HY-B2122

Maltitol is a sugar alcohol used as a sugar substitute. It has 75-90% of the sweetness of sucrose (table sugar) and nearly identical properties. Maltitol may also be used as a plasticizer in gelatin capsules, as an emollient, and as a humectant.



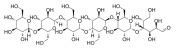
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Maltohexaose

(Amylohexaose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2559

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

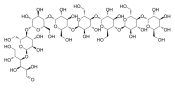


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Maltooctaose

Cat. No.: HY-N9406

Maltooctaose, a specific-length maltooligosaccharide, can be produced by PFTA (Pyrococcus furiosus).



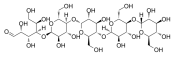
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maltopentaose

(Maltopentose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1495

Maltopentaose is the shortest chain oligosaccharide that can be classified as maltodextrin and is also used in a study to investigate glycation and phosphorylation of α-lactalbumin.

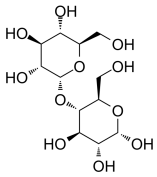


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Maltose

Cat. No.: HY-N2024

Maltose is a **disaccharide** formed from two units of glucose joined with an α(14) bond, a reducing sugar. Maltose monohydrate can be used as a energy source for bacteria.

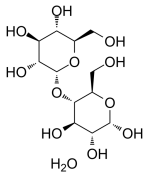


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg

Maltose monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N2024A

Maltose monohydrate is the energy source for bacteria.

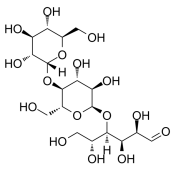


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Maltotriose

Cat. No.: HY-113011

Maltotriose, the second most abundant sugar present in brewing, is an inducer of the maltose regulon of Escherichia coli. Maltotriose can induce beta-galactosidase synthesis.



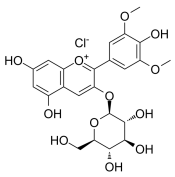
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Malvidin-3-glucoside chloride

(Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride; Oenin chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-125740

Malvidin-3-glucoside chloride (Malvidin-3-O-glucoside chloride), a major wine anthocyanin, is effective in promoting resilience against stress by modulating brain synaptic plasticity and peripheral inflammation.

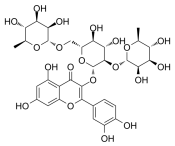


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Manghaslin

Cat. No.: HY-N7993

Manghaslin is a flavonoid glycoside with anti-inflammatory activities. Manghaslin shows inhibitory activity against **AChE** with an IC_{50} of 94.92 μM.

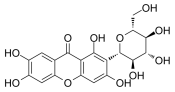


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0290

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

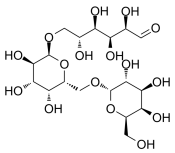


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Manninotriose

Cat. No.: HY-N0913

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

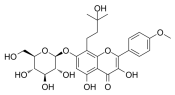


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Maohuoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4019

Maohuoside A, a single compound isolated from the E. koreanum that potently promotes osteogenesis. Maohuoside A enhances the osteogenesis of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells via bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) and MAPK signaling pathways.

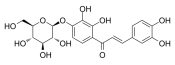


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Marein

Cat. No.: HY-N7676

Marein has the neuroprotective effect due to a reduction of damage to mitochondria function and activation of the **AMPK signal pathway**.



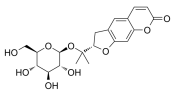
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Marmesinin

((-)-Marmesinin; Ammijin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5110

Marmesinin ((-)-Marmesinin), a natural coumarin, is a biosynthetic precursor of psoralen and linear furanocoumarins. Marmesinin exhibits significant neuroprotective activities against glutamate-induced toxicity.

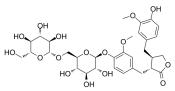


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matairesinol 4′-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2213

Matairesinol 4′-O-β-D-glucopyranoside displays cytotoxic activity against HeLa cell line with an IC_{50} of 47.1 μM.

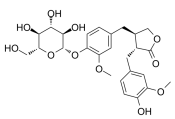


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matairesinol monoglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8107

Matairesinol monoglucoside, a lignan compound, exhibits low activity on **IFN-γ/STAT1** and **IL-6/STAT3** signaling pathways with inhibition ratio of 5.8% and 7.0%, respectively.

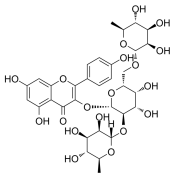


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mauritianin

Cat. No.: HY-N5038

Mauritianin is a kaempferol glycoside isolated from the flowers and leaves of Acalypha indica. Mauritianin is a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor.

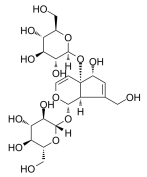


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Melittoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0915

Melittoside is a natural compound.

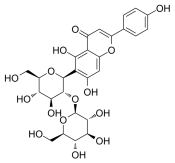


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside; Isovitexin 2''-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N5124

Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside) is a phenylpropanoid isolated from barley with antioxidant activity. In barley, phenylpropanoids have been described as having protective properties against excess UV-B radiation and have been linked to resistance to pathogens.

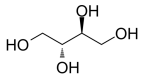


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

meso-Erythritol

Cat. No.: HY-100551

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.



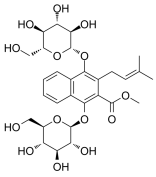
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 1,4-bisglucosyloxy-3-prenyl-2-naphthoate

Cat. No.: HY-N8101

Methyl 1,4-bisglucosyloxy-3-prenyl-2-naphthoate is a natural product.

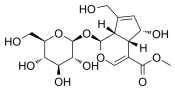


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate (6α-Hydroxygeniposide; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N1503

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate is an iridoid and shows purgative effects in mice and lowers the blood glucose level in normal mice.



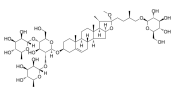
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl protodioscin

(NSC-698790; Smilax saponin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0863

Methyl protodioscin(NSC-698790) is a furostanol bisglycoside with antitumor properties; shows to reduce proliferation, cause cell cycle arrest. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: MPD showed growth inhibitory effects in A549 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.



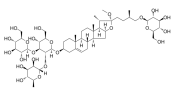
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl protogracillin

(NSC-698793)

Cat. No.: HY-N4277

Methyl protogracillin (NSC-698793), isolated from the roots of Dioscorea opposite Thunb, exhibits strong anti-cancer activity.

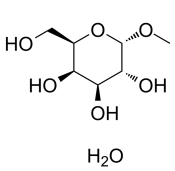


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methyl α-D-galactopyranoside monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W089785

Methyl α-D-galactopyranoside monohydrate is an alpha-D-galactoside having a methyl substituent at the anomeric position.

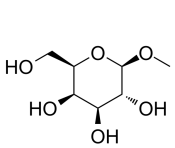


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl β-D-Galactopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-128737

Methyl β-D-Galactopyranoside is an endogenous metabolite.

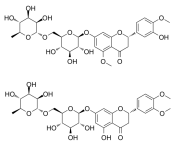


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Methyl-Hesperidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0165

Methyl-Hesperidin is a vasodilating agent.



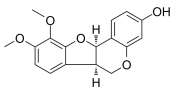
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Methylnissolin

(Astrapterocarpan)

Cat. No.: HY-N2484

Methylnissolin (Astrapterocarpan), isolated from Astragalus membranaceus, inhibits **platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)**-BB-induced cell proliferation with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

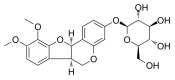


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2473

Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside (Methylnissolin-3-O-β-D-glucoside) is a flavonoid from the roots of Astragalus membranaceus with anti-inflammatory effects.

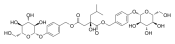


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Militarine

Cat. No.: HY-122308

Militarine, a glycosidic compound isolated from Bletilla striata, exhibits plant growth-inhibitory activity.



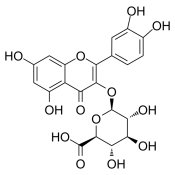
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Miquelianin

(Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide; Quercetin 3-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-13930

Miquelianin (Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide) is a metabolite of quercetin and a type of natural flavonoid.

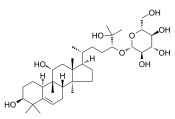


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mogroside I A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6854

Mogroside I A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

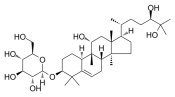


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside I E1

Cat. No.: HY-N6853

Mogroside I E1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

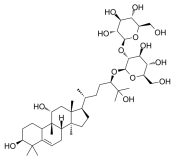


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IA-(1-3)-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7039

Mogroside IA-(1-3)-glucopyranoside is isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

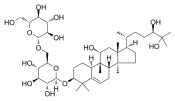


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside II-A2

Cat. No.: HY-108272

Mogroside II-A2 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

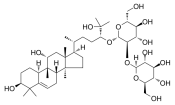


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside II-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6915

Mogroside II-A is a natural product isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

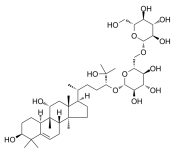


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIA1

Cat. No.: HY-N6855

Mogroside IIA1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

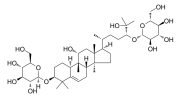


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6814

Mogroside IIe is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

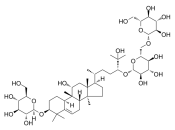


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0500

Mogroside III is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

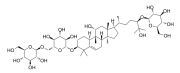


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III A2

Cat. No.: HY-N8041

Mogroside III A2 is a cucurbitane glycoside. Mogroside III A2 can inhibit Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA) activation. Mogroside III A2 shows weak inhibitory effects on activation of NOR 1.

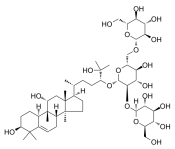


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside III-A1

Cat. No.: HY-108271

Mogroside III-A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

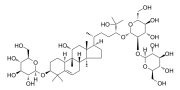


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside III-E

Cat. No.: HY-N6928

Mogroside III-E is a cucurbitane-type compound isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii, inhibits NO release, with anti-fibrotic activity.

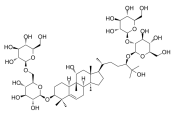


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N6945

Mogroside IV, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

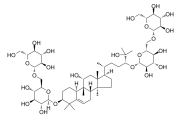


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Mogroside IV-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6942

Mogroside IV-A, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

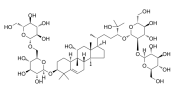


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV-E

Cat. No.: HY-N2456

Mogroside IV-E, a triterpenoid glycoside, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

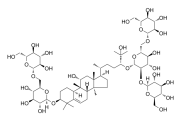


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0502

Mogroside V is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogroside V is nearly 300 times sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose.

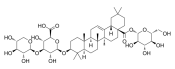


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Momordin IIc
(Quinoside D)

Cat. No.: HY-N7615

Momordin IIc (Quinoside D) is a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from Bougainvillea glabra.

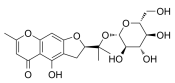


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Monnieriside G

Cat. No.: HY-N5059

Monnieriside G is found in Cnidium monnieri fruits.

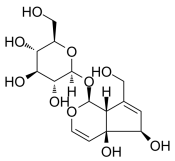


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monomelittoside
(Danmelittoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0916

Monomelittoside is a natural compound.

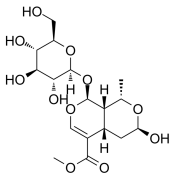


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

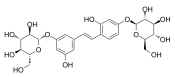


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mulberroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0619

Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).

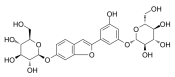


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mulberroside F

Cat. No.: HY-N3518

Mulberroside F is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside F shows inhibitory effects on **tyrosinase** activity and on the melanin formation.

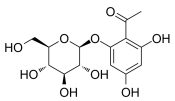


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myrciaphenone A

Cat. No.: HY-N8738

Myrciaphenone A is an acetophenone glucoside.

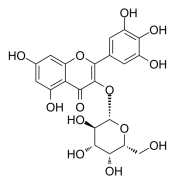


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myricetin 3-O-galactoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3220

Myricetin 3-O-galactoside inhibits **xanthine oxidase (XO)** activity, lipid peroxidation and scavenges the free radical. Myricetin 3-O-galactoside inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 160 μg/mL. Antioxidant activity.

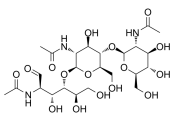


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N,N',N''-Triacetylchitotriose

Cat. No.: HY-135072

N,N',N''-Triacetylchitotriose is a competitive inhibitor of **lysozyme**.

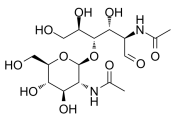


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose

Cat. No.: HY-130778

N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose is a dimer of β(1,4) linked N-acetyl-D glucosamine. N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose is the hydrolysate of chitin and can be used as alternative carbon source by E. coli.</br>.



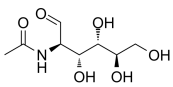
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

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

N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine

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

N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine (N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose) is a monosaccharide derivative of glucose.

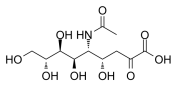


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

N-Acetylneuraminic acid

(NANA; Lactaminic acid) Cat. No.: HY-I0400

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.

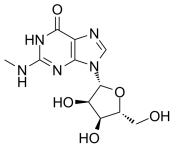


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

N2-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-111647

N2-methylguanosine is a modified nucleoside that occurs at several specific locations in many tRNA's.

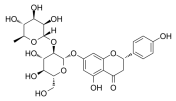


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Naringin

(Naringoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0153

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.

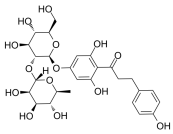


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 10 g

Naringin Dihydrochalcone

(Naringin DC) Cat. No.: HY-N0119

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

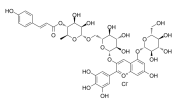


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Nasunin

(Delphinidin-3-(p-coumaroylrutinoside)-5-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N9396

Nasunin, an antioxidant anthocyanin, possesses antiangiogenic activity.

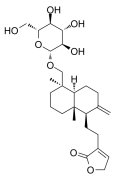


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoandrographolide

(Neoandrographiside) Cat. No.: HY-N0721

Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the Andrographis paniculata (Acanthaceae).

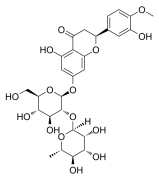


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neohesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0101

Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.

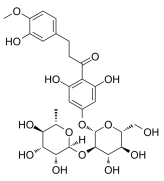


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

(Neohesperidin DC; NHDC) Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

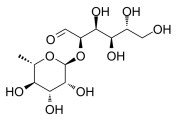


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neohesperidose

Cat. No.: HY-N7258

Neohesperidose is a disaccharide isolated from species of typha.

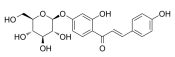


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neoisoliquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N2122

Neoisoliquiritin is a bioactive component isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis.

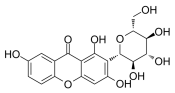


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neolancerin

Cat. No.: HY-N8088

Neolancerin is a natural product with weak cytotoxic activity against HL-60 cells.

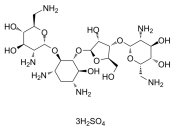


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B0470

Neomycin sulfate, an aminoglycoside antibiotic, exerts **antibacterial** activity through irreversible binding of the nuclear 30S ribosomal subunit, thereby blocking bacterial protein synthesis. Neomycin sulfate is a known **phospholipase C (PLC)** inhibitor.

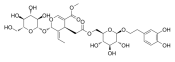


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 25 g

Neonuezhenide

Cat. No.: HY-N1449

Neonuezhenide exhibits strong antioxidant effect against hemolysis of red blood cells induced by free radicals.



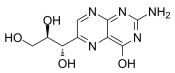
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neopterin

(D-(+)-Neopterin; D-erythro-Neopterin)

Cat. No.: HY-W040055

Neopterin (D-(+)-Neopterin), a catabolic product of guanosine triphosphate **(GTM)**, serves as a marker of cellular immune system activation.

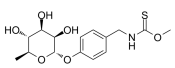


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Niazinin

Cat. No.: HY-N8471

Niazinin is a thiocarbamate glycoside with antileishmanial activities, with an **IC_{50}** value of 5.25 μM. Niazinin also shows a binding affinity with the target protein **3CL protease**. Niazinin has promising leishmanicidal, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activity.

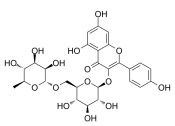


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Nicotiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N1475

Nicotiflorin is a flavonoid glycoside extracted from a traditional Chinese medicine Flos Carthami. Nicotiflorin shows potent **antiglycation** activity and neuroprotection effects.

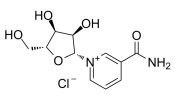


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nicotinamide riboside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-123033A

Nicotinamide riboside Chloride, an orally active NAD^+ precursor, increases NAD^+ levels and activates **SIRT1** and **SIRT3**.

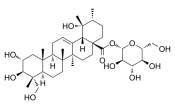


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Niga-ichigoside F1

Cat. No.: HY-N8144

Niga-ichigoside F1, an orally active ursane triterpenoid, has antihyperlipidemic and antioxidant activities. Niga-ichigoside F1 can prevent high-fat diet (HFD)-induced hepatic steatosis.

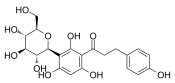


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nothofagin

Cat. No.: HY-113919

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

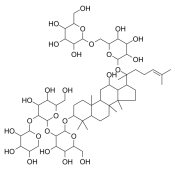


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Notoginsenoside Fa

Cat. No.: HY-N2530

Notoginsenoside Fa, a protopanaxadiol (ppd)-type saponin isolated from P. notoginseng, could possibly activate and recover the function of degenerated brain.



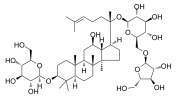
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Fe

(Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb)

Cat. No.: HY-N0046

Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from Panax japlcus var.

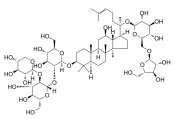


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside FP2

Cat. No.: HY-N4305

Notoginsenoside FP2, a dammarane-Type Bisdesmoside isolated from the Fruit Pedicels of Panax notoginseng, has potential to treat cardiovascular disease.

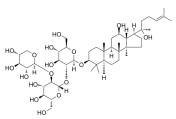


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Ft1

Cat. No.: HY-N0910

Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng; stimulator of angiogenesis.



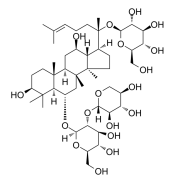
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R1

(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0615

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities.



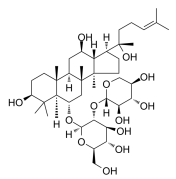
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R2

(20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0909

Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.

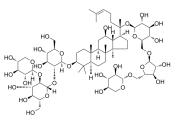


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Notoginsenoside S

Cat. No.: HY-N5019

Notoginsenoside S is a compound isolated from Panax notoginseng.

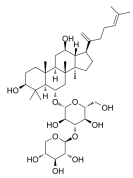


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Notoginsenoside T5

Cat. No.: HY-N6581

Notoginsenoside T5 is a dammarane 61 glycoside. Notoginsenoside T5 is isolated from the acidic deglycosylation of saponins from the roots of P. 62 notoginseng.

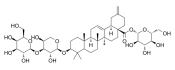


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nudicaucin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5087

Nudicaucin A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Hedyotis nudicaulis.

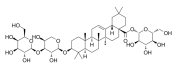


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nudicaucin B

Cat. No.: HY-N5085

Nudicaucin B is a triterpenoid saponi found in Hedyotis nudicaulis. Nudicaucin B has **antifungal** activities.

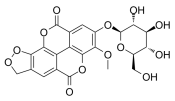


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nyssoside

Cat. No.: HY-120315

Nyssoside, a ellagic acid derivative, has significant antioxidant activity and shows antibacterial activity against different pathogenic bacteria.

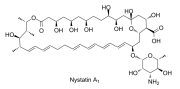


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nystatin

Cat. No.: HY-17409

Nystatin is an orally active polyene **antifungal antibiotic** effective against yeast and mycoplasma. Nystatin increases the permeability of plasma membranes to small monovalent ions, including chloridion.

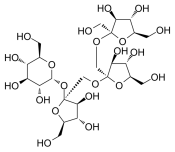


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg

Nystose

Cat. No.: HY-N1499

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

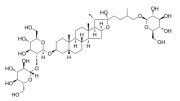


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Officinalisinin I

Cat. No.: HY-107284

Officinalisinin I is a steroidal saponin, isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides.

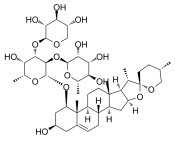


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

OJV-VI

Cat. No.: HY-N5050

OJV-VI is found in ophiopogonis.



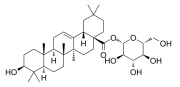
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleanolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(β-D-Glucopyranosyl oleanolate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7635

Oleanolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (β-D-Glucopyranosyl oleanolate) is a saponin isolated from the roots of Achyranthes bidentata Blume.

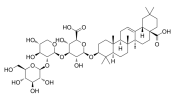


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oleanolic acid-3-O-glucosyl(1-2)xylyl(1-3)glucosiduronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7616

Oleanolic acid-3-O-glucosyl(1-2)xylyl(1-3)glucosiduronic acid is a nature occurring triterpene saponin.

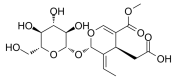


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oleoside 11-methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N8882

Oleoside 11-methyl ester is a secoiridoid glucoside and possesses a strong cytotoxic activity against Hep-G2 cells.

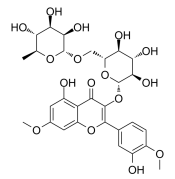


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ombuoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3138

Ombuoside is a glycoside ombuoside isolated from Gynostemma pentaphyllum.Ombuoside has antimicrobial activity against several strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and the yeast Candida albicans. Ombuoside has antioxidant effects by scavenging free radicals and ROS.

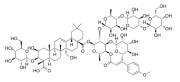


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Onjisaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2099

Onjisaponin B is a natural product derived from Radix Polygalae. Onjisaponin B enhances autophagy and accelerates the degradation of mutant α-synuclein and huntingtin in PC-12 cells, and exhibits potential therapeutic effects on Parkinson disease and Huntington disease.

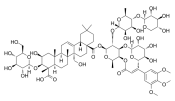


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Onjisaponin Z

Cat. No.: HY-N4325

Onjisaponin Z is a natural product isolated from Radix Polygalae.



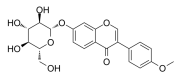
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ononin

(Ononoside; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0270

Ononin is an isoflavonoid, is an additional growth inhibitor in soils associated with the weed, Pluchea lanceolata.

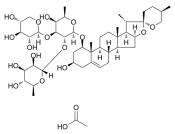


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ophiopogonin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6061

Ophiopogonin C, isolated from the tubers of Ophiopogon japonicus, is a rare naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside. Ophiopogonin C shows cytotoxic activity against two human tumor cell lines MG-63 and SNU387 with IC_{50}s of 19.76 μM and 15.51 μM, respectively.

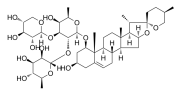


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiopogonin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0515

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

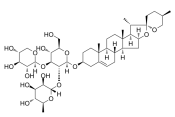


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ophiopogonin D'

Cat. No.: HY-N3504

Ophiopogonin D', isolated from the tubers of Ophiopogon japonicus, is a rare naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside. Ophiopogonin D' shows cytotoxic activity against two human tumor cell lines MG-63 and SNU387 with IC_{50}s of 3.09 μM and 3.63 μM, respectively.

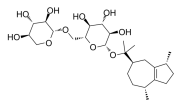


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ophiopogonside A

Cat. No.: HY-N5146

Ophiopogonside A, a natural conpound that could be isolated from ophiopogon japonicas, possesses anti-cancer activity.

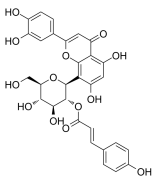


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N5047

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate is a flavonoid found in Trigonella foenum-graecum, with potent antioxidant activity.

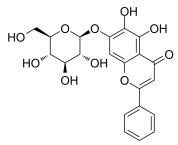


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oroxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2025

Oroxin A is the major component of an ethanol-water Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz (Bignoniaceae) seed extract (OISE). Oroxin A acts as a partial **PPARγ** agonist that can activate PPARγ transcriptional activation.

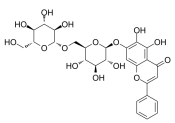


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oroxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1435

Oroxin B (OB) is a flavonoid isolated from traditional Chinese herbal medicine Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.



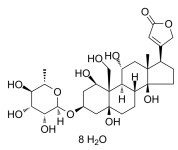
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ouabain Octahydrate

(Acocantherine; G-Strophanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0542

Ouabain Octahydrate is an inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+-ATPase**, used for the treatment of congestive heart failure.

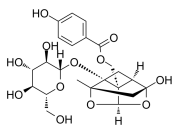


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0748

Oxypaeoniflorin, an anti-oxidant, is a monoterpene glycoside compound isolated from Paeoniae species. Oxypaeoniflorin has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects.

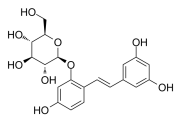


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3516

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29.75 μM.



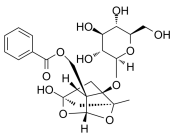
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Paeoniflorin

(Peoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0293

Paeoniflorin (Peoniflorin), a **heat shock protein**-inducing compound and a pinane monoterpene glycoside with various bioactivities, such as anticancer effects, anti-oxidative stress, antiplatelet aggregation, expansion of blood vessels, reducing blood viscosity...

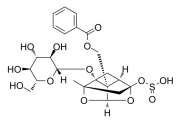


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Paeoniflorin sulfite

Cat. No.: HY-N7639

Paeoniflorin, a main component of Paeoniae Radix Alba, could be transformed into Paeoniflorin sulfite during sulfur-fumigation of Paeoniae Radix Alba.

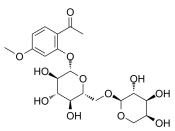


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Paeonolide

Cat. No.: HY-N2156

Paeonolide is a plant glycoside that contains a non-reducing end α-l-arabinopyranoside and is found in the roots of the widespread plant genus Paeonia.

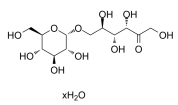


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Palatinose hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128739

Palatinose hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



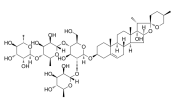
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.

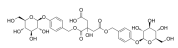


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Parishin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2124

Parishin B, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

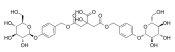


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Parishin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2125

Parishin C, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

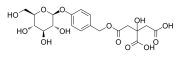


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Parishin E

Cat. No.: HY-N2126

Parishin E, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

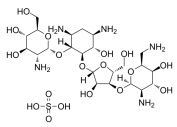


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Paromomycin sulfate
(Aminosidine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0956

Paromomycin (Aminosidine) sulfate, a neomycin (HY-B0470) derivative, is a broad spectrum aminoglycoside **antibiotic** with amebicidal and bactericidal effects.

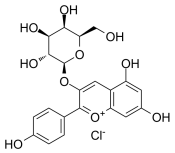


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pelargonidin 3-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7809

Pelargonidin 3-galactoside chloride is a major anthocyanin with anticancer effects. Pelargonidin 3-galactoside chloride inhibits α-glucosidase.

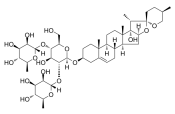


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pennogenin 3-O-beta-chacotrioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4180

Pennogenin 3-O-beta-chacotrioside is an active component isolated from Paris polyphylla, modulates **autophagy** via increasing the expressions of autophagy-related proteins LC3 and Beclin-1. Anti-colorectal cancer activity.

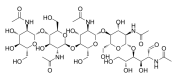


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose

Cat. No.: HY-N7698A

Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose elicits plant defense systems. Penta-N-acetylchitopentaose is a substrate for the Rhizobium leguminosarum nodulation protein NodL.

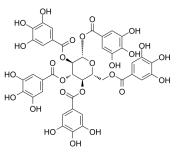


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Pentagalloylglucose (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose; 1,2,3,4,6-Pentagalloyl glucose)

Cat. No.: HY-N0527

Pentagalloylglucose (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) is a gallotannin isolated from various plants.

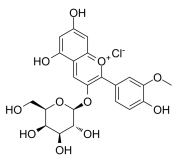


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126411

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride is an anthocyanin with antioxidant properties.

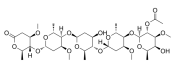


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perisesaccharide B

Cat. No.: HY-N4249

Perisesaccharide B is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.

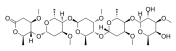


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Perisesaccharide C

Cat. No.: HY-N4248

Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.

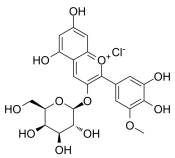


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Petunidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7832A

Petunidin-3-O-galactoside chloride is a flavonoid compound with antioxidant capacity.

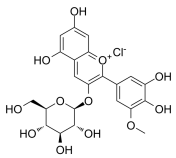


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7832

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride is a flavonoid isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris L. seed, has **antioxidant** activity.



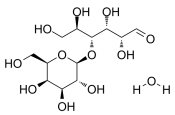
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pharmatose DCL 14

(Pharmatose 200M; Pharmatose 450M)

Cat. No.: HY-B1673

Pharmatose DCL 14 is an endogenous metabolite.

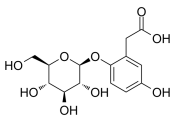


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phaseoloidin

Cat. No.: HY-N7400

Phaseoloidin is a homogentisic acid glucoside from Nicotiana attenuata trichomes and contributes to the plant's resistance against lepidopteran herbivores.



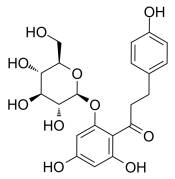
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phlorizin

(Floridzin; NSC 2833)

Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Phlorizin is a non-selective **SGLT** inhibitor with K_is of 300 and 39 nM for **hSGLT1** and **hSGLT2**, respectively. Phlorizin is also a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor.

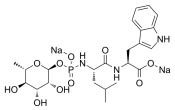


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Phosphoramidon Disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N2021A

Phosphoramidon Disodium is a **metalloprotease** inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (**ECE**), neutral endopeptidase (**NEP**), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) with IC_{50} values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78 μM, respectively.

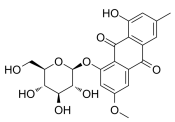


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Physcion 8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5091

Physcion 8-O-β-D-glucopyranosideis an anthraquinone compound isolated from Rumex japonicus Houtt. Physcion 8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer properties, can be for common malignancy cancer research.

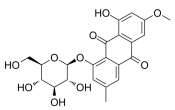


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Physion 8-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2107

Physion 8-O-β-D-glucoside, a bioactive component of Fallopia multiflora, can be used for the research of dizziness.



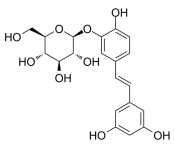
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside

(Quzhaqigan)

Cat. No.: HY-N2237

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial **nitric oxide** (**NO**) **synthase** through inhibition of arginase activity with IC_{50}s of 11.22 μM and 11.06 μM against **arginase I** and **arginase II**, respectively.

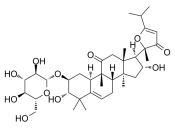


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Picfeltarraegenin X

Cat. No.: HY-N2219

Picfeltarraenin X, a triterpenoid isolated, is an **AChE** inhibitor.

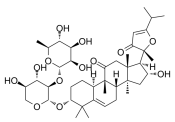


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picfeltarraenin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N1474

Picfeltarraenin IA, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IA can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.

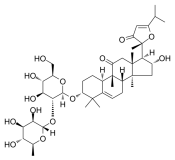


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picfeltarraenin IB

Cat. No.: HY-N2211

Picfeltarraenin IB, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IB can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.

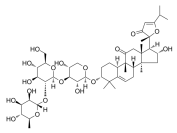


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picfeltarraenin IV

Cat. No.: HY-N5076

Picfeltarraenin IV, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IV can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.

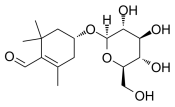


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picrocrocin

Cat. No.: HY-N4114

Picrocrocin, an apocarotenoid found in the flowers of Cochliobolus sativus. Picrocrocin shows anticancer effect. Picrocrocin exhibits growth inhibitory effects against SKMEL-2 human malignant melanoma cells.



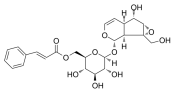
Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picroside I

(6'-Cinnamoylcatalpol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0407

Picroside I is the major ingredient of Picrorhiza kurroa. Picrorhiza kurroa is a high value medicinal herb due to rich source of hepatoprotective metabolites, Picroside-I and Picroside-II. Picroside I is a promising agent for the management of asthma.

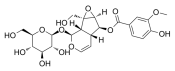


Purity: 96.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

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

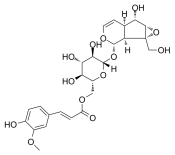


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Picroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0409

Picroside III is an iridoid glycoside isolated from Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora (PS), a traditional Chinese medicine.

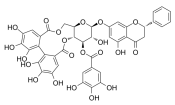


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxydiphenoyl] -β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5084

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxy diphenoyl]-β-D-glucoside is a flavanone compound.



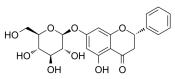
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6616

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Pinocembrin 7-O-β-D-Glucoside) is is a flavanone that enhances lipid peroxidation.

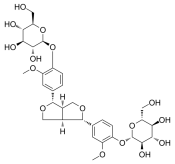


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pinoresinol Diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0657

Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.

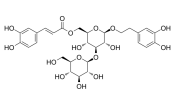


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plantainoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N5063

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

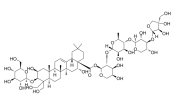


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycodin D

Cat. No.: HY-N1411

Platycodin D is a saponin isolated from Platycodi Radix, acts as an activator of **AMPKα**, with anti-obesity property.

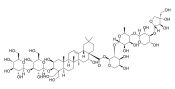


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Platycodin D2

Cat. No.: HY-N4087

Platycodin D2 is a saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-cancer activity.

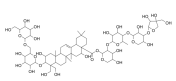


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Platycodin D3

Cat. No.: HY-N3519

Platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-**HCV** activity.

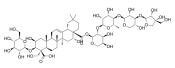


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platyconic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N9377

Platyconic Acid A is an active component of changkil saponins from platycodon grandiflorum and can be used for the research of reducing airway inflammation.



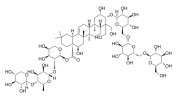
Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Platycoside G1

(Deapi-platycoside E)

Cat. No.: HY-N3521

Platycoside G1, a natural product found in Platycodon grandiflorum, is a triterpenoid saponin. Platycoside G1 has potent antioxidant activities.

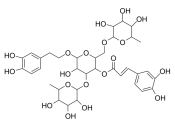


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Poliumoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0033

Poliumoside, a caffeoylated phenylpropanoid glycoside, is isolated from Brandisia hancei stems and leaves. Poliumoside is an advanced glycation end product (AGE) formation and rat lens **aldose reductase** (**RLAR**) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.69 and 8.47 μM, respectively.



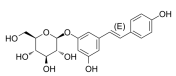
Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polydatin

(Piceid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0120A

Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models. Polydatin (Piceid) inhibits G6PD and induces oxidative and ER stresses.

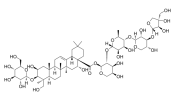


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Polygalacin D

Cat. No.: HY-N6064

Polygalacin D (PGD) is a bioactive compound isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacq.) with anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.

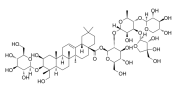


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polygalasaponin V

Cat. No.: HY-N2169

Polygalasaponin V is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the aerial parts of Polygala japonica. Polygala japonica has been a folk medicine herb used as expectorant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antidepressant agents in the south of China.



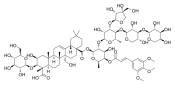
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polygalasaponin XXXI

(Onjisaponin F)

Cat. No.: HY-N2216

Polygalasaponin XXXI (Onjisaponin F) is an effective adjuvant for intranasal administration of influenza Influenza hemagglutinin (HA) vaccine to protect influenza virus infection.

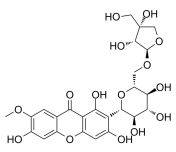


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polygalaxanthone III

Cat. No.: HY-N1407

Polygalaxanthone III is extracted from polygala tenuifolia wild, has inhibitory effect towards **CYP450** enzyme. Polygalaxanthone III inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1 with an IC_{50} of 50.56 μM.

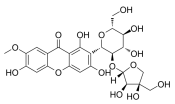


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polygalaxanthone XI

Cat. No.: HY-N6803

Polygalaxanthone XI, a xanthone glycoside isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia, can be used in the study of expectorant, sedative, and tranquilizing agent.

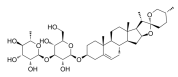


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyphyllin C

Cat. No.: HY-W019829

Polyphyllin C (compound 2) is a spirostanol saponin. Polyphyllin C exhibits mild (IC_{50}=36.87μM) activities against the **tyrosinase** and moderate (IC_{50}=1.59 μg/mL) antileishmanial activities.

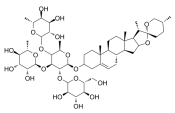


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin F

Cat. No.: HY-W019830

Polyphyllin F is a diosgenyl saponin that can be found in Paris polyphylla.

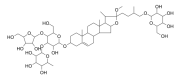


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin G

Cat. No.: HY-N0817

Polyphyllin G is isolated from the rhizomes of Paris yunnanensis, with antimicrobial and anticancer activity. Polyphyllin G prevents the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs).

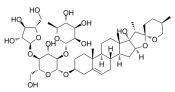


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2382

Polyphyllin H has been widely used in traditional Chinese medicinal preparations to treat inflammation, fracture and convulsion.

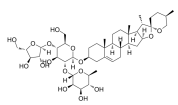


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0047

Polyphyllin I is a bioactive constituent extracted from Paris polyphylla, has strong anti-tumor activity. Polyphyllin I is an activator of the **JNK** signaling pathway and is an inhibitor of **PDK1/Akt/mTOR** signaling. Polyphyllin I induces **autophagy**, G2/M phase arrest and **apoptosis**.

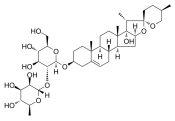


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyphyllin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0816

Polyphyllin VI, an active saponin, possess anti-cancer activities. Polyphyllin VI induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis**.

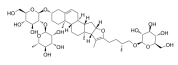


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Proprotogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N9385

Proprotogracillin is a steroidal glycoside isolated from the bulbs of lilium speciosum.

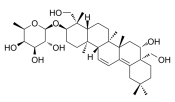


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prosaikogenin D

Cat. No.: HY-N7667

Prosaikogenin D, isolated from the roots of Buleurum bicaule Helm (Apiaceae), has anti-cancer activity.

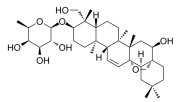


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prosaikogenin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7666

Prosaikogenin F is a monoglycoside with anticancer and hemolytic properties.

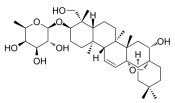


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prosaikogenin G

Cat. No.: HY-N7665

Prosaikogenin G, isolated from the roots of Buleurum bicaule Helm (Apiaceae), exhibits significant inhibitory effects on rat mesangial cell proliferation induced by Ang II. Prosaikogenin G has protective action on the kidney.

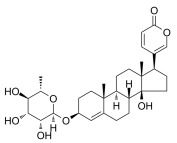


Purity: 96.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Proscillaridin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2331

Proscillaridin A is a potent poison of **topoisomerase I/II** activity with IC_{50} values of 30 nM and 100 nM, respectively.

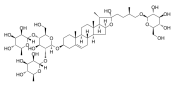


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Protodioscin

Cat. No.: HY-N0799

Protodioscin, a major steroidal saponin in dioscoreae rhizome, has been shown to exhibit multiple biological actions, such as anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-cancer, sexual effects and cardiovascular properties.

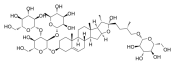


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Protoneogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N8105

Protoneogracillin, a furostanol glycoside, shows anti-fungal activity against the plant pathogenic fungus P.oryzae (MMDC=94.0 μM) and cytotoxic activity on K562 cancer cells (IC_{50}=6.6 μM).

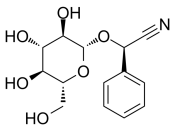


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prunasin

Cat. No.: HY-N1548

Prunasin is a inhibitor of **DNA Polymerase β**.

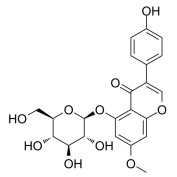


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7683

Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is an isoflavone isolated from extracts of Potentilla astracanica. Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a potent and uncompetitive inhibitor of **α-glucosidase**, with an IC_{50} of 56.05 μg/mL.



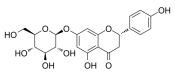
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prunin

(Naringenin 7-0-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1549

Prunin is a potent inhibitor of human enterovirus A71 (HEVA71). Prunin shows strong inhibitory activity against protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), with an IC_{50} of 5.5 μM.



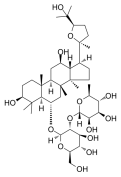
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudoginsenoside F11

(Ginsenoside A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0541

Pseudoginsenoside F11 (Ginsenoside A1), 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.

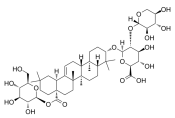


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudoginsenoside RT1

Cat. No.: HY-N2201

Pseudoginsenoside RT1, isolated from the fruit of Randia siamensis, exhibits acute ichthyotoxic activity.

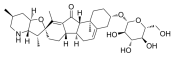


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudojervine

Cat. No.: HY-127063

Pseudojervine is a glycoalkaloid with a feeble inhibition activity against platelet aggregation.

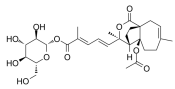


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudolaric acid A-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4088

Pseudolaric acid A-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from Cortex Pseudolaricis, demonstrates antifungal and antifertility activities.

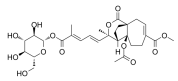


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6938

Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside is a diterpenoid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi.

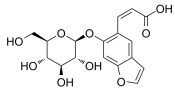


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Psoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7503

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

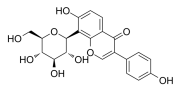


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Puerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0145

Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from Radix puerariae, is a **5-HT2C** receptor antagonist.

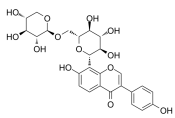


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside

Cat. No.: HY-N2135

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside, isolated from radix of Pueraria lobata (Willd.), possesses snti-osteoporotic and anti-tumor activity. Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside induces the mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway.



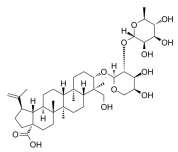
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulchinenoside A

(Anemoside A3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0204

Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.

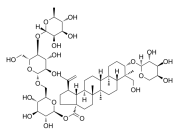


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pulchinenoside B

Cat. No.: HY-107314

Pulchinenoside B is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis.



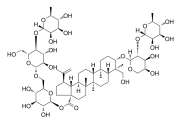
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulchinenoside C

(Anemoside B4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0205

Pulchinenoside C (Anemoside B4) is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.

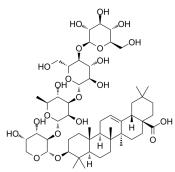


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pulchinenoside E2

Cat. No.: HY-N8098

Pulchinenoside E2 (Compound 8) is a triterpene saponin isolated from the roots of Pulsatilla chinensis. Pulchinenoside E2 shows cytotoxic to HL-60 cells with an IC_{50} value of 2.6 μg/mL.



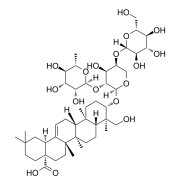
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilla saponin D

(SB365; Hederacolchiside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0834

Pulsatilla saponin D (SB365), isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana Nakai, is an anti-tumor agent.



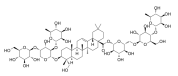
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Pulsatilla saponin H

(Hederacolchiside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N6068

Pulsatilla saponin H is a natural compound isolated from the Roots of Pulsatilla koreana.

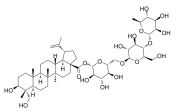


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N8099

Pulsatilloside C is a compound isolated from Pulsatilla koreana. Pulsatilloside C significantly inhibits adipocyte differentiation.



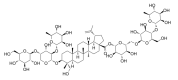
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilloside E

(Chinensioside B)

Cat. No.: HY-125702

Pulsatilloside E (Chinensioside B) is a triterpenoidal saponin isolated from the roots of Pulsatilla chinensis (Ranunculaceae).

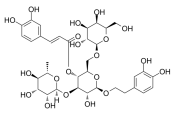


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Purpureaside C

Cat. No.: HY-N4148

Purpureaside C is a phenolic glycoside and has significant proinflammatory action.

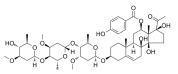


Purity: 94.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Qingyangshengenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0581

Qingyangshengenin A, a C-21 steroidal glycoside isolated from the roots of Cynanchum otophyllum Schneid, has antiepileptic activity.



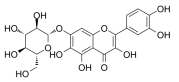
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetagitrin

(Quercetagetin-7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N4150

Quercetagitrin (Quercetagetin-7-O-glucoside), isolated from the flowers of the African Marigold (Tagetes erecta), has anti-inflammatory activity.

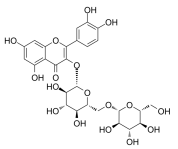


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4089

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside is isolated from A. iwayomogi, **AR** and **AGE** formation inhibitor, demonstrates biological activities against Aldose reductase (AR) and the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs).



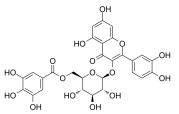
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-galloyl)-β-D-glucoside

(Tellimoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7989

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-galloyl)-β-D-glucoside (Tellimoside) is a flavonol glycoside with strong inhibitory activity against the growth of Microcystis aeruginosa.

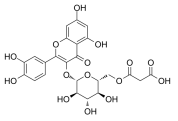


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9397

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside, a natural flavonol glycoside, possesses antioxidant activity.

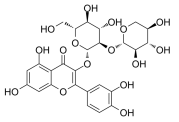


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-sambubioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8028

Quercetin-3-O-sambubioside is a monomeric compound found in Eucommia ulmoides male flowers. Quercetin-3-O-sambubioside promotes the stimulation of the nerve center. Antioxidant and anticancer activities.

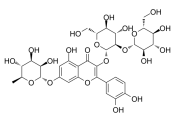


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8195

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside is a flavonoid found in sea buckthorn berries.

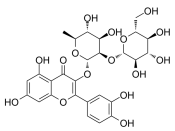


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin-3-O-D-glucosyl]-(1-2)-L-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7607

Quercetin-3-O-D-glucosyl]-(1-2)-L-rhamnoside is main antioxidant from Shuxuening, an herbal medicines injection.



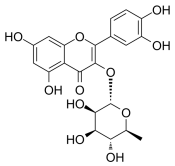
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Quercitrin

(Quercetin 3-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0418

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.



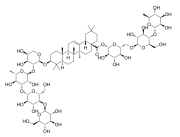
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Raddeanoside R17

(Pulchinenoside E3)

Cat. No.: HY-N8096

Raddeanoside R17 (Pulchinenoside E3) is a saponin compound that can be isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana. Raddeanoside R17 shows anti-inflammatory effects.

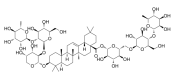


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raddeanoside R8

Cat. No.: HY-107242

Raddeanoside R8 is a saponin that can be isolated from fresh rhizoma of Anemone raddeana Regel.



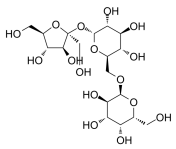
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raffinose

(Melitose)

Cat. No.: HY-N7088

Raffinose (Melitose), a non-digestible short-chain oligosaccharide, is a trisaccharide composed of galactose, glucose, and fructose and can be found in many plants.

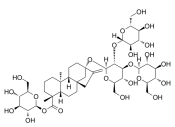


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Rebaudioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0466

Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, α-glucosidase inhibitor with IC50 of 35.01 μg/ml.can inhibit ATP-sensitive K+-channels.

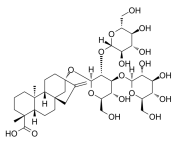


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rebaudioside B

Cat. No.: HY-N6808

Rebaudioside B is the minor constituent isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni. Rebaudioside B tastes about 150 times sweeter than sucrose .



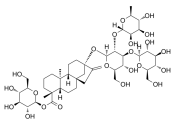
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rebaudioside C

(Dulcoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0467

Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.

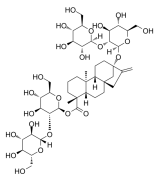


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebaudioside E

Cat. No.: HY-N6888

Rebaudioside E is a steviol glycoside isolated from Stevia rebaudiana leaves.

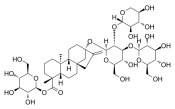


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside F

Cat. No.: HY-N6887

Rebaudioside F is a steviol glycoside isolated from Stevia rebaudiana leaves.

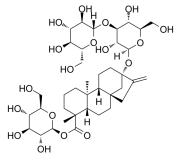


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2291

Rebaudioside G is the minor constituent isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni, used for sweeteners research.

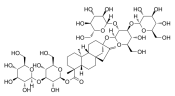


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside I

Cat. No.: HY-N6889

Rebaudioside I is a natural non-claoric sweetener isolated from S. rebaudiana Morita.

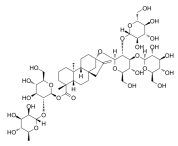


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside J

Cat. No.: HY-N6886

Rebaudioside J is a diterpene glycoside that can be found in Stevia rebaudiana.

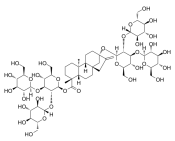


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside M

Cat. No.: HY-N6833

Rebaudioside M, a glycoside of the ent-kaurene diterpenoid aglycone, is a natural non-calorie sweetener isolated from Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni.

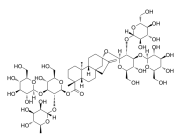


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rebaudioside N

Cat. No.: HY-N6832

Rebaudioside N is a minor steviol glycoside isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni.

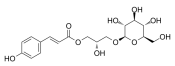


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regaloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7931

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

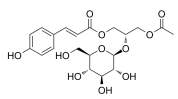


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regaloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7688

Regaloside B is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium longiflorum. Regaloside B can inhibit the expression of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Regaloside B has anti-inflammatory activity.

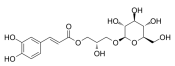


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7627

Regaloside C is a glycerol glucoside isolated from the bulbs of Lilium genus with anti-inflammatory activities. Regaloside C has cardiomyocyte protective activity by protecting the mitochondria in H_2O_2-induced heart H9C2 cells.

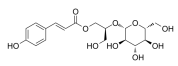


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N7633

Regaloside D is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium Longiflorum.

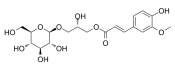


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside F

Cat. No.: HY-N8155

Regaloside F is a phenolic glycerol glucoside that can be found in Lily bulbs.

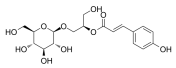


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regaloside H

Cat. No.: HY-N8141

Regaloside H, a phenylpropanoid glycerol glucoside, is a gluconeogenesis inhibitor. Regaloside H can reduce glucose production in Hepatocytes.

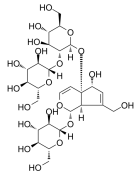


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rehmannioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0912

Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.



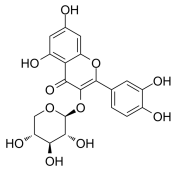
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Reynoutrin

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354

Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



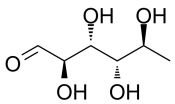
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Rhamnose

(L-Rhamnose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1420

Rhamnose (L-Rhamnose) is a monosaccharide found in plants and bacteria. Rhamnose-conjugated immunogens is used in immunotherapies. Rhamnose crosses the epithelia via the transcellular pathway and acts as a marker of intestinal absorption.



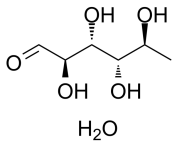
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Rhamnose monohydrate

(L-Rhamnose monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1420A

Rhamnose monohydrate (L-Rhamnose monohydrate) is a monosaccharide found in plants and bacteria. Rhamnose monohydrate-conjugated immunogens is used in immunotherapies. Rhamnose monohydrate crosses the epithelia via the transcellular pathway and acts as a marker of intestinal absorption.



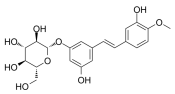
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Rhapontin

(Rhaponiticin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0671

Rhapontin (Rhaponiticin), a component of rhubarb (Rheum officinale Baillon), induces **apoptosis** resulting in suppression of proliferation of human stomach cancer KATO III cells.



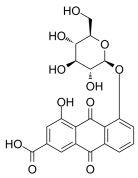
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhein 8-Glucoside

(Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6082

Rhein 8-Glucoside (Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside) is an anthraquinone glycoside that has been found in rhubarb. Purgative activity.

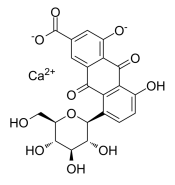


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhein-8-glucoside calcium

Cat. No.: HY-N0312

Rhein-8-glucoside calcium, an anthraquinone compound, is isolated from the EtOH extract of the roots of Saussurea lappa. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium is an **hPTP1B** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 11.5 μM. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium has antibacterial effects.

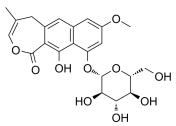


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rheumone B

Cat. No.: HY-N8201

Rheumone B possesses antioxidant activity.



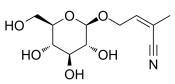
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodiocyanoside A

(Multifidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5067

Rhodiocyanoside A is found to show antiallergic activity in a passive cutaneous anaphylaxis test in rat.

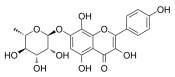


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodionin

Cat. No.: HY-N0241

Rhodionin, isolated from the root of Rhodiola crenulata, is a specific non-competitive cytochrome P450 2D6 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.761 μM and a Ki of 0.769 μM.

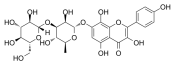


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhodiosin

Cat. No.: HY-N2425

Rhodiosin, isolated from the root of Rhodiola crenulata, is a specific non-competitive cytochrome P450 2D6 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.420 μM and a Ki of 0.535 μM.

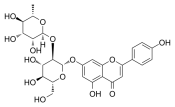


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0755

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



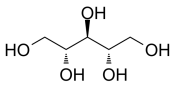
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ribitol

(Adonitol; Adonite)

Cat. No.: HY-100582

Ribitol is a crystalline pentose alcohol formed by the reduction of ribose. Enhancing the flux of D-glucose to the pentose phosphate pathway in Saccharomyces cerevisiae for the production of D-ribose and ribitol.



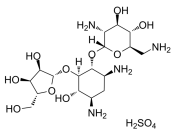
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ribostamycin sulfate

(Vistamycin sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1228

Ribostamycin sulfate (Vistamycin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of 30S and 50S ribosomal subunit binding, also inhibits the chaperone activity of protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), used in pharmacokinetic and...

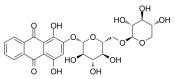


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Rubiayannone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7991

Rubiayannone A is an anthraquinone glycoside with an antiplatelet aggregation activity.

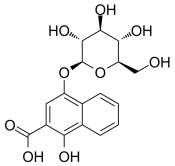


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubinaphthin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8024

Rubinaphthin A is a naphthohydroquinone that can be found in the roots of Rubia yunnanensis. Rubinaphthin A exhibits inhibitory activity against **tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)**.

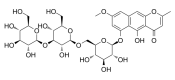


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubrofusarin triglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7603

Rubrofusarin triglucoside is a glycoside compound isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seeds. Rubrofusarin triglucoside inhibits **human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A)** with an **IC_{50}** of 85.5 μM.

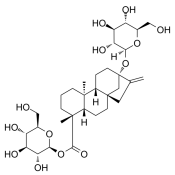


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rubusoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0668

Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent.

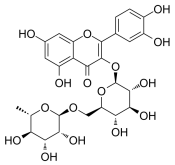


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rutin

(Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0148

Rutin (Rutoside) is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

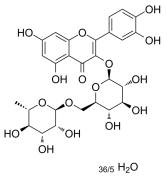


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Rutin hydrate

(Rutoside hydrate; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N0148A

Rutin (Rutoside) hydrate is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

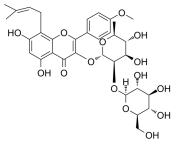


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Sagittatoside A

(Icariin-A) Cat. No.: HY-N0873

Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

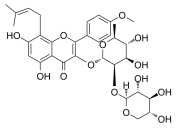


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Sagittatoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0874

Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

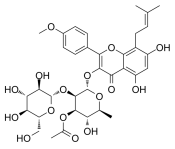


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sagittatoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7561

Sagittatoside C is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii.

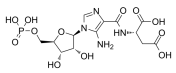


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SAICAR

Cat. No.: HY-126585

SAICAR is an intermediate of de novo purine nucleotide biosynthesis, activates **pyruvate kinase isoform M2 (PKM2)** in an isozyme-selective manner, with an EC_{50} of 0.3 mM. SAICAR stimulates PKM2 and promotes cancer cell survival in glucose-limited conditions.

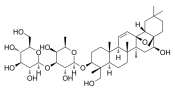


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Saikosaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0246

Saikosaponin A is an active component of Bupleurum falcatum, up-regulates **LXRα** expression, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.

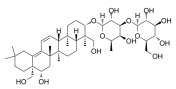


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N0247

Saikosaponin B1 is a component of Saiko, enhances the effect of cancer chemotherapy.

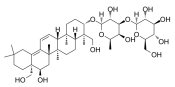


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N0248

Saikosaponin B2 is an active component from Bupleurum kaoi root, acts as an entry inhibitor against HCV infection. Anti-cancer activity.

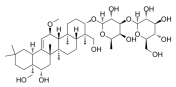


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Saikosaponin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N4219

Saikosaponin B3 is a saikosaponin isolated from the roots of Bupleurum falcatum L., with analgesic effect. Saikosaponin B3 inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis in the fat cells.

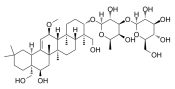


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin B4

Cat. No.: HY-N4218

Saikosaponin B4 is a member of saikosaponins isolated from the roots of B. falcatum, selectively inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis.

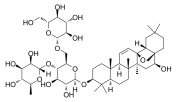


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N0249

Saikosaponin C is a bioactive component found in radix bupleuri, targets **amyloid beta** and **tau** in Alzheimer's disease. Saikosaponin C inhibits the secretion of both Aβ1-40 and Aβ1-42, and suppresses abnormal tau phosphorylation, but shows no effect on BACE1 activity and expression.

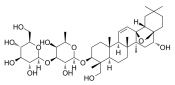


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Saikosaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0250

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

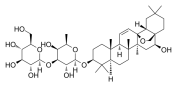


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin E

Cat. No.: HY-N4211

Saikosaponin E is a saikosaponin isolated from Bupleurum yinchowense.

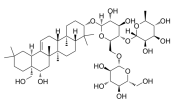


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N2178

Saikosaponin F is a component found in Bupleurum (B.) falcatum L.

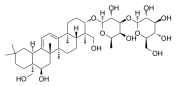


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin G

Cat. No.: HY-N4216

Saikosaponin G is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Bupleuri Radix.

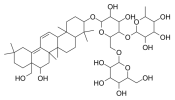


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2603

Saikosaponin H is a saikosaponin derived from the herb Radix bupleuri.



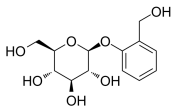
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salicin

(D-(−)-Salicin; Salicoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0149

Salicin is a natural **COX** inhibitor.

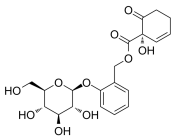


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Salicortin

Cat. No.: HY-123503

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



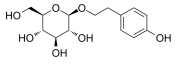
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Salidroside

(Rhodioloside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0109

Salidroside is a **prolyl endopeptidase** Inhibitor. Salidroside alleviates cachexia symptoms in mouse models of cancer cachexia via activating **mTOR** signalling. Salidroside protects dopaminergic neurons by enhancing PINK1/Parkin-mediated mitophagy.

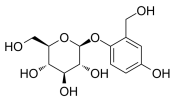


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Salirepin

Cat. No.: HY-N1317

Salirepin is a phenolic glycoside from fruits of Idesia polycarpa, inhibits LPS-induced nitric oxide production.



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

Saponins

(Saponin)

Cat. No.: HY-100597

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.

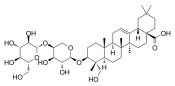
Saponins

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 100 mg

Scabioside C

Cat. No.: HY-107309

Scabioside C is a main triterpenoid saponin for total secondary saponin (TSS). TSS, from A. raddeana, exhibits the potential anti-breast cancer effect.

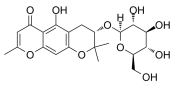


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N0398

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol is a natural compound extracted from Peucedanum japonicum Thunb, decreases levels of **μ-opioid receptor**, with analgesic effect.



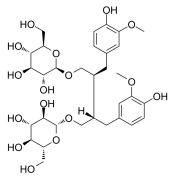
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside

((S,S)-SDG; (S,S)-LGM2605)

Cat. No.: HY-105008

Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((S,S)-SDG), the main lignan in wholegrain flaxseed, is known for its beneficial effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-microbial, anti-obesity, hypolipidemic, and neuroprotective effects.

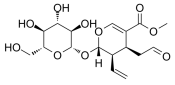


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Secologanin

Cat. No.: HY-125598

Secologanin, a secoiridoid glucoside, is a pivotal terpenoid intermediate in the biosynthesis of biologically active monoterpenoid indole alkaloids such as reserpine, ajmaline, and vinblastine.

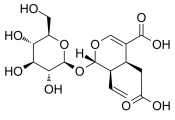


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Secologanoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6876

Secologanoside is a triterpenoid isolated from Poraqueiba sericea, weakly inhibits **elastase** with an IC_{50} of 164 μg/mL. Secologanoside is moderate cytotoxic to fibroblasts.

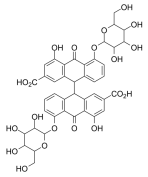


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sennoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0365

Sennoside A is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside A is a **HIV-1** inhibitor effective on HIV-1 replication.

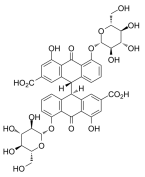


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sennoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0366

Sennoside B is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside B can inhibit PDGF-stimulated cell proliferation by binding to PDGF-BB and its receptor and by down-regulating the PDGFR-beta signaling pathway.

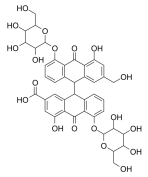


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sennoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N1972

Sennoside C is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia).

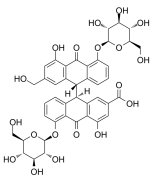


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sennoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N1973

Sennoside D is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia).

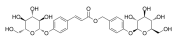


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shancigusin I

Cat. No.: HY-N8183

Shancigusin I is a natural compound found in Cremastra appendiculata.

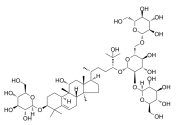


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siamenoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0612

Siamenoside I is one of the mogrosides that has several kinds of bioactivities.

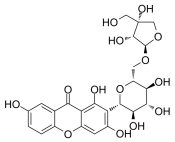


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sibiricaxanthone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7499

Sibiricaxanthone A, a xanthone C-glycoside, is isolated from the roots of Polygala sibirica.

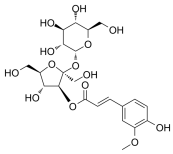


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sibiricose A5

Cat. No.: HY-N2167

Sibiricose A5 is an oligosaccharide ester isolated from Polygalae Radix with potent antioxidant activity.

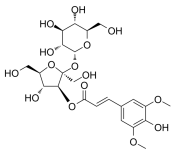


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sibiricose A6

Cat. No.: HY-N2172

Sibiricose A6 is an oligosaccharide ester isolated from Polygalae Radix with potent antioxidant activity.

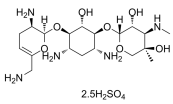


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sisomicin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1222

Sisomicin is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside **antibiotic** produced by Micromonospora inyoensis. sisomicin has great activity against gram-positive bacteria.



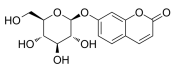
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Skimmin

(Umbelliferone glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2263

Skimmin (Umbelliferone glucoside) is a coumarin found in Hydrangea paniculata, inhibits immune complex deposition, with anti-inflammatory activity.



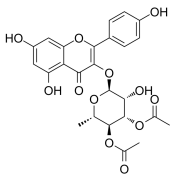
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SL 0101-1

(SL0101)

Cat. No.: HY-15237

SL 0101-1 (SL0101), a kaempferol glycoside, isolated from the tropical plant F. refracta, is a cell-permeable, selective, reversible, ATP-competitive **p90 Ribosomal S6 Kinase (RSK)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 89 nM.

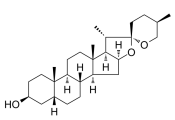


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Smilagenin

Cat. No.: HY-106353

Smilagenin (SMI) is a small-molecule steroidal sapogenin from Rhizoma anemarrhenae and Radix asparagi widely used in traditional Chinese medicine for treating chronic neurodegeneration diseases.

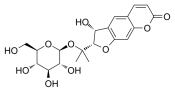


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Smyrindioloside

Cat. No.: HY-N1234

Smyrindioloside is a natural product isolated from the bark of Streblus indicus.



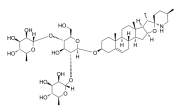
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Solamargine

(Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0069

Solamargine, a derivative from the steroidal solasodine in Solanum species, exhibits anticancer activities in numerous types of cancer. Solamargine induces non-selective cytotoxicity and **P-glycoprotein** inhibition.

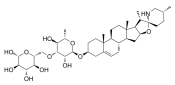


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Solasurine

Cat. No.: HY-N2355

Solasurine is a steroidal alkaloid that can be isolated from Solanum surrattence. Solasurine can interact with the C3-like protease (SARS-CoV-2 main protease) amino acids Phe8, Pro9, Ile152, Tyr154, Pro293, Phe294, Val297, and Arg298.

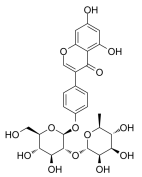


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophorabioside

Cat. No.: HY-N5096

Sophorabioside is a flavonoid-glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica.

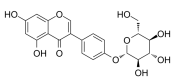


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Sophoricoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0423

Sophoricoside is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica and has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and immunosuppressive effects.

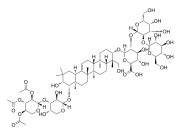


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Soyasaponin Aa

Cat. No.: HY-N3027

Soyasaponin Aa is a soyasaponin that exerts an anti-obesity effect in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through downregulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ).

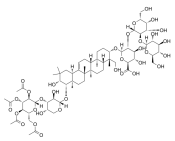


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Soyasaponin Ab

Cat. No.: HY-N3026

Soyasaponin Ab is a soyasaponin that exerts an anti-obesity effect in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through downregulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ).

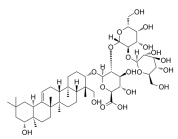


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Soyasaponin Ba

Cat. No.: HY-N0309

Soyasaponin Ba is a soyasaponin isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris, acts as an **aldose reductase inhibitors (ARI)**.

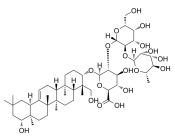


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Soyasaponin Bb

Cat. No.: HY-N0310

soyasaponin Bb is a soyasaponin isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris, acting as an **aldose reductase differential inhibitor (ARDI)**.

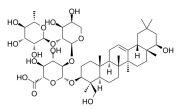


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Soyasaponin II

Cat. No.: HY-122920

Soyasaponin II is a saponin with antiviral activity. Soyasaponin II inhibits the replication of HSV-1, HCMV, influenza virus, and HIV-1. Soyasaponin II shows potent inhibition on HSV-1 replication.

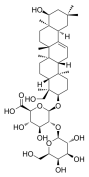


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Soyasaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-N7273

Soyasaponin III, a monodesmodic oleanane triterpenoid, is one of the main potentially bioactive saponins found in soy (Glycine max) and related products. Soyasaponin III can induce **apoptosis** in Hep-G2 cells.

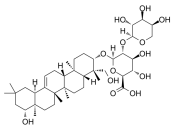


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Soyasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-115394

Soyasaponin IV, isolated from the aerial parts of Glycine soya, exhibits a hepatoprotective action.



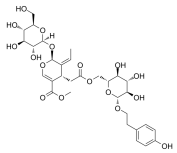
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Specneuzhenide

(Nuezhenide)

Cat. No.: HY-N6075

Specneuzhenide (Nuezhenide) is a phenol glycoside isolated from Ligustrum sinense. Specneuzhenide (Nuezhenide) possesses anti-tumor activity.



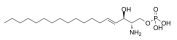
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sphingosine-1-phosphate

(S1P)

Cat. No.: HY-108496

Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P) is an agonist of **$S1P_{1-5}$ receptors** and a ligand of GPR3, GPR6 and GPR12. Sphingosine-1-phosphate is an intracellular second messenger and mobilizes Ca^{2+} as an extracellular ligand for G protein-coupled receptors.



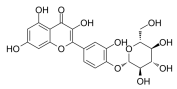
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Spiraeoside

(Quercetin 4′-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8253

Spiraeoside, an orally active natural compound, exerts antioxidant activity, inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and malondialdehyde production. Spiraeoside possesses antiallergic, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.



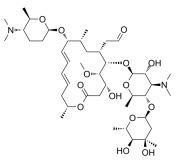
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spiramycin

(Rovamycin)

Cat. No.: HY-100593

Spiramycin (Rovamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces ambofaciens with against **bacteria** and Toxoplasma gondii activities, and also has antiparasitic effect.

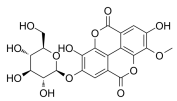


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Stachyanthuside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7679

Stachyanthuside A is an ellagic acid glycoside isolated from the leaves of Diplopanax stachyanthus.

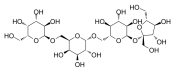


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Stachyose

Cat. No.: HY-N7910

Stachyose, a small alkaloid, act as a hypoglycemic agent.

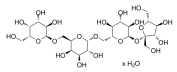


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stachyose hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0299

Stachyose hydrate act as a prebiotic to enhance the growth and activity of beneficial bacteria. Stachyose hydrate exhibit a hypoglycemic effect, and improve inflammation through modulating gut microbiota.

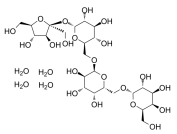


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stachyose tetrahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-113529

Stachyose tetrahydrate, a functional oligosaccharide, acts as a prebiotic. Stachyose tetrahydrate can prevent indirectly colon cancer cell growth by promoting the proliferation of probiotics or producing beneficial materials in the intestine.

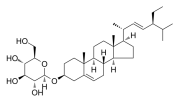


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Stigmasterol glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1200

Stigmasterol glucoside is a sterol isolated from P. urinaria with high antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, act as an inhibitor of **5α-reductase** with an IC_{50} of 27.2μM.

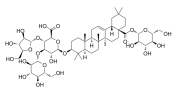


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stipuleanoside R2

Cat. No.: HY-N8816

Stipuleanoside R2 inhibits **NF-κB** activation stimulated by TNFα in a dose-dependent manner with IC_{50} value of 4.1 μM.

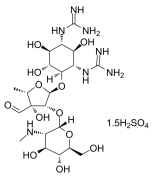


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Streptomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B0472

Streptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, that inhibits protein synthesis.

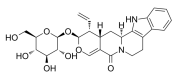


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Strictosamide

Cat. No.: HY-N1198

Strictosamide has important effects on inflammation and inflammatory pain. Strictosamide possesses **antiplasmodial** and **antifungal** activities.

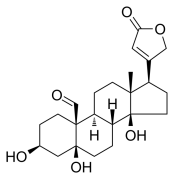


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Strophanthidin

Cat. No.: HY-114252

Strophanthidin is a naturally available cardiac glycoside. Strophanthidin 0.1 and 1 nmol/L increases and 1~100 μmol/L inhibits the **Na+/K+-ATPase** activities, but Strophanthidin 10 and 100 nmol/L does not affect **Na+/K+-ATPase** activities in cardiac sarcolemmal.



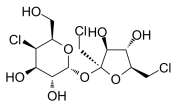
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sucralose

(E955; Trichlorosucrose)

Cat. No.: HY-N0614

Sucralose (E955; Trichlorosucrose) is a non-nutritive artificial **sweetener** and sugar substitute. Sucralose can activate a conserved neural fasting response and thereby exerts an appetite-stimulating effect in rodents.



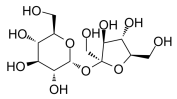
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sucrose

(D-(+)-Saccharose)

Cat. No.: HY-B1779

Sucrose (D-(+)-Saccharose) is a **disaccharide** which is composed of two monosaccharides, glucose and fructose. Sucrose can be applied in some animal models, including metabolic disease, obesity, diet on preference, and diabetes, et al.

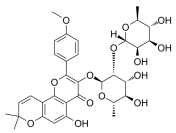


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Sutchuenmedin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6572

Sutchuenmedin A is a prenylflavonoid. Sutchuenmedin A is isolated from the 70% EtOH extract of Epimedium sutchuenense.

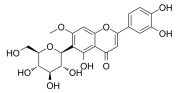


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Swertiajaponin

Cat. No.: HY-N2204

Swertiajaponin is a tyrosinase inhibitor, forms multiple hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions with the binding pocket of tyrosinase, with an IC_{50} of 43.47 μM.



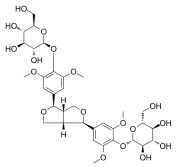
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringaresinol diglucoside

(Syringaresinol-di-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1958

Syringaresinol diglucoside is a natural compound from bamboo leaves.

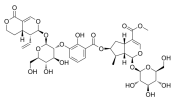


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Szechenyin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8227

Szechenyin A is a constituent from Tibetan medicine Gentianae Szechenyii Spray.

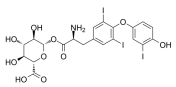


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T3 Acyl glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-135956

T3 Acyl glucuronide, an endogenous metabolite, is the acyl glucuronide formation of triiodothyronine (T3).

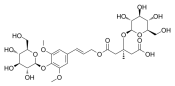


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tangshenoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N9317

Tangshenoside I, isolated from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata, exhibits weak α-glucosidase inhibitory activities in vitro with an IC_{50} of 1.4 mM.

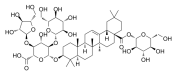


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tarasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-N9328

Tarasaponin IV, as an oleanane-type triterpene saponin, is isolated from the bark of Aralia elata. Tarasaponin IV can be used for the research of cancer.



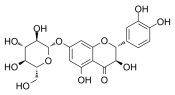
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taxifolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside

(Taxifolin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7681

Taxifolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside (Taxifolin 7-O-glucoside) is one of the main metabolites at the seed germination stage in Scutellaria baicalensis.

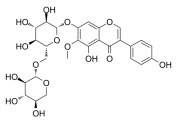


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4172

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside is a glycosidic isoflavone isolated from Pueraria thomsonii flower.

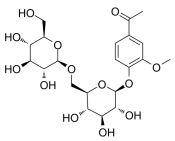


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tectoruside

Cat. No.: HY-N7593

Tectoruside is a phenol acid glycoside of the rhizome of Iris dichotoma Pall. Iris dichotoma Pall, a traditional Chinese herbal medicine, has been used in several disorders such as inflammation, throat disorders, asthma and coughs.

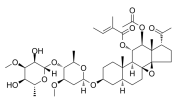


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tenacissoside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2103

Tenacissoside G is a C21 steroid from the stems of Marsdenia tenacissima. Tenacissoside G reverses multidrug resistance in P-glycoprotein (Pgp)-overexpressing multidrug-resistant cancer cells.



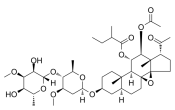
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tenacissoside H

(Tenacissimoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0670

Tenacissoside H is a Chinese medicine monomer extracted, isolated from Caulis Marsdeniae Tenacissimae. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: TDH significantly inhibited cells proliferation in a time-and-dose-dependent manner.



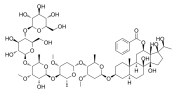
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tenacissoside X

(Tenacissoside J)

Cat. No.: HY-N2545

Tenacissoside X (Tenacissoside J) is a compound isolated from Marsdenia tenacissima. Marsdenia tenacissima, a traditional Chinese herbal medicine, has long been used for the research of asthma, tracheitis, rheumatism, etc.

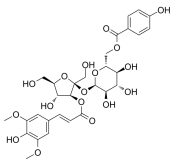


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenuifoliside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4268

Tenuifoliside B, a component isolated from Polygalae Radix, inhibits potassium cyanide (KCN)-induced hypoxia and scopolamine-induced memory impairment. Tenuifoliside B shows potential cognitive improvement and cerebral protective effects.

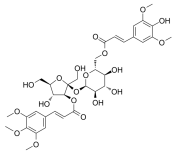


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tenuifoliside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2586

Tenuifoliside C, isolated from polygala tenuifolia willd, significantly inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1.

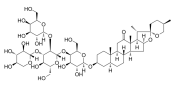


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terrestrosin D

Cat. No.: HY-N5074

Terrestrosin D, a steroidal saponin from Tribulus terrestris L., induces cell cycle arrest and cancer cells apoptosis. Terrestrosin D has antiangiogenic activities.

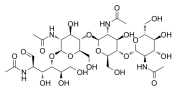


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose

Cat. No.: HY-N7698

Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose elicits plant defense systems. Tetra-N-acetylchitotetraose is a component of the hpo-chitoo gosaccharides (LCOs) secreted from Rhizobia.



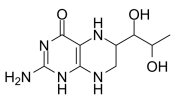
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tetrahydrobiopterin

((Rac)-Sapropterin)

Cat. No.: HY-107383

Tetrahydrobiopterin ((Rac)-Sapropterin) is a **cofactor** of the **aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes** and also acts as an essential **cofactor** for all **nitric oxide synthase** (NOS) isoforms.

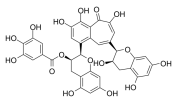


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Theaflavin-3'-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0244

Theaflavin-3'-gallate, a black tea theaflavin monomer, is regarded as the biologically important active component of black tea and provides health benefits. Theaflavin-3'-gallate acts as prooxidants and induces oxidative stress in the carcinoma cells.

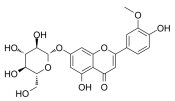


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Thermopsoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6023

Thermopsoside is a flavone derivative isolated from Aspalathus linearis. Thermopsoside exhibits inhibitory effects on CYP450 isozymes with IC_{50} values of 6.0 μM, 9.5 μM, 12.0 μM, 32.0 μM, for CYP3A4, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP2C9, respectively.

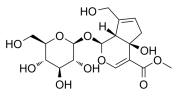


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Theviridoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1155

Theviridoside is a natural iridoid glucoside found in the leaves of Cerbera odollam, it has cytotoxicity.

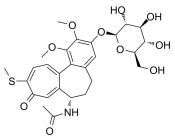


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiocolchicoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0301

Thiocolchicoside is a competitive **γ-aminobutyric acid type A (GAB_AA) receptor** antagonist and **glycine receptor** agonist in the central nervous system. Thiocolchicoside is a semisynthetic sulfur derivative of colchicoside.

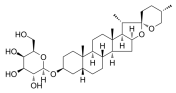


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Timosaponin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6079

Timosaponin A1 is a coprostane type steroidal saponin isolated from Rhizoma Anemarrhenae.

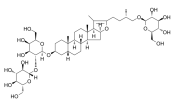


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Timosaponin B III

Cat. No.: HY-N6806

Timosaponin B III is a major bioactive steroidal saponin isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bge, and exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-platelet aggregative and anti-depressive effects.



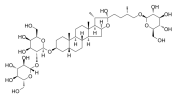
Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Timosaponin BII

(Prototimosaponin A III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0812

Timosaponin BII (Prototimosaponin A III) is a steroid saponin found in the rhizomes of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. Timosaponin BII has neuronal protective, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.



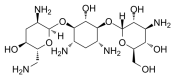
Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Tobramycin

(Nebramycin Factor 6; Deoxykanamycin B)

Cat. No.: HY-B0441

Tobramycin (Nebramycin Factor 6) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.



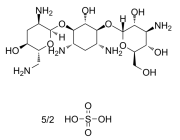
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tobramycin sulfate

(Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate; Deoxykanamycin B sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0441A

Tobramycin sulfate (Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.

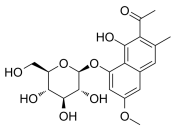


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1141

Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside could be isolated from root of Polygonum multiflorum. Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside increases the proliferation of DPCs (dermal papilla cells).

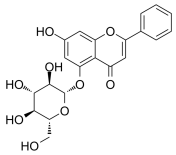


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toringin

Cat. No.: HY-N4192

Toringin, a bioflavonoid, is isolated from the bark of Docyniopsis tschonoski. Toringin progressively decreases not only the cis-effect of the expanded CTG repeats but cytotoxicity as well. Exposure to isosakuranetin, Toringin rescues PC12 neuronal cells.

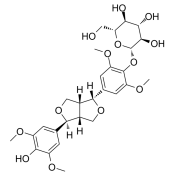


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tortoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8154

Tortoside A is a bioactive compound that could be found in the roots of Ilex pubescens.

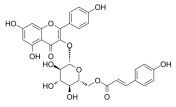


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tribuloside

Cat. No.: HY-N2443

Tribuloside is a flavonoid that can be isolated from Tribulus terrestris L. Tribuloside exhibits **anti-mycobacterial** activity against the non-pathogenic Mycobacterium species with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 5.0 mg/mL.

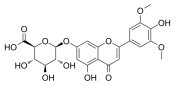


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tricin 7-O-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-111812

Tricin 7-O-glucuronide is an Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) flavonoid.



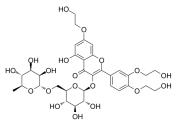
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Troxerutin

(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of **reactive oxygen species** (**ROS**) and depress ER stress-mediated **NOD** activation.



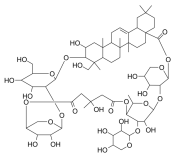
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Tubeimoside I

(Tubeimoside-1; Lobatoside-H)

Cat. No.: HY-N0890

Tubeimoside I(Lobatoside-H) is an extract from Chinese herbal medicine Bolbostemma paniculatum (MAXIM.) FRANQUET (Cucurbitaceae) has been shown as a potent anti-tumor agent for a variety of human cancers.



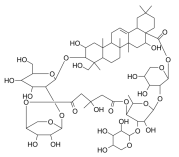
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tubeimoside II

(Tubeimoside-B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0891

Tubeimoside II(Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects.

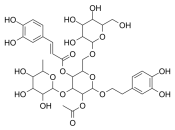


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tubuloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2155

Tubuloside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with antioxidative effect and hepatoprotective activity.

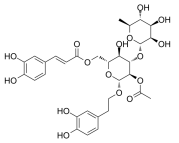


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tubuloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7637

Tubuloside B, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, inhibits TNFα-induced apoptosis. Tubuloside B possesses antioxidative effects.



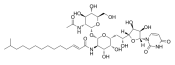
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tunicamycin V

(Tunicamycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N8395

Tunicamycin V (Tunicamycin A) is a nucleoside natural product that inhibits **bacterial phospho-N-acetylmuramyl-pentapeptide transferase (MraY)** with an IC_{50} of 0.35 μM. Tunicamycin V has antibacterial activties.

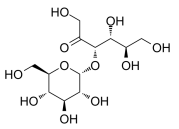


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Turanose

Cat. No.: HY-113334

Turanose is an isomer of Sucrose that naturally exists in honey. Turanose has anti-inflammatory and regulates adipogenesis effect. Turanose has potential for obesity and related chronic diseases research.

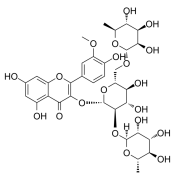


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Typhaneoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0712

Typhaneoside, extracted from Typha angustifolia L., Typhaneoside can inhibit the excessive **autophagy** of hypoxia/reoxygenation cells and increase the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR.



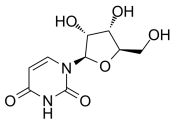
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Uridine

(β-Uridine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1449

Uridine (β-Uridine) is a glycosylated pyrimidine-analog containing uracil attached to a ribose ring (or more specifically, aribofuranose) via a β-N1-glycosidic bond.



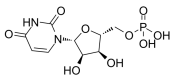
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Uridine 5'-monophosphate

(5'-Uridylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101981

Uridine 5'-monophosphate (5'-Uridylic acid), a monophosphate form of UTP, can be acquired either from a de novo pathway or degradation products of nucleotides and nucleic acids in vivo and is a major nucleotide analogue in mammalian milk.



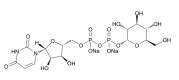
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine 5′-diphosphoglucose disodium salt

(UDP-D-Glucose disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N7032

Uridine 5′-diphosphoglucose disodium salt (UDP-D-Glucose disodium salt) is the precursor of glucose-containing oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, glycoproteins, and glycolipids in animal tissues and in some microorganisms.



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

Vaccarin E

Cat. No.: HY-N5148

Vaccarin E is a natural C-glycosylflavone that could be isolated from V. hispanica.
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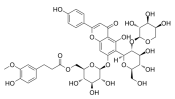
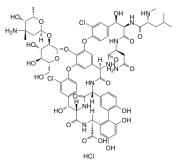


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vancomycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17362

Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of **bacterial** infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.

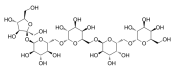


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Verbascose

Cat. No.: HY-N9369

Verbascose, an alacto-oligosac-charides (GOS), has potent immunostimulatory activity. Verbascose acts as a potential natural immunomodulatory agent.



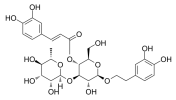
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verbascoside

(Acteoside; Kusaginin; TJC160)

Cat. No.: HY-N0021

Verbascoside is isolated from Lantana camara, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PKC**, with an IC_{50} of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.

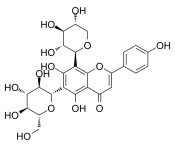


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vicenin 3

Cat. No.: HY-N4090

Vicenin 3 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=46.91 μM) from the aerial parts of Desmodium styracifolium.

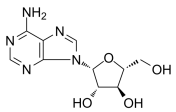


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vidarabine (Ara-A; Adenine Arabinoside; 9-β-D-Arabinofuranosyladenine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0277

Vidarabine (Ara-A) an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses. Vidarabine has IC_{50}s of 9.3 μg/ml for HSV-1 and 11.3 μg/ml for HSV-2.

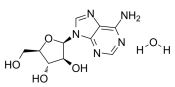


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Vidarabine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N6666

Vidarabine monohydrate is an adenine arabinoside. Vidarabine monohydrate an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex viruses (**HSV**) and varicella zoster viruses.

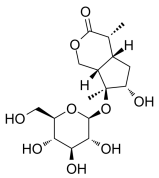


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Villosolside

Cat. No.: HY-N2367

Villosolside is an iridoid glucoside that can be isolated from the roots of Patrinia scabra. Villosolside has **anti-inflammatory** activity.

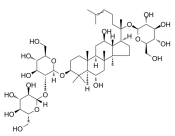


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinaginsenoside R4

Cat. No.: HY-N4265

Vinaginsenoside R4, isolated from the leaves of hydroponic Panax ginseng. It has an inhibitory effect on melanin biosynthesis without any cytotoxic effects on the melan-a cells, and enhances the depigmentation on the zebrafish.

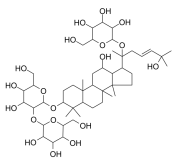


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinaginsenoside R8

Cat. No.: HY-N4266

Vinaginsenoside R8, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the rhizomes of Panacis majoris. Vinaginsenoside R8 displays activities against adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-induced platelet aggregation (IC_{50}=25.18 μM).



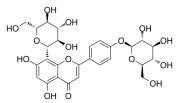
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin 4'-glucoside

(4'-O-Glucosylvitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4085

Vitexin 4'-glucoside is a leaf flavonoid identified from Briza stricta.

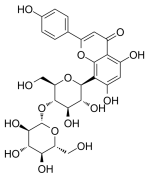


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5073

Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside is a kind of flavonoid fraction from the leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.

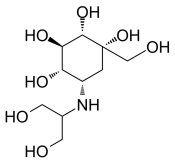


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voglibose

Cat. No.: HY-B0025

Voglibose is an N-substituted derivative of valiolamine, excellent inhibitory activity against α-glucosidases and its action against hyperglycemia and various disorders caused by hyperglycemia.

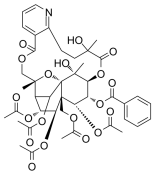


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wilfordine

Cat. No.: HY-N1999

Wilfordine is an alkaloid that isolated from the roots of Tripterygium wilfordii.

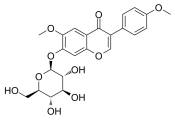


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wistin

Cat. No.: HY-N9333

Wistin, isolated from Caragana sinica roots, is a **PPARα** and **PPARγ** agonist.



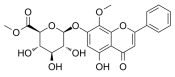
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wogonin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester

(Wogonoside methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N7035

Wogonin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester is a natural compound isolated from Huanglian Jiedutang.



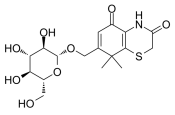
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthiside

(Xanthiazone O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-107231

Xanthiside (Xanthiazone O-β-D-glucoside) is a heterocyclic glucoside.

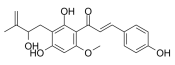


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthohumol D

Cat. No.: HY-N1066

Xanthohumol D, isolated from hops, is an inhibitor of **quinone reductase-2 (QR-2)** with the IC_{50} value of 110 μM, and binds to the active site of QR-2. Xanthohumol D shows antiproliferative activity on human cancer cell lines in vitro.



Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylan

Cat. No.: HY-107846

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 β-D-xylose units linked as in cellulose.

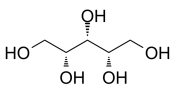
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Xylitol

(Xylite)

Cat. No.: HY-N0538

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)3(CH2OH)2 and is an achiral isomer of pentane-1,2,3,4,5-pentol.



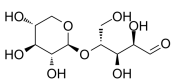
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xylobiose

(1,4-β-D-Xylobiose; 1,4-D-Xylobiose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2468

Xylobiose (1,4-β-D-Xylobiose; 1,4-D-Xylobiose) is a disaccharide of xylose monomers with a β-1, 4 bond between monomers.

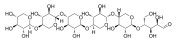


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Xylohexaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6831

Xylohexaose is a xylooligosaccharide consisting of six xylose residues. Xylohexaose can be used as substrate in the xylan hydrolysis properties assay.



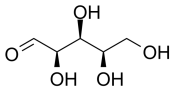
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylose

(D-(+)-Xylose; (+)-Xylose; Wood sugar)

Cat. No.: HY-N0537

Xylose, a natural product, can be catalyzed into xylulose by xylose isomerase, and it is the key step for anaerobic ethanolic fermentation of xylose.

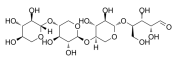


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xylotetraose

Cat. No.: HY-N6840

Xylotetraose is a hydrolysis product of Xylan. Xylan is a polysaccharide made from units of xylose and contains predominantly β-D-xylose units linked as in cellulose. Xylotetraose can be used for enzyme biochemical analysis.

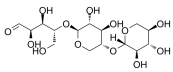


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Xylotriose

Cat. No.: HY-N2469

Xylotriose is a natural xylooligosaccharide, acts as a bifidogenic factor.

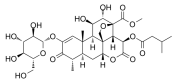


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Yadanzioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4257

Yadanziolide A, a quassinoid glycoside from Brucea javanica, has antitumor activity.

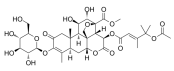


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Yadanzioside K

Cat. No.: HY-133096

Yadanzioside K is a natural quassinoid glucoside found in Brucea amarissima.

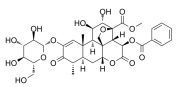


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanzioside M

Cat. No.: HY-133097

Yadanzioside M is a natural compound with anti-cancer activity.

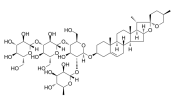


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zingiberen Newsaponin

Cat. No.: HY-N2282

Zingiberen Newsaponin is extracted from isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis. Zingiberen Newsaponin exhibits induction effect on platelet aggregation.

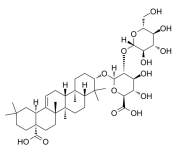


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Zingibroside R1

Cat. No.: HY-N6924

Zingibroside R1 is dammaranae-type triterpenoid saponin, isolated from rhizomes, taproots, and lateral roots of Panax japonicas C. A. Meyer, shows excellent anti-tumor effects as well as anti-angiogenic activity. Zingibroside R1 possesses some anti-**HIV-1** activity.

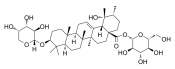


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ziyuglycoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0331

Ziyuglycoside I isolated from S. officinalis root, has anti-wrinkle activity, and increases the expression of type I collagen. Ziyuglycoside I could be used as an active ingredient for cosmetics.

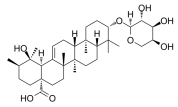


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0332

Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from Sanguisorba officinalis L.. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production and **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.



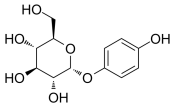
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Arbutin

(4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3002

α-Arbutin (4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside) is emerging as popular and effective skin whiteners, acting as **tyrosinase** inhibitor.

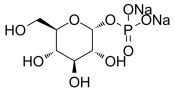


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-128747

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.

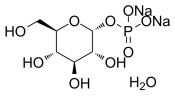


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128747A

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.

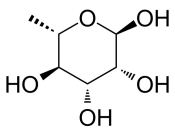


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-L-Rhamnose

Cat. No.: HY-N5123

α-L-Rhamnose is a terminal residue of steviol glycosides Dulcoside A and Dulcoside B. α-L-Rhamnose recognizing lectin site of human dermal fibroblasts functions as a signal transducer: modulation of Ca^{2+} fluxes and gene expression.

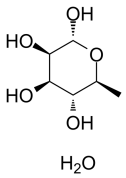


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0642

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.



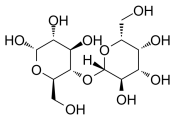
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

α-Lactose

(α-D-Lactose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2514

α-Lactose (α-D-Lactose) is the major sugar present in milk. Lactose exists in the form of two anomers, α and β. The α form normally crystallizes as a monohydrate.

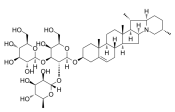


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g, 5 g

α-Solanine

Cat. No.: HY-N6602

α-solanine, a bioactive component and one of the major steroidal glycoalkaloids in potatoes, has been observed to inhibit growth and induce **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

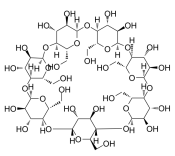


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-107201

β-Cyclodextrin is a cyclic polysaccharide composed of seven units of glucose (α-D-glucopyranose) linked by α-(1,4) type bonds. β-Cyclodextrin has often been used to enhance the solubility of drugs. β-Cyclodextrin has anti-influenza virus **H1N1** activities.

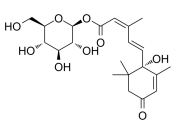


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

β-D-Glucopyranosyl abscisate

(ABA-GE; (S)-cis,trans-Abscisic acid glucosyl ester) **Cat. No.:** HY-111974

β-D-Glucopyranosyl abscisate (ABA-GE) is a hydrolyzable abscisic acid (ABA) conjugate that accumulates in the vacuole and presumably also in the endoplasmic reticulum.

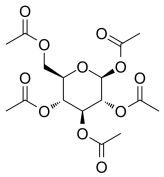


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-D-Glucose pentaacetate

(Penta-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose) **Cat. No.:** HY-22306

β-D-Glucose Pentaacetate (Penta-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose) is used in biochemical reaction.

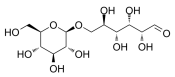


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Gentiobiose

(Gentiobiose) **Cat. No.:** HY-137940

β-Gentiobiose (Gentiobiose) is a naturally occurring oligosaccharin with a rapid turnover rate in ripening tomato fruit.

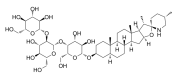


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Tomatine

Cat. No.: HY-N7682

β-Tomatine is a breakdown product of α-tomatine and a less fungitoxic compound. β-Tomatine can suppress plant defense responses.

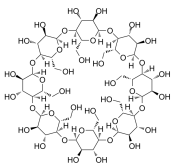


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

γ-Cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-W040040

γ-Cyclodextrin is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

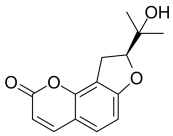
Phenylpropanoids

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 also altered by changes in resource availability.

(+)-Columbianetin

((S)-Columbianetin) Cat. No.: HY-N0363

(+)-Columbianetin is an isomer of Columbianetin. Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (Apium graveolens) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.

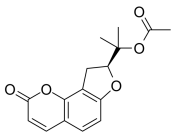


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Columbianetin acetate

((S)-Columbianetin acetate) Cat. No.: HY-N0363A

(S)-Columbianetin acetate is an isomer of Columbianetin. Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (Apium graveolens) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.

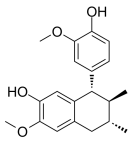


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Guaiacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2247A

(+)-Guaiacin is a compound extracted of the bark of Machilus wangchiana Chun. (Lauraceae). (+)-Guaiacin shows potent in vitro activities against the release of β-glucuronidase in rat polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) induced by platelet-activating factor (PAF) .



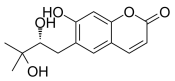
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Peusedanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6063

(+)-Peusedanol is a coumarin isolated from Peucedanumjaponicum.

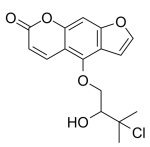


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-Saxalin

Cat. No.: HY-N9354A

(+)-Saxalin is a furanocoumarin that can be found in Harbouria trachypleura.



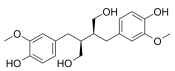
Rotation (+)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N8172

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol, a lignan compound, is a (+)-enantiomer of Secoisolariciresinol.

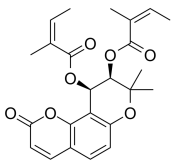


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Anomalin

((-)-Praeruptorin B) Cat. No.: HY-N0947

(-)-Anomalin ((-)-Praeruptorin B) is a coumarin derivative isolated from the root of S. resinosum.

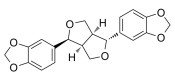


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Asarinin

Cat. No.: HY-N0701

(-)-Asarinin is a extract lignan from Zanthoxylum armatum, mainly produced in roots of this herb.

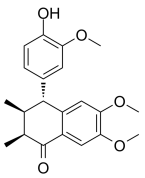


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(-)-Holostyligone

Cat. No.: HY-N2987

(-)-Holostyligone is an aryltetralone lignan from Holostylis reniformis Duch.

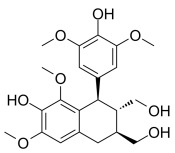


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Lyoniresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3349A

(-)-Lyoniresinol is a lignan isolated from the Tarenna attenuata with antioxidant activities. (-)-Lyoniresinol has radical scavenging activities against DPPH with an IC_{50} of 82.4 μM.



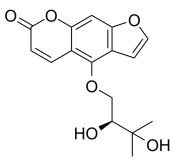
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Oxypeucedanin hydrate

((-)-Prangol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2254

(-)-Oxypeucedanin hydrate ((-)-Prangol) is a derivative of furocoumarin isolated from Ducrosia anethifolia.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Syringaresinol

Cat. No.: HY-126066

(-)-Syringaresinol, found in stems of Annona Montana, possesses anti-cancer activity.
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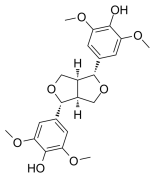


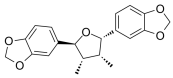
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Zuonin A

(D-Epigalbacin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7394A

(-)-Zuonin A (D-Epigalbacin), a naturally occurring lignin, is a potent, selective **JNKs** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.7 μM, 2.9 μM and 1.74 μM for JNK1, JNK2 and JNK3, respectively.

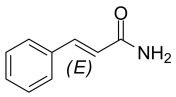


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(E)-Cinnamamide

Cat. No.: HY-W067479

(E)-Cinnamamide, the less active isomer of Cinnamamide. Cinnamamide, a derivative of the plant secondary compound Cinnamic acid. Cinnamamide is effective as a non-lethal chemical repellent suitable for reducing avian pest damage.

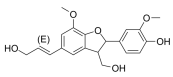


Purity: 95.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

(E)-Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N2682A

(E)-Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol behaves as good **hCA IX** and **hCA XII** dual inhibitors. And (E)-Dehydrodiconiferyl alcohol suppresses the **NF-κB** nuclear translocation in connective tissue of healing area.

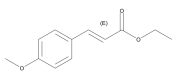


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-N0346A

(E)-Ethyl p-methoxycinnamate is a natural product found in Kaempferia galangal with anti-inflammatory, anti-neoplastic and anti-microbial effects.



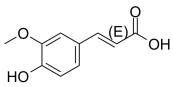
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid

((E)-Coniferic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060B

(E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.



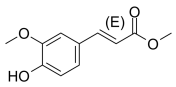
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid methyl ester

(Methyl (E)-ferulate)

Cat. No.: HY-W018643A

(E)-Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl (E)-ferulate) exhibits strong DPPH and $ABTS^+$ radical scavenging activities.



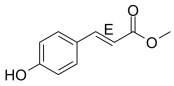
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate

(Methyl trans-p-coumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2492

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as green onion (Allium cepa) or noni (Morinda citrifolia L.) leaves.



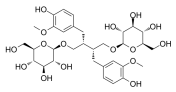
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside

((R,R)-SDG; (R,R)-LGM2605)

Cat. No.: HY-N6937

(R,R)-Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((R,R)-SDG) is the minor isomer of Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside in flaxseed.

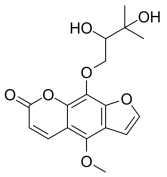


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(Rac)-Byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0075

(Rac)-Byakangelicin is a racemate of Byakangelicin mainly isolated from the genus Angelica. Byakangelicin is an aldose-reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 6.2 μM.

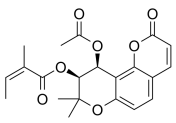


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Praeruptorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0081

(±)-Praeruptorin A is the di-esterified product of cis-khellactone (CKL) and the major active ingredient in Peucedani Radix which consists of the dried roots of Peucedanum praeruptorumDunn (Apiaceae).



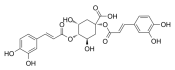
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,4-DCQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0358

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,4-DCQA) is a phenylpropanoid from Xanthii fructus, inhibits LPS-stimulated TNF-α production.

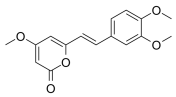


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Methoxyyangonin

Cat. No.: HY-N7207

11-Methoxyyangonin is a natural kavalactone.

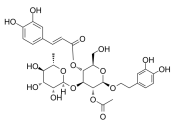


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

2'-Acetylacteoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0026

2'-Acetylacteoside is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Brandisia hancei, inhibits free radical-induced hemolysis of red blood cells and exhibits free radical scavenging activity.

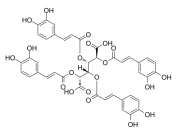


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4311

2,3,4,5-Tetracaffeoyl-D-Glucaric acid is a caffeoyl-D-glucaric acid derivative isolated from the Genus Gnaphalium.

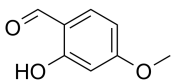


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N0445

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, a chemical compound and an isomer of Vanillin, could be used to synthesis Urolithin M7.

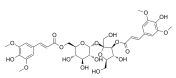


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3',6-Disinapoylsucrose

Cat. No.: HY-N1414

3',6-Disinapoylsucrose, the index component of Yuanzhi (Polygala tenuifolia Willd), possesses potent antioxidant activity and antidepressant effect.

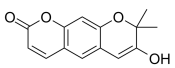


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-Hydroxyxanthyletin

Cat. No.: HY-N9531

3'-Hydroxyxanthyletin is a coumarin compound with antimycobacterial activities.

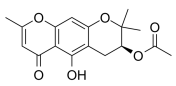


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-O-Acetylhamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N6892

3'-O-Acetylhamaudol, isolated from Angelica japonica roots, exhibits anti-tumor activity through dual actions, anti-angiogenesis and intestinal intraepithelial lymphocyte activation.



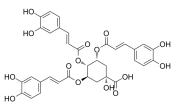
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

(3,4,5-triCQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N6588

3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid (3,4,5-triCQA) inhibits tumor necrosis factor-α-stimulated production of inflammatory mediators in keratinocytes via suppression of Akt- and NF-κB-pathways.

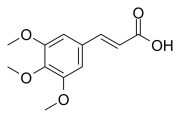


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012123

3,4,5-Trimethoxycinnamic acid is a phenylpropanoid isolated from the roots of Polygala tenuifolia WILLD, with anti-stress effect, prolonging the sleeping time in animals.



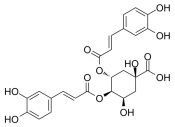
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid; Isochlorogenic acid B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0057

3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid), naturally isolated from Laggera alata, has antioxidative, DNA protective, neuroprotective and hepatoprotective properties.



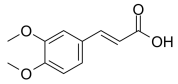
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

(O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778

3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid (O-Methylferulic acid) is a monomer extracted and purified from Securidaca inappendiculata Hassk. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

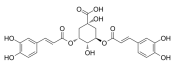


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0459

3,5-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid reverses Trimethyltin-induced learning and memory deficits.

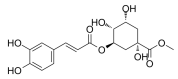


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4168

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester is a chemical constituent of Pyrrosia calvata.

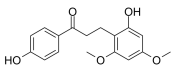


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N8170

4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone, an **estrogen** agonist, shows binding affinity for bovine uterine estrogen receptor with an IC_{50} of 15 μM.



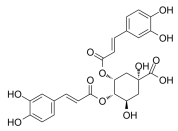
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(Isochlorogenic acid C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0058

4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (Isochlorogenic acid C) possesses potent hepatoprotective and anti-HBV effects. IC50 value: Target: Anti-hepatitis natural produce.

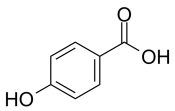


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0264

4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, a phenolic derivative of benzoic acid, could inhibit most gram-positive and some gram-negative bacteria, with an IC_{50} of 160 μg/mL.

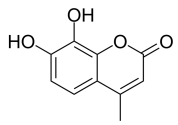


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

4-Methyldaphnetin

Cat. No.: HY-N4286

4-Methyldaphnetin is a precursor in the synthesis of derivatives of 4-methyl coumarin. 4-Methyldaphnetin has potent, selective anti-proliferative and apoptosis-inducing effects on several cancer cell lines.

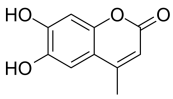


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4-Methylesculetin

Cat. No.: HY-N4288

4-Methylesculetin is an orally active natural coumarin derivative, with potent anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. 4-Methylesculetin inhibits **myeloperoxidase** activity and reduces IL-6 level.



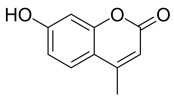
Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methylumbelliferone

(Hymecromone; 4-MU)

Cat. No.: HY-N0187

4-Methylumbelliferone is a hyaluronic acid biosynthesis inhibitor with antitumoral and antimetastatic effects.

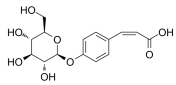


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6260

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid is a natural compound isolated formn Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.

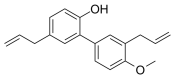


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-O-Methyl honokiol

Cat. No.: HY-U00450

4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from Magnolia officinalis, acts as a **PPARγ** agonist, and inhibtis **NF-κB** activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.

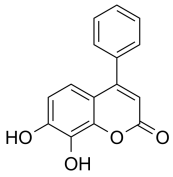


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Phenyl-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-128410

4-Phenyl-7,8-dihydroxycoumarin is a coumarin derivative and can be used for bronchiectasiss research.

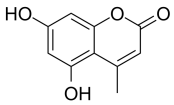


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4102

5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin is a coumarin derivative from Mexican tarragon. 5,7-Dihydroxy-4-methylcoumarin possesses antifungal and antibacterial activities.

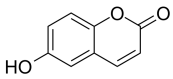


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6656

6-Hydroxycoumarin is a coumarin which has anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-oxidant, vasodilator, anti-amoebic, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, bacteriostatic and antitumor activity.



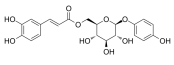
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin

(Robustaside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N2720

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin (Robustaside B) possesses antioxidant activity.

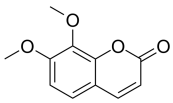


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,8-Dimethoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4280

7,8-Dimethoxycoumarin (Daphnetin dimethyl ether) is a coumarin from Artemisia caruifolia.



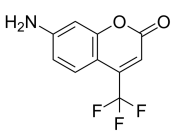
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-Amino-4-(trifluoromethyl)coumarin

(Coumarin 151; AFC)

Cat. No.: HY-D0981

7-Amino-4-(trifluoromethyl)coumarin (Coumarin 151) is a fluorescent marker for the sensitive detection of proteinases. The excitation and emission wavelengths are 400 and 490 nm, respectively.

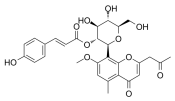


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

7-O-Methylaloeresin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2214

7-O-Methylaloeresin A is 5-methylchromone glycoside isolated from Commiphora socotrana (Burseraceae).

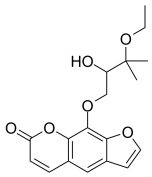


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyloxy)psoralen

Cat. No.: HY-N9538

8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyloxy)psoralen is a coumarin that can be found in Heracleum pyrenaicum Lam.

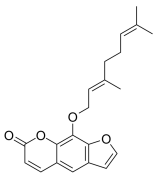


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Geranyloxypsoralen

Cat. No.: HY-N2262

8-Geranyloxypsoralen is a furanocoumarin isolated from grapefruit, acts as a potent inhibitor of **P450 3A4 (CYP3A4)** with an IC_{50} of 3.93 μM.

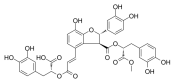


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

9''-Methyl salvianolate B

Cat. No.: HY-N2397

9''-Methyl salvianolate B is a phenolic compound isolated from Radix Salvia miltiorrhizae.



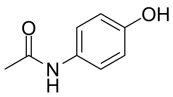
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetaminophen

(Paracetamol; 4-Acetamidophenol; 4'-Hydroxyacetanilide)

Cat. No.: HY-66005

Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25.8 μM; is a widely used antipyretic and analgesic agent. Acetaminophen is a potent **hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2)** inhibitor.



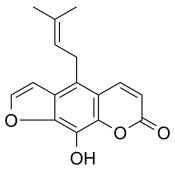
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Alloimperatorin

(Prangenidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2623

Alloimperatorin (Prangenidin), a coumarin compound, is extracted from Angelica dahurica. Alloimperatorin (Prangenidin) has antitumor activity.

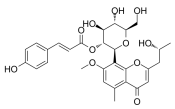


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Aloeresin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2215

Aloeresin D is a chromone glycoside isolated from Aloe vera, inhibits β-Secretase (**BACE1**) activity, with an IC_{50} of 39 μM.



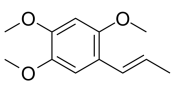
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

alpha-Asarone

(α-Asarone; trans-Asarone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0700

alpha-Asarone (α-Asarone) is one of the main psychoactive compounds, and possesses an antidepressant-like activity in mice.



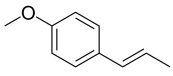
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Anethole

(Anise camphor; p-Propenylanisole; Isoestragole)

Cat. No.: HY-B0900

Anethole is a type of aromatic compound that occurs widely in nature, widely used as a flavoring substance.



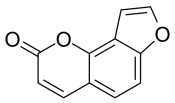
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Angelicin

(Isopsoralen)

Cat. No.: HY-N0763

Angelicin, a furocoumarin naturally occurring tricyclic aromatic compound, structurally related to psoralens, is reported to have anti-cancer, antiviral, anti-inflammatory activity.

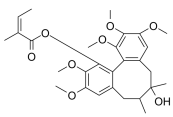


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Angeloylgomisin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2209

Angeloylgomisin H, as a major lignin extract of Schisandra rubriflora, has the potential to improve insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by activating **PPAR-γ**.

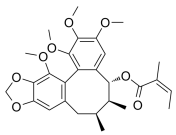


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Angeloylgomisin O

Cat. No.: HY-N2271

Angeloylgomisin O, a lignin extract of Schisandra rubriflora. Anti-inflammatory properties.

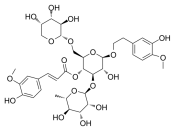


Purity: 97.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angoroside C

Cat. No.: HY-N0062

Angoroside C, a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Radix Scrophulariae, has beneficial effects against ventricular remodeling.



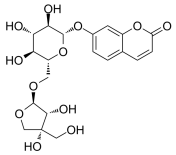
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Apiosylskimmin

(Adicardin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2356

Apiosylskimmin (Adicardin), a coumarin isolated from **Hydrangea macrophylla**, has anti-chronic renal failure activity .



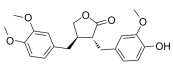
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arctigenin

((-)-Arctigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0035

Arctigenin ((-)-Arctigenin), a biologically active lignan, can be used as an antitumor agent. Arctigenin exhibits potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiviral (**influenza A virus**) activities.



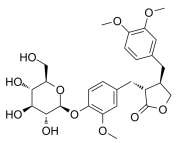
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arctiin

(Arctii; NSC 315527; Arctigenin-4-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0034

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.

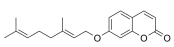


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Auraptene

Cat. No.: HY-N2388

Auraptene is the most abundant naturally occurring geranyloxycoumarin. Auraptene decreases the secretion of matrix metalloproteinase 2 (**MMP-2**) as well as key inflammatory mediators, including IL-6, IL-8, and chemokine (C-C motif) ligand-5(CCL5).

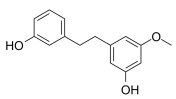


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Batatasin III

Cat. No.: HY-122965

Batatasin III, a stilbenoid, inhibits cancer migration and invasion by suppressing epithelial to **mesenchymal transition (EMT)** and **FAK-AKT** signals. Batatasin III has anti-cancer activities.

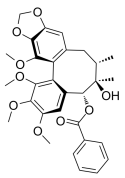


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoylgomisin P

Cat. No.: HY-N2988A

Benzoylgomisin P is an anti-inflammatory agent.



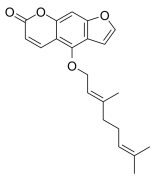
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bergamottin

(5-Geranoxypsoralen; Bergamotine; Bergaptin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2194

Bergamottin is a potent and competitive **CYP1A1** inhibitor with a K_i of 10.703 nM.

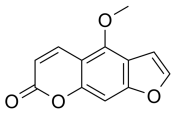


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bergapten

(5-Methoxypsoralen) Cat. No.: HY-N0370

Bergapten is a natural anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor agent. Bergapten is inhibitory towards mouse and human **CYP** isoforms.

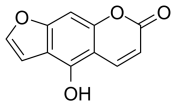


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Bergaptol

(5-Hydroxypsoralen; 4-Hydroxybergapten) Cat. No.: HY-76316

Bergaptol is a hydroxylated psoralen that acts as a potent inhibitors of debenzylation activity of CYP3A4 enzyme with an IC50 value of 24.92 uM. Recent studies suggest that it may have antiproliferative and anticancer properties.

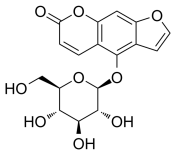


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Bergaptol O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9322

Bergaptol O-β-D-glucopyranoside possesses anti-gastric ulcer and anti-cancer effect.

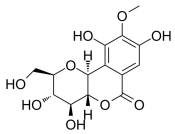


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bergenin

(Cuscutin) Cat. No.: HY-N0017

Bergenin is a cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activities such as hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antitumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.

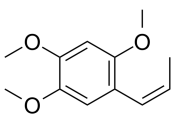


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Beta-asarone

Cat. No.: HY-N1501

Beta-asarone is a major ingredient of Acorus tatarinowii Schott, penetrates blood brain barrier, with the properties of immunosuppression, central nervous system inhibition, sedation, and hypothermy. Beta-asarone protects against Parkinson's disease.

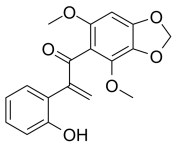


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Biliatresone

Cat. No.: HY-119412

Biliatresone is a natural toxin isolated from Dysphania glomulifera and D. littoralis. Biliatresone, a 1,2-diaryl-2-propenone class of isoflavonoid, produces extrahepatic biliary atresia in a zebrafish model.

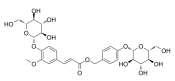


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bletilloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8177

Bletilloside A is a natural glucoside that could be found in the tubers of Bletilla striata.

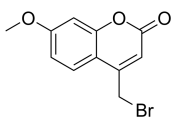


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Br-Mmc

(4-Bromomethyl-7-methoxycoumarin) Cat. No.: HY-D0036

Br-Mmc (4-Bromomethyl-7-methoxycoumarin) is often used as fluorescent label for the determination of compounds possessing a carboxylic group. Br-Mmc is used for the determination fatty acids by TLC or HPLC.

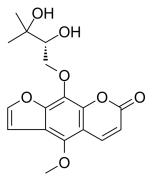


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N6022

Byakangelicin, one of the active compounds found in the roots of Angelica gigas, can serve as a modulator to improve brain accumulation of diverse active compounds (Umb, Cur, and Dox) and enhance therapeutic effects.

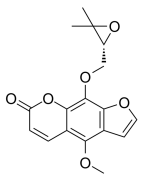


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Byakangelicol

Cat. No.: HY-N0074

Byakangelicol, isolated from Angelica dahurica, inhibits interleukin-1beta (IL-1beta) -induced prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) release in A549 cells mediated by suppression of **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** expression and the activity of COX-2 enzyme.

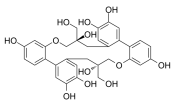


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Caesappanin C

Cat. No.: HY-N4299

Caesappanin C, a biphenyl dimer from the ethanolic extract of the heartwood of Indonesian Caesalpinia sappan L., shows strong proliferation stimulating activity against the primary osteoblastic cells in vitro. Caesappanin C has the potential to stimulate bone formation and regeneration.

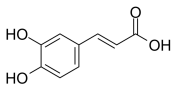


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Caffeic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0172

Caffeic acid is an inhibitor of both **TRPV1** ion channel and **5-Lipoxygenase** (**5-LO**).

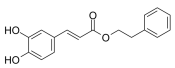


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0274

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a **NF-κB** inhibitor.



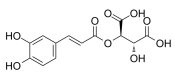
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg

Caftaric acid

(trans-Caftaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0321

Caftaric acid is a natural product.

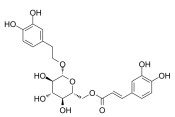


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calceolarioside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0539

Calceolarioside B is a natural product isolated from Stauntonia hexaphylla leaves. Calceolarioside B exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **rat lens aldose reductase (RLAR)** with an IC_{50} of 23.99 μM.

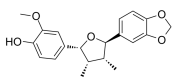


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Chicanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2270

Chicanine is a lignan compound of Schisandra chinesis, inhibits LPS-induced phosphorylation of **p38 MAPK**, **ERK 1/2** and **IκB-α**, with anti-inflammatory activity.



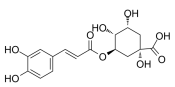
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chlorogenic acid

(3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)

Cat. No.: HY-N0055

Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.



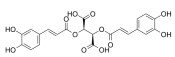
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cichoric Acid

(Cichoric acid; Dicaffeoyltartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0457

Cichoric Acid, a natural product, is reported to be antioxidative.

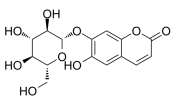


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cichoriin

Cat. No.: HY-N8599

Cichoriin is an active compounds against **SARS-CoV-2**, and may be a potential candidate in treating severe COVID-19.

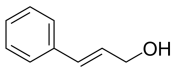


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinnamyl Alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0078

Cinnamyl Alcohol is an active component from chestnut flower, inhibits increased **PPARγ** expression, with anti-obesity activity.

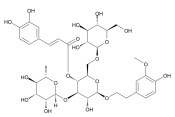


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cistanoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0023

Cistanoside A is a phenylethanoid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, reduces NO accumulation, but shows no effect on iNOS mRNA, iNOS protein levels or iNOS activity. Anti-inflammatory effect.

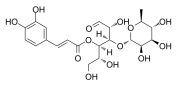


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cistanoside F

Cat. No.: HY-N4220

Cistanoside F is a phenylethanoid glycosid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, with antioxidative effect.



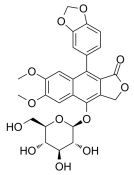
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cleistanthin B

(Diphyllin O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9351

Cleistanthin B (Diphyllin O-glucoside) is an orally active arylnaphthalene lignan lactone glycoside. Cleistanthin B exhibits anti-SARS-CoV-2 effects in Vero cells, with EC_{50} of 6.51 μM. Cleistanthin B also exhibits antitumor, diuretic and antihypertensive effects in vivo.

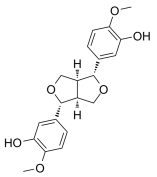


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemaphenol A

Cat. No.: HY-N5104

Clemaphenol A is a chemical constituent of the flower of Fritillaria pallidiflora.

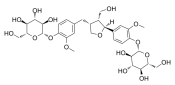


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemastanin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6025

Clemastanin B, a lignin, has potent **anti-influenza** activities by inhibiting the virus multiplication, prophylaxis and blocking the virus attachment. Clemastanin B targets viral endocytosis, uncoating or ribonucleoprotein (RNP) export from the nucleus.

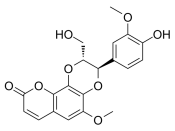


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cleomiscosin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3595

Cleomiscosin A is a coumarino-lignoid from branch of Macaranga adenantha. Cleomiscosin A is active against **TNF-alpha** secretion of the mouse peritoneal macrophages.

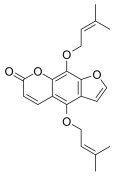


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cnidicin

Cat. No.: HY-N4207

Cnidicin, a coumarin, inhibits the degranulation of mast cell and the nitric oxide (NO) generation in RAW 264.7 cells.



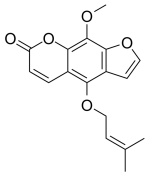
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cnidilin

(Knidilin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2272

Cnidilin (Knidilin) is isolated from the root of Angelica dahurica.

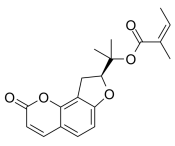


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Columbianadin

Cat. No.: HY-N0362

Columbianadin, a natural coumarin from, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.



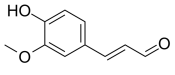
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Coniferaldehyde

(Ferulaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-N2535

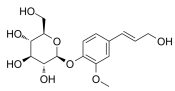
Coniferaldehyde (Ferulaldehyde) is an effective inducer of **heme oxygenase-1** (**HO-1**). Coniferaldehyde exerts anti-inflammatory properties in response to LPS.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coniferin
(Laricin) Cat. No.: HY-N3617

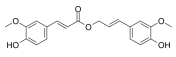
Coniferin (Laricin) is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.



Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coniferyl ferulate
Cat. No.: HY-N1916

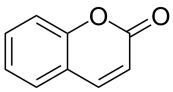
Coniferyl ferulate, a strong inhibitor of **glutathione S-transferase** (**GST**), reverses multidrug resistance and downregulates P-glycoprotein. Coniferyl ferulate shows strong inhibition of human placental GST with an IC_{50} of 0.3μM.



Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Coumarin
Cat. No.: HY-N0709

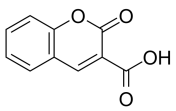
Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in Radix Glehniae, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antivirus activities.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Coumarin-3-carboxylic Acid
(2-Oxochromene-3-carboxylic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W027968

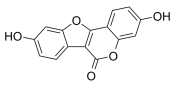
Coumarin-3-carboxylic acid (2-Oxochromene-3-carboxylic acid) is an important initial compound for the synthesis of coumarins which are well known natural products for their diverse biological activities.



Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Coumestrol
Cat. No.: HY-N2335

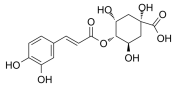
Coumestrol, a phytoestrogen present in soybean products, exhibits activities against cancers, neurological disorders, and autoimmune diseases. It suppresses proliferation of ES2 cells with an IC_{50} of 50 μM.



Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cryptochlorogenic acid
(4-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0787

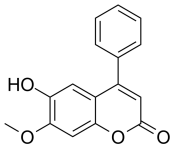
Cryptochlorogenic acid is a natural product.



Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dalbergin
Cat. No.: HY-N8347

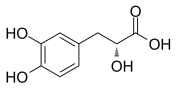
Dalbergin is a composition of the extract from the Dalbergia Sissoo Linn. knot wood. Dalbergin demonstrats notable antioxidant ability.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Danshensu
(Dan shen suan A; Salvianic acid A) Cat. No.: HY-N1913

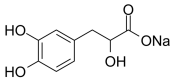
Danshensu, an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating **Nrf2** signaling pathway.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Danshensu sodium salt
(Sodium Danshensu; (±)-DanShenSu sodium sal) Cat. No.: HY-N0106

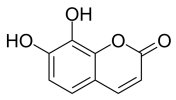
Danshensu (sodium salt) is odium salt of danshensu from the widely used Chinese herb Danshen. It can inhibited phenylephrine- and CaCl2-induced vasoconstriction in Ca2+-free medium. In vitro: Sodium danshensu showed a biphasic effects on vessel tension.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Daphnetin
(7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin) Cat. No.: HY-N0281

Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus Daphne, is a **protein kinase** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}s** of 7.67 μM, 9.33 μM and 25.01 μM for EGFR, PKA and PKC in vitro, respectively.

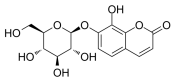


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Daphnin

Cat. No.: HY-N7252

Daphnin is one of the major coumarin bioactive components with antibacterial activity. Daphnin is isolated from the whole herb of Daphne odora (Thunb.), which is a folk medicine in China for the relief of fever.



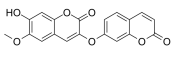
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Daphnoretin

(Dephnoretin; Thymelol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0699

Daphnoretin (Dephnoretin), isolated from Wikstroemia indica, possesses antiviral activity. Daphnoretin likes PMA, may direct activation of protein kinase C which in turn activated NADPH oxidase and elicited respiratory burst.

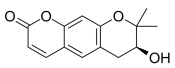


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Decursinol

Cat. No.: HY-N4109

Decursinol, isolated from the roots of Angelica gigas, possesses antinociceptive effect with orally bioavailability. Decursinol possesses anti-tumor and anti-metastasis activity.

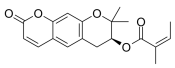


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Decursinol angelate

Cat. No.: HY-N4322

Decursinol angelate, a cytotoxic and **protein kinase C (PKC)** activating agent from the root of Angelica gigas, possesses anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities.

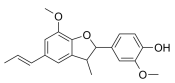


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrodiisoeugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0589

Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS- stimulated **NF-κB** activation and cyclooxygenase (**COX**)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.

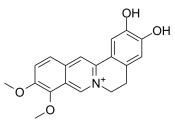


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Demethyleneberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0592

Demethyleneberberine is a natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant. Demethyleneberberine alleviates mice colitis and inhibits the inflammatory responses by inhibiting **NF-κB** pathway and regulating the balance of Th cells.



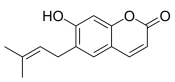
Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Demethylsuberosin

(7-Demethylsuberosin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2488

Demethylsuberosin (7-Demethylsuberosin) is a coumarin compound isolated from Angelica gigas Nakai, and has anti-inflammatory activity.



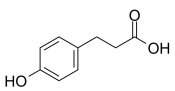
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Desaminotyrosine

(3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015346

Desaminotyrosine is a microbially associated metabolite protecting from **influenza** through augmentation of **type I interferon** signaling.

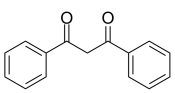


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dibenzoylmethane

Cat. No.: HY-W009731

Dibenzoylmethane, a minor ingredient in licorice, activates **Nrf2** and prevents various cancers and oxidative damage. Dibenzoylmethane, an analog of curcumin, results in dissociation from Keap1 and nuclear translocation of Nrf2.



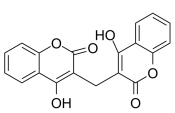
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dicoumarol

(Dicumarol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0645

Dicoumarol is an inhibitor of both **NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1** (**NQO1**) and **PDK1** with IC_{50}s of 0.37 and 19.42 μM, respectively.

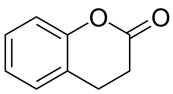


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dihydrocoumarin

(Hydrocoumarin; Chroman-2-one) Cat. No.: HY-N1926

Dihydrocoumarin is a compound found in Melilotus officinalis. Dihydrocoumarin is a **yeast Sir2p** inhibitor. Dihydrocoumarin also inhibits **human SIRT1** and **SIRT2** with IC_{50}s of 208 μM and 295 μM, respectively.

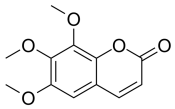


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dimethylfraxetin

(6,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin; Fraxetin dimethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N0085

Dimethylfraxetin is a **Carbonic anhydrase** inhibitor, with a K_i value of 0.0097 μM.

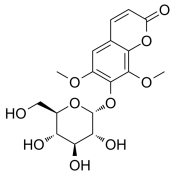


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Eleutheroside B1

Cat. No.: HY-135646

Eleutheroside B1, a coumarin compound, has a wide spectrum of anti-human **influenza virus** efficacy, with an IC_{50} value of 64-125 μg/ml. Eleutheroside B1 mediates its anti-influenza activity through POLR2A and N-glycosylation.

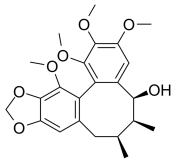


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epigomisin O

Cat. No.: HY-N2222

Epigomisin O is isolate from the fruits of Schisandra plants.

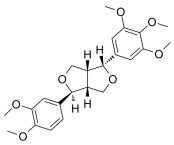


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimagnolin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5107

Epimagnolin A, a furfuran lignan, shows mild antiplasmodial activities (IC_{50}=5.7 μg/mL) without noticeable toxicity on mammalian normal cells.

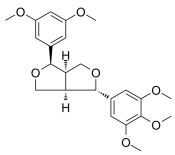


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimagnolin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6261

Epimagnolin B is a bisepoxylignan isolated from Magnolia fargesii, with anti-inflammatory activity and antiallergic effects. Epimagnolin B inhibits NO production in LPS-activated microglia. Epimagnolin B exhibited antiallergic effects.

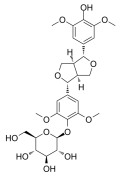


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Episyringaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glncopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2182

Episyringaresinol 4'-O-β-D-glncopyranoside (compound 22), isolated from Alhagi sparsifolia Shap, is a natural potential neuroinflammatory inhibitor.

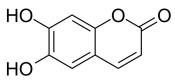


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Esculetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0284

Esculetin is an active ingredient extracted mainly from the bark of Fraxinus rhynchophylla. Esculetin inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-induced airway smooth muscle cells (ASMCs) phenotype switching through inhibition of **PI3K/Akt** pathway.

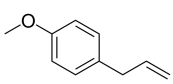


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Estragole

(4-Allylanisole) Cat. No.: HY-N5060

Estragole (4-Allylanisole), a relatively nontoxic volatile terpenoid ether, is a major component of the essential oil of many plants. Estragole dose-dependently blocks nerve excitability. Estragole displays anti-toxoplasma activity.

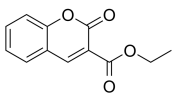


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate

(Ethyl 2-oxo-2H-chromene-3-carboxylate) Cat. No.: HY-W014081

Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate is a coumarin derivative. Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate can be used as a pseudo-template to give a molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) that has a fairly specific recognition capability for aflatoxins.

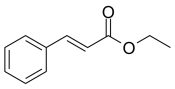


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethyl cinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0121

Ethyl cinnamate is a fragrance ingredient used in many fragrance compounds. Ethyl cinnamate is a food flavor and additive for cosmetic products. Ethyl cinnamate is also an excellent clearing reagent for mammalian tissues.

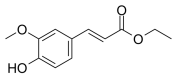


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N0061

Ethyl ferulate, a naturally lipophilic derivative of ferulic acid originally derived from giant fennel (F. communis), induces heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) and protects rat neurons against oxidative stress.



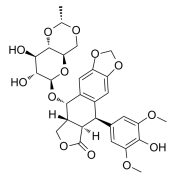
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Etoposide

(VP-16; VP-16-213)

Cat. No.: HY-13629

Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits **topoisomerase II**, thus stopping DNA replication. Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



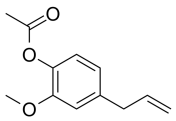
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol acetate

(Eugenyl acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-W014612

Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate), a major phytochemical constituent of the essential oil exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant, and anti-virulence activities.

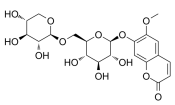


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Fabiatrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2285

Fabiatrin is a natural product isolated from Przewalskia tangutica.

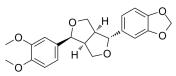


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fargesin

Cat. No.: HY-N0719

Fargesin is a bioactive neolignan isolated from magnolia plants, with antihypertensive and anti-inflammatory effects.



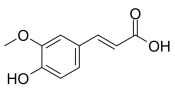
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ferulic acid

(Coniferic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060

Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (**FGFR1**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for **FGFR1** and **FGFR2**, respectively.



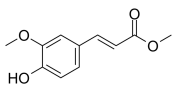
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ferulic acid methyl ester

(Methyl ferulate)

Cat. No.: HY-W018643

Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl ferulate) is a derivative of ferulic acid, isolated from Stemona tuberosa, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.



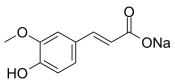
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ferulic acid sodium

(Coniferic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0060A

Ferulic acid sodium is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (**FGFR1**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for **FGFR1** and **FGFR2**, respectively.

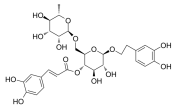


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Forsythiaside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0028

Forsythiaside A, a phenylethanoside product isolated from air-dried fruits of Forsythia suspense, has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

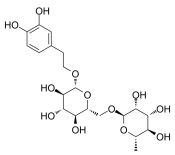


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Forsythoside E

Cat. No.: HY-N2173

Forsythoside E is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the fruits of forsythia suspense (thunb.) vahl.

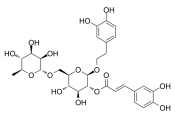


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Forsythoside H

Cat. No.: HY-N5043

Forsythoside H, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

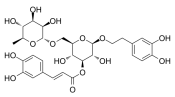


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Forsythoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N5042

Forsythoside I, a caffeoyl phenylethanoid glycoside (CPG) isolated from the fruits of Forsythia suspense (Thunb.) Vahl, may possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

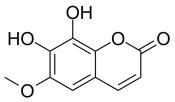


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fraxetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0580

Fraxetin is isolated from Cortex Fraxini. Fraxetin has antitumor, anti-oxidation effects and anti-inflammory effects. Fraxetin induces **apoptosis**.

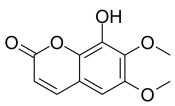


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Fraxidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3907

Fraxidin is a class of coumarin isolated from the roots of Jatropha podagrica, exhibits antibacterial activity against **Bacillus subtilis** with an inhibition zone of 12 mm at a concentration of 20 μg/disk.

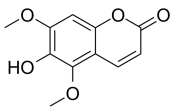


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fraxinol

Cat. No.: HY-N2372

Fraxinol is isolated from Lobelia chinensis.

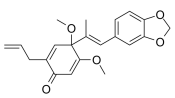


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Futoquinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3915

Futoquinol is a neolignan isolated from the dried aerial parts of Piper kadsura (Piperaceae). Futoquinol potently inhibits NO production in microglia cells. Futoquinol has anti-neuroinflammatory activities.

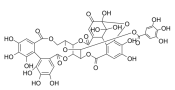


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geraniin

Cat. No.: HY-N0472

Geraniin is a **TNF-α** releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an IC_{50} of 43 μM.

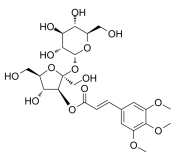


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glomeratose A

Cat. No.: HY-N2498

Glomeratose A is a **lactate dehydrogenase** inhibitor, isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.

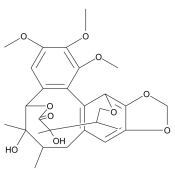


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Gomisin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2413

Gomisin D, a lignan compound isolated from Fructus Schisandra, is a potential antidiabetic and anti-Alzheimer's agent. Gomisin D inhibits **UDP-Glucuronosyltransferases** activity and scavenges ABTS(+) radicals.

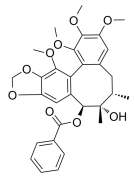


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gomisin G

Cat. No.: HY-N0858

Gomisin G is an ethanolic extract of the stems of Kadsura interior; exhibits potent anti-HIV activity with EC50 and therapeutic index (TI) values of 0.006 microgram/mL and 300, respectively.

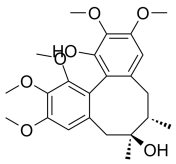


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gomisin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2246

Gomisin H is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruits of Schizandra chinensis BAILL.

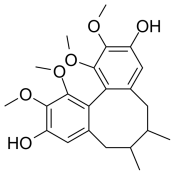


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin J

Cat. No.: HY-N0385

Gomisin J is a small molecular weight lignan found in Schisandra chinensis and has been demonstrated to have vasodilatory activity.



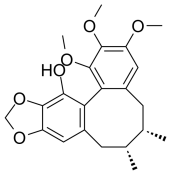
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gomisin M2

((+)-Gomisin M2)

Cat. No.: HY-N3963

Gomisin M2 ((+)-Gomisin M2) is a lignan isolated from the fruits of Schisandra rubriflora with anti-**HIV** activity (EC_{50} of 2.4 μM). Gomisin M2 exhibits anti-cancer and anti-allergic activities and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.

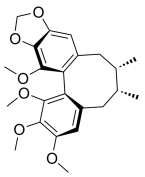


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin N

Cat. No.: HY-N6866

Gomisin N, isolated from Schisandra chinensis, produces beneficial sedative and hypnotic bioactivity. Gomisin N has the potential for use in the treatment of allergy.

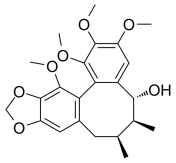


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gomisin O

Cat. No.: HY-N2235

Gomisin O is isolated from the fruits of Schizandra chinensis.

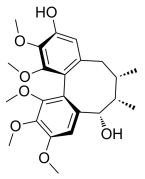


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin S

Cat. No.: HY-N8158

Gomisin S is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan.

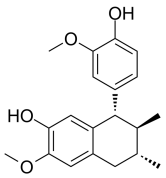


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guaiacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2247

Guaiacin is a arylnaphthalene type lignin isolated from the barks of Machilus thunbergii SIEB. et ZUCC (Lauraceae). Guaiacin significantly increases alkaline phosphatase activity and osteoblast differentiation.

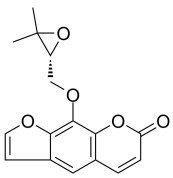


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heraclenin

Cat. No.: HY-N4053

Heraclenin, a natural furanocoumarin, significantly inhibits T cell receptor-mediated proliferation in human primary T cells in a concentration-dependent manner by targeting nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT).



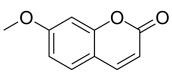
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Herniarin

(7-Methoxycoumarin; Methyl umbelliferyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N1366

Herniarin is a natural coumarin occurs in some flowering plants, with antitumor effect.

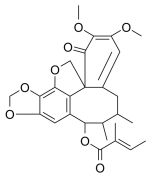


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Heteroclitin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2077

Heteroclitin D is a lignin from Kadsura medicinal plants with anti-liqid peroxidation. Heteroclitin D inhibits L-type **calcium channels**.



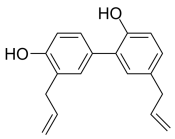
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Honokiol

(NSC 293100)

Cat. No.: HY-N0003

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 **Akt**.

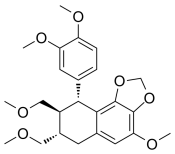


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Hypophyllanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N4108

Hypophyllanthin is a major lignan in Phyllanthus spp, with strong anti-inflammatory activity. Hypophyllanthin directly inhibits **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** activity and did not interfere with multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2) activity.



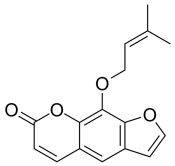
Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imperatorin

(Ammidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0285

Imperatorin is an effective of **NO synthesis** inhibitor (IC_{50}=9.2 μmol), which also is a **BChE** inhibitor (IC_{50}=31.4 μmol). Imperatorin is a weak agonist of **TRPV1** with EC_{50} of 12.6±3.2 μM.

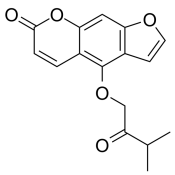


Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Iso-oxypeucedanin

Cat. No.: HY-N9364

Iso-oxypeucedanin is a coumarin found in Angelica dahurica.



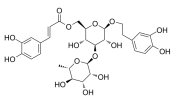
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoacteoside

(Isoverbascoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0022

Isoacteoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 μM, compared with those of aminoguanidine (IC50=1,056 μM) and quercetin (IC50=28.4 μM) as positive controls.

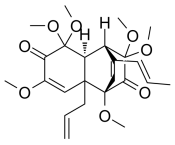


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoasatone A

Cat. No.: HY-N6994

Isoasatone A is a natural product isolated from the plant Heterotropa takaoi M., with anti-insect activity. Isoasatone A againsts S. litura by acting on cytochrome P450 monoxygenases and glutathione transferases.

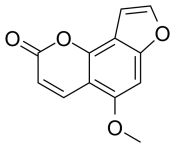


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isobergapten

Cat. No.: HY-N0764

Isobergapten is an allelopathic inhibitor isolated from seeds of Hevacleum laciniatum.



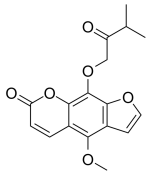
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isobyakangelicol

(Anhydrobyakangelicin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9532

Isobyakangelicol is a coumarin that can be found in the roots of Angelica dahurica. Isobyakangelicol inhibits the growth of HeLa and HepG2 cells, with IC_{50}s of 70.04 μM and 17.97 μM.



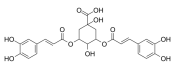
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isochlorogenic acid A

(3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 3,5-CQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0056

Isochlorogenic acid A (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid) is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities .



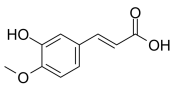
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isoferulic acid

(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0761

Isoferulic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid) is a cinnamic acid derivative that has antidiabetic activity. Isoferulic acid binds to and activates α1-adrenergic receptors (IC_{50}=1.4 μM) to enhance secretion of β-endorphin (EC_{50}=52.2 nM) and increase glucose use.

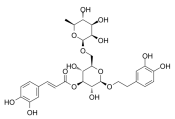


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isoforsythiaside

Cat. No.: HY-N2594

Isoforsythiaside is an antioxidant and antibacterial phenylethanoid glycoside with MICs of 40.83, 40.83, and 81.66 μg/mL for Escherichia coli(E. coli), Pseudomonas aeruginosa(PAO), and Staphylococcus aureus (SA), respectively.

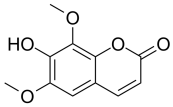


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isofraxidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0774

Isofraxidin, a coumarin component from Acanthopanax senticosus, inhibits **MMP-7** expression and cell invasion of human hepatoma cells. Isofraxidin inhibits the phosphorylation of **ERK1/2** in hepatoma cells.

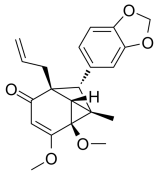


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isofutoquinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8212

Isofutoquinol A is a neolignan that can be found in Piper futokadzura.

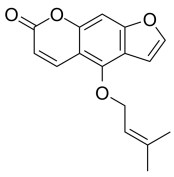


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoimperatorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0286

Isoimperatorin is a methanolic extract of the roots of Angelica dahurica shows significant inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) with the **IC_{50}** of 74.6 μM.

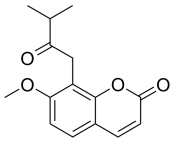


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isomerazin

Cat. No.: HY-N3468

Isomerazin is a coumarin isolated from Poncirus trifoliate Raf., and shows cholinesterase inhibition.

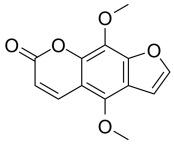


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isopimpinellin

Cat. No.: HY-N0769

Isopimpinellin, an orally active compound isolated from the roots of Pimpinella saxifrage. Isopimpinellin blocks DNA adduct formation and skin tumor initiation by 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. Isopimpinellin possesses anti-leishmania effect.

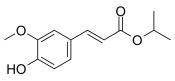


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isopropyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N4203

Isopropyl ferulate, isolated from Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii (Qianghuo), is used in the reduction of pharmaceuticals, preparation of antifungal agents, cosmetics and as antioxidant agent and so forth.

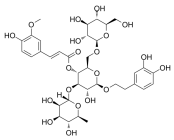


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Jionoside A1

Cat. No.: HY-N5045

Jionoside A1 isolated from Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata displays dose dependent immune-enhancement activity and possesses moderate protective activities on H_2O_2-treated SH-SY5Y cells.

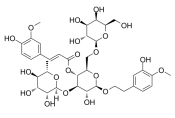


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jionoside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N2218

Jionoside B1 is a phenylpropanoid isolated from herbs of Eriophyton wallichii.

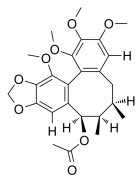


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kadsurin

Cat. No.: HY-121271

Kadsurin, a natural compound from the stems of Kadsura heteroclita (Schizandraceae), results in significant decreases of CCL_4- induced lipid-peroxidation products, such as thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBA-RS), conjugated dienes and fluorescent products in...

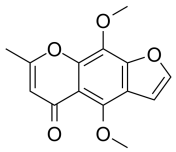


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Khellin

Cat. No.: HY-B1394

Khellin is a furochromone that can be isolated from Ammi visnuga L.. Khellin is an **EGFR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.15 μM. Khelline has anti-proliferative activity in vitro. Khellin has antispasmodic and coronary vasodilator effects.



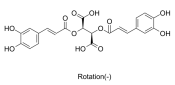
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Chicoric Acid

((-)-Chicoric acid; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0457A

L-Chicoric Acid ((-)-Chicoric acid) is a dicaffeoyltartaric acid and a potent, selective and reversible **HIV-1 integrase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of ~100 nM. L-Chicoric Acid inhibits **HIV-1** replication in tissue culture.



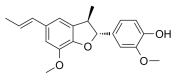
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Licarin A

((+)-Licarin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N2252

Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC_{50}=12.6 μM) in dinitrophenyl-human serum albumin (DNP-HSA)-stimulated RBL-2H3 cells. Anti-allergic effects. Licarin A reduces **TNF-α** and **PGD2** production, and **COX-2** expression.



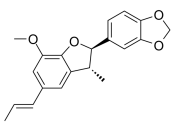
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licarin B

((-)-Licarin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0479

Licarin B, a nitric oxide production inhibitor extracted from the component of the seeds of Myristica fragrans, improves insulin sensitivity via **PPARγ** and activation of GLUT4 in the IRS-1/PI3K/AKT pathway.

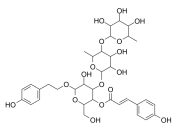


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ligupurpuroside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2088

Ligupurpuroside B is a glycoside isolated from Ligustrum robustum, with antioxidant activity.

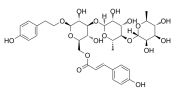


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligupurpuroside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2089

Ligupurpuroside C is a natural phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Kudingcha.



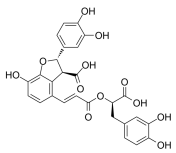
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lithospermic acid

((+)-Lithospermic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0823

Lithospermic acid ((+)-Lithospermic acid) is a plant-derived polycyclic phenolic carboxylic acid isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza, and has the anti-oxidative and hepatoprotective activity on carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4)-induced acute liver damage in vitro and in vivo.



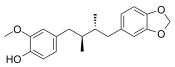
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Macelignan

((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan)

Cat. No.: HY-N0064

Macelignan ((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan) is an orally active **lignan** isolated from Myristica fragrans. Macelignan possesses many pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetes, and neuroprotective activities.

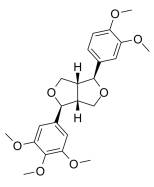


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magnolin

Cat. No.: HY-N1374

Magnolin, a major component of Magnolia flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of **ERK1** and **ERK2** with IC_{50}s of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.

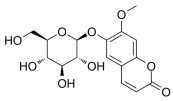


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Magnolioside

Cat. No.: HY-N7034

Magnolioside, isolated from Angelica gigas Nakai (Umbelliferae), exhibits significant neuroprotective activities against glutamate-induced toxicity.

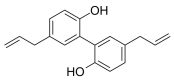


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magnolol

Cat. No.: HY-N0163

Magnolol, a natural lignan isolated from the stem bark of Magnolia officinalis, is a dual agonist of both **RXRα** and **PPARγ**, with EC_{50} values of 10.4 μM and 17.7 μM, respectively.

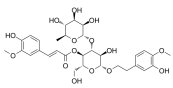


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Martynoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3316

Martynoside protects ex vivo bone marrow cells from 5-fluorouracil (5-FU)-induced cell death and inflammation response by down-regulating the TNF signaling pathway.Martynoside is a potent antiestrogen in MCF-7 cells, increasing IGFBP3 levels.

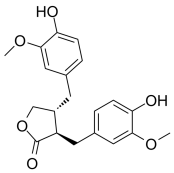


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matairesinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3312

Matairesinol confers anti-allergic effects in an allergic dermatitis mouse model. DfE-induced changes in IL-4 and IFN-γ mRNA expression in the ears of NC/Nga mice were reversed by matairesinol application.

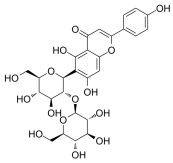


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside; Isovitexin 2''-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N5124

Meloside A (Isovitexin 2''-O-glucoside) is a phenylpropanoid isolated from barley with antioxidant activity. In barley, phenylpropanoids have been described as having protective properties against excess UV-B radiation and have been linked to resistance to pathogens.



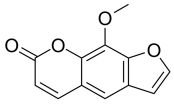
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Methoxsalen

(8-Methoxypsoralen; Xanthotoxin; 8-MOP)

Cat. No.: HY-30151

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.



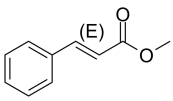
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Methyl (E)-cinnamate

(Methyl (E)-3-phenylpropenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W067056

Methyl (E)-cinnamate (EMC), a phytochemical constituent isolated from Alpinia katsumadai Hayata, is a natural flavor compound with anti-inflammatory properties. Methyl (E)-cinnamate is widely used in the food and commodity industry.

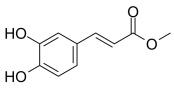


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6005

Methyl caffeate, an antimicrobial agent, shows moderate antimicrobial and prominent antimycobacterial activities.

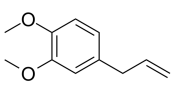


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6996

Methyl Eugenol, a phenylpropanoid chemical in leaves, fruits, stems, and/or roots, may be released when that corresponding part of a plant is damaged as a result of feeding by an herbivore. Methyl Eugenol is used for male annihilation of the oriental fruit fly.



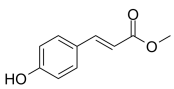
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl p-coumarate

(Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1434

Methyl p-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), an esterified derivative of p-Coumaric acid (pCA), is isolated from the flower of Trixis michuacana var longifolia. Methyl p-coumarate could inhibit the melanin formation in B16 mouse melanoma cells.

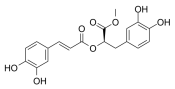


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl rosmarinate

Cat. No.: HY-N3266

Methyl rosmarinate is a noncompetitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor which is isolated from Rabdosia serra, with an IC_{50} of 0.28 mM for mushroom tyrosinase, and also inhibits **a-glucosidase**.

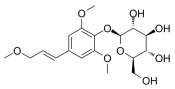


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylsyringin

Cat. No.: HY-N10120

Methylsyringin exhibits **anti-inflammatory activity** in the LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells.

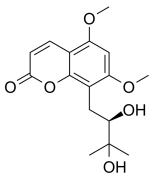


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mexoticin

Cat. No.: HY-N7689

Mexoticin is a naturally occurring coumarin that can be isolated from the leaves of Murraya omphalocarpa.

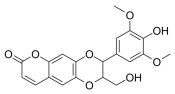


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Moluccanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6254

Moluccanin is a coumarinolignoid from Aleurites moluccana.

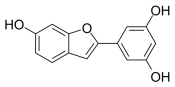


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Moracin M

Cat. No.: HY-122942

Moracin M, a phenolic component in the skin of Morus alba L., is a potent **phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 2.9, 4.5, >40, and >100 μM for PDE4D2, PDE4B2, PDE5A1, and PDE9A2, respectively. Moracin M has anti-inflammatory activity.

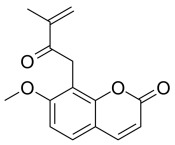


Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Murrayone

Cat. No.: HY-N2558

Murrayone, a coumarin-containing compound extracted from M. paniculata, is the most bioactive substance in this species and is a cancer metastasis chemopreventive agent based on its unique pharmacological properties.

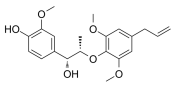


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Myrislignan

Cat. No.: HY-N0608

Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities. Myrislignan attenuates LPS-induced inflammation reaction in murine macrophage cells through inhibition of NF-kB signalling pathway activation.

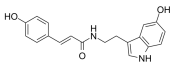


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin

Cat. No.: HY-129440

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin is a polyphenol isolated from the seeds of safflower and has antioxidative, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory properties. N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin inhibits PDGF-induced on **phosphorylation of PDGF receptor** and Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.

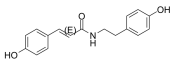


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-p-trans-Coumaroyltyramine

Cat. No.: HY-N2230

N-p-trans-Coumaroyltyramine is a cinnamoylphenethyl amide isolated from polygonum hyrcanicum, acts as an acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with an an IC_{50} of 122 μM.

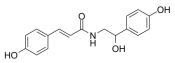


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-trans-p-coumaroyloctopamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2231

N-trans-p-coumaroyloctopamine is a phenylpropanoid amide isolated from eggplant (Solanum melongena L.).



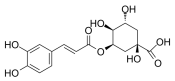
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neochlorogenic acid

(trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0722

Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses **iNOS and COX-2** protein expression.

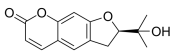


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nodakenetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2276

Nodakenetin, isolated from Angelica decursiva, possesses antioxidant anti-inflammatory activities. Nodakenetin has the potential to be an antiarthritic and nerve tonic.

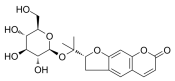


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nodakenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0825

Nodakenin is a major coumarin glucoside in the root of Peucedanum decursivum Maxim. Nodakenin inhibits acetylcholinesterase **(AChE)** activity with an IC_{50} of 84.7 μM.



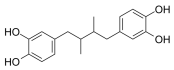
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid

(NDGA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0198

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid is a **5-lipoxygenase (5LOX)** (IC_{50}=8 μM) and tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

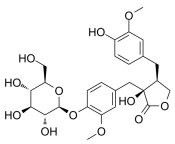


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Nortracheloside

Cat. No.: HY-N4276

Nortracheloside is a lignan isolated from Trachelospermum jasminoides (Lindl.) Lem.

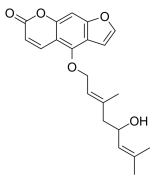


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Notopterol

Cat. No.: HY-N0564

Notopterol is a coumarin extracted from N. incisum. Notopterol induces **apoptosis** and has antipyretic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. Notopterol is used for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).



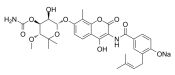
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Novobiocin Sodium

(Albamycin; Cathomycin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0425A

Novobiocin Sodium (Albamycin; Cathomycin) is an orally active **antibiotic** compound derived from Streptomyces niveus and a potent **DNA gyrase** inhibitor by binding the ATP-binding site in the ATPase subunit.



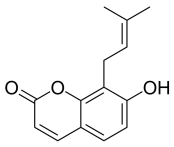
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Osthenol

(Ostenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2554

Osthenol (Ostenol), a prenylated coumarin isolated from the dried roots of Angelica pubescens, is selective, reversible, and competitive human monoamine oxidase-A **(hMAO-A)** inhibitor (K_i=0.26 μM).

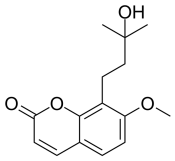


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Osthol hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N7037

Osthol hydrate is a natural product isolated from F. schottiana.



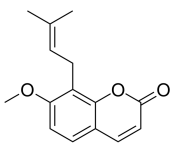
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Osthole

(Osthol; NSC 31868)

Cat. No.: HY-N0054

Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of **histamine H_1 receptor** activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of **HBV** in cells.

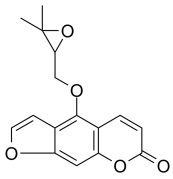


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Oxypeucedanin

Cat. No.: HY-N0747

Oxypeucedanin is a furocoumarin derivative isolated from Angelica dahurica. Oxypeucedanin is a selective open-channel blocker, inhibits the **hKv1.5 current** with an IC_{50} value of 76 nM.



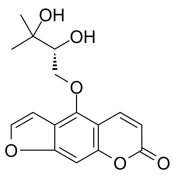
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Oxypeucedanin hydrate

((+)-Oxypeucedanin hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2622

Oxypeucedanin hydrate ((+)-Oxypeucedanin hydrate) is a natural product isolated from D. anethifolia. Prangol exhibits mild toxicity on fibroblasts and parental lymphoma cells.



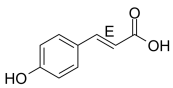
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

p-Coumaric acid

(trans-4-Hydroxycinnamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0351

p-Coumaric acid is the abundant isomer of cinnamic acid which has antitumor and anti-mutagenic activities.

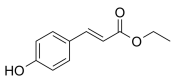


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

p-Coumaric Acid Ethyl Ester (Ethyl (E)-p-hydroxycinnamate; Ethyl trans-4-hydroxycinnamate)

Cat. No.: HY-N3103

p-Coumaric Acid Ethyl Ester is the ethyl ester of p-Coumaric acid. p-Coumaric Acid is a potential immunosuppressive agent in treating autoimmune inflammatory diseases like rheumatoid arthritis.

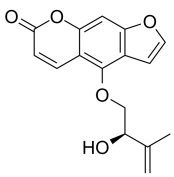


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pangelin

Cat. No.: HY-N8131

Pangelin is a coumarin that can be found in Ducrosia anethifolia. Pangelin exhibits anti-mycobacterial and anti-tumor activities.



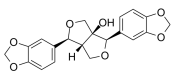
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paulownin

((+)-Paulownin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2324

Paulownin, a component of wood of Paulownia tomentosa Steud, is a constituent of medicinal plants.

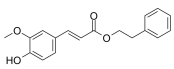


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-W009248

Phenethyl ferulate is a major constituent ofQianghuo, shows inhibitory activity against **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**) and **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-LOX**) with IC_{50} values of 4.35 μM and 5.75 μM, respectively.

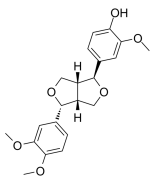


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phillygenin (Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; (+)-Phillygenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0483

Phillygenin (Phillygenol) is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation.

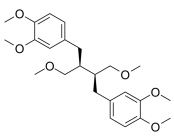


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phyllanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N4107

Phyllanthin is a major bioactive lignan component of Phyllanthus amarus. Phyllanthin exhibits high antioxidative and hepatoprotective properties.



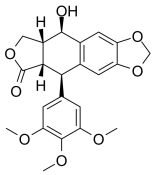
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picropodophyllin

(AXL1717; Picropodophyllin; PPP)

Cat. No.: HY-15494

Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective **insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.

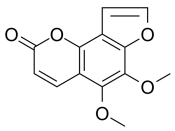


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pimpinellin

Cat. No.: HY-N0438

Pimpinellin is a constituent of Cyrtomium fortumei (J.). Pimpinellin inhibits the growth of tumor cells via the induction of tumor cell **apoptosis**.



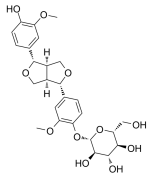
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

((+)-Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2168

Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ((+)-Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) is the major active furofuran type lignans in Fructus Forsythiae.

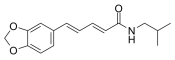


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Piperlonguminine

Cat. No.: HY-126562

Piperlonguminine is an alkaloid amide isolated from the Piper species. Piperlonguminine shows various biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antitumor, neuroprotective, anti-platelet, anti-melanogenic, antifungal and antibacterial activities.



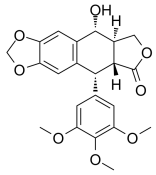
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Podofilox

(Podophyllotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-15552

Podofilox (Podophyllotoxin) is a potent inhibitor of microtubule assembly and DNA topoisomerase II.

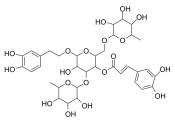


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Poliumoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0033

Poliumoside, a caffeoylated phenylpropanoid glycoside, is isolated from Brandisia hancei stems and leaves. Poliumoside is an advanced glycation end product (AGE) formation and rat lens **aldose reductase** (**RLAR**) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.69 and 8.47 μM, respectively.

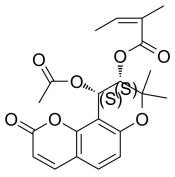


Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Praeruptorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6065

Praeruptorin A is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin A exerts anti-inflammatory effects in vitro through inhibition of **NF-κB** activation.



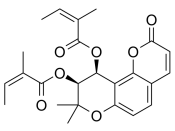
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Praeruptorin B

(Praeruptorin D)

Cat. No.: HY-N0082

Praeruptorin B is an inhibitor of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins **(SREBPs)**.

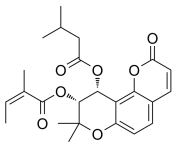


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Praeruptorin C

Cat. No.: HY-N0079

Praeruptorin C is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin C is a **calcium** antagonist with pD_2' value of 5.7.

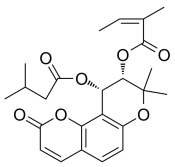


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Praeruptorin E

Cat. No.: HY-N6066

Praeruptorin E is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin C is a **calcium** antagonist with pD_2' value of 5.2.



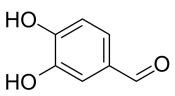
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Protocatechualdehyde

(Catechaldehyde; Protocatechuic aldehyde; Rancinamycin IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0295

Protocatechualdehyde (Catechaldehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and...



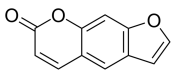
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Psoralen

(Ficusin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0053

Psoralen (Ficusin) is a coumarin isolated from the seeds of Fructus Psoraleae. Psoralen exhibits a wide range of biological properties, including anti-cancer, antioxidant, antidepressant, anticancer, antibacterial, and antiviral, et al.

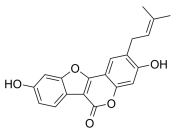


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Psoralidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0232

Psoralidin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2** and **5-LOX**, regulates ionizing radiation (IR)-induced pulmonary inflammation.Anti-cancer, anti-bacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties. Psoralidin significantly downregulates **NOTCH1** signaling.

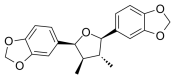


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

rel-(8R,8'R)-Dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) tetrahydro-furan

Cat. No.: HY-N2207

rel-(8R,8'R)-Dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedi oxyphenyl)tetrahydro-furan is a chemical constituent of the fruit of Myristica fragrans.

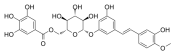


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N8129

Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate is a stilbene glucoside gallate that can be found in rhizome of Rheum undulatum<i/> L. Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate inhibits nitric oxide production in lipopolysaccharide-activated macrophages..

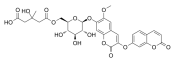


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutarensin

Cat. No.: HY-N8128

Rutarensin is a phenolic compound found in Ruta chalepensis cell culture.



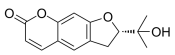
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-(+)-Marmesin

((+)-Marmesin; (S)-Marmesin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2176

S-(+)-Marmesin is a natural coumarin, exhibiting **COX-2/5-LOX** dual inhibitory activity.

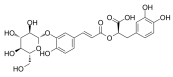


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salviaflaside

Cat. No.: HY-N3010

Salviaflaside is a main bioactive component of Spica Prunellae.

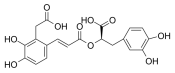


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salvianolic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N0320

Salvianolic acid D, isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza, is a potential antiplatelet activity compound.

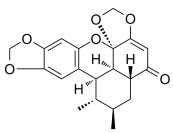


Purity: 96.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sauchinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0613

Sauchinone is a diastereomeric lignan isolated from Saururus chinensis (Saururaceae). Sauchinone inhibits LPS-inducible iNOS, TNF-α and COX-2 expression through suppression of **I-κBα** phosphorylation and **p65** nuclear translocation.



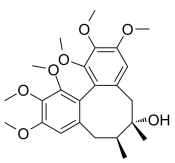
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Schisandrin

(Schizandrin; Schizandrol; Schizandrol-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0691

Schisandrin (Schizandrin), a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan, is isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis Baill. Schisandrin exhibits antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Schisandrin also can reverses memory impairment in rats.



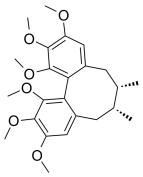
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Schisandrin A

(Schizandrin-A; Wuweizisu-A; Deoxyschizandrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0693

Schisandrin A inhibits **CYP3A** activity with an IC_{50} of 6.60 μM and K_i of 5.83 μM, respectively.



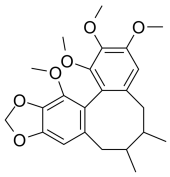
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Schisandrin B

(γ-Schisandrin; Wuweizisu B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0089

Schisandrin B (γ-Schisandrin) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



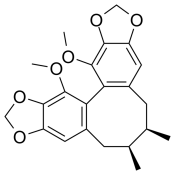
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Schisandrin C

(Schizandrin-C; Wuweizisu-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0690

Schisandrin C (Schizandrin-C) is a phytochemical **lignan** isolated from Schizandra chinensis. Schisandrin C has diverse biological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.



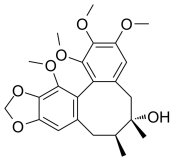
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Schisandrol B

(Gomisin-A; TJN-101; Wuweizi alcohol-B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0692

Schisandrol B (Gomisin-A) is a major active constituent of Schisandra sphenanthera with hepato-protective effects. Schisandrol B inhibits **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

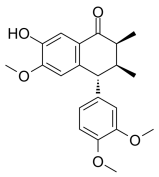


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Schisandrone

Cat. No.: HY-N2245

Schisandrone, a 4-aryltetralone lignan, is isolated from the dried fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera.



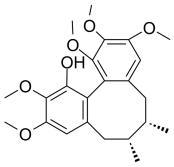
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisanhenol

(Schizanhenol; Gomisin-K3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0859

Schisanhenol is a natural compound solated from Schisandra rubriflora; UGT2B7 UDP-glucuronosyltransferases inhibitor. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Schisanhenol exhibited strong inhibition toward UGT2B7, with the residual activity to be 7.9% of control activity .



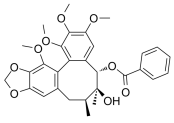
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Schisantherin A

(Gomisin-C; Schizantherin-A; Wuweizi ester-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0694

Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan. Schisantherin A inhibits **p65-NF-κB** translocation into the nucleus by IκBα degradation.



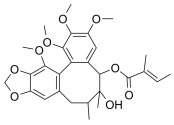
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Schisantherin B

(Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0695

Schisantherin B (Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) is a natural product.

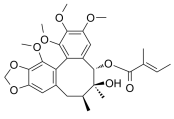


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Schisantherin C

Cat. No.: HY-123336

Schisantherin C exhibits anti-**HBV** activity with potency against HBsAg and HBeAg secretion by 59.7% and 34.7% at 50μg/mL.



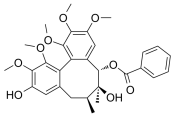
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisantherin E

(Schizantherin-E)

Cat. No.: HY-N0860

Schisantherin E is a natural compound isolated from the active fraction of the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera Rehd. et Wils.



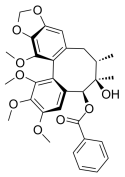
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisanwilsonin C

(Arisanschinin K)

Cat. No.: HY-N2988

Schisanwilsonin C (Arisanschinin K) shows anti-HBV activity.

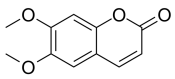


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scoparone

Cat. No.: HY-N0228

Scoparone is isolated from Artemisia capillaris, has anticoagulant, vasorelaxant antioxidant, anti-inflammatory activities.



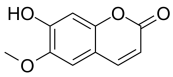
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Scopoletin

(Gelseminic acid; Chrysatropic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0342

Scopoletin is an inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**).

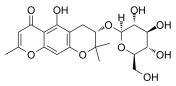


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N0398

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol is a natural compound extracted from Peucedanum japonicum Thunb, decreases levels of **μ-opioid receptor**, with analgesic effect.

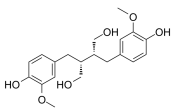


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Secoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N6071

Secoisolariciresinol is a lignan, a type of phenylpropanoids.



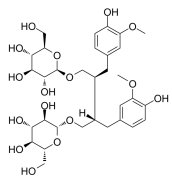
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside

((S,S)-SDG; (S,S)-LGM2605)

Cat. No.: HY-105008

Secoisolariciresinol diglucoside ((S,S)-SDG), the main lignan in wholegrain flaxseed, is known for its beneficial effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-microbial, anti-obesity, hypolipidemic, and neuroprotective effects.

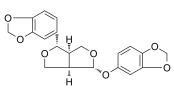


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sesamolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0809

Sesaminol, isolated from Justicia orbiculata, has antioxidative activity, Sesaminol inhibits **lipid peroxidation** and shows neuroprotection effect. Sesaminol potently inhibits **MAPK** cascades by preventing phosphorylation of **JNK**, **p38 MAPKs**, and **caspase-3** but not ERK-MAPK expression.

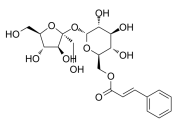


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sibirioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4223

Sibirioside A is a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Scrophulariae Radix. Sibirioside A has the potential for the treatment of diabetes.

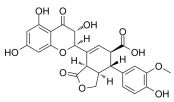


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Silyamandin

Cat. No.: HY-N8180

Silyamandin is a flavonolignan compound. Silydianin can form Silyamandin through oxidative degradation.



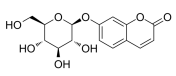
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Skimmin

(Umbelliferone glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2263

Skimmin (Umbelliferone glucoside) is a coumarin found in Hydrangea paniculata, inhibits immune complex deposition, with anti-inflammatory activity.

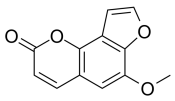


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sphondin

Cat. No.: HY-N2429

Sphondin possesses an inhibitory effect on IL-1β-induced increase in the level of **COX-2** protein and PGE_2 release in A549 cells.

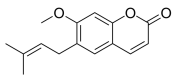


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Suberosin

Cat. No.: HY-N1196

Suberosin, isolated from Plumbago zeylanica, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activity.



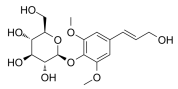
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Syringin

(Eleutheroside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0824

Syringin is a main bioactive phenolic glycoside in Acanthopanax senticosus, with anti-osteoporosis activity. Syringin prevents cardiac hypertrophy induced by pressure overload through the attenuation of autophagy.



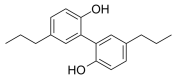
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tetrahydromagnolol

(Magnolignan)

Cat. No.: HY-116637

Tetrahydromagnolol (Magnolignan), a main metabolite of Magnolol, is a potent and selective **cannabinoid CB2 receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 170 nM and a K_i of 416 nM. Tetrahydromagnolol possesses 20-fold more selective for **CB2 receptor** than CB1 receptor.

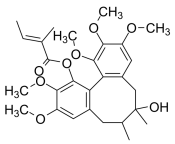


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tigloylgomisin H

Cat. No.: HY-N6802

Tigloylgomisin H is a lignan isolated from the fruits of S. chinensis, can induce quinone reductase (QR) activity in Hepa1c1c7 mouse hepatocarcinoma cells.

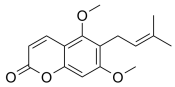


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toddaculin

Cat. No.: HY-N9359

Toddaculin is a natural coumarin that can induce differentiation and apoptosis in leukemic cells. Toddaculin suppresses excess osteoclast activity and enhances osteoblast differentiation and mineralization. Toddaculin also exhibits anti-inflammatory activity.

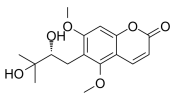


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toddalolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0518

Toddalolactone, a main component of Toddalia asiatica, inhibits the activity of recombinant **human plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1)**, with an IC_{50} value of 37.31 μM.



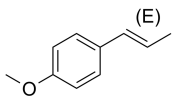
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Trans-Anethole

((E)-Anethole)

Cat. No.: HY-N0367

Trans-Anethole ((E)-Anethole), a phenylpropene derivative isolated from Pimpinella, shows estrogenic activity at lower concentrations and cytotoxic at higher concentrations in cancer cell lines.



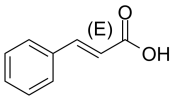
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Cinnamic acid

(trans-3-Phenylacrylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0610

trans-Cinnamic acid is a natural antimicrobial, with minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 250 μg/mL against fish pathogen A. sobria, SY-AS1.

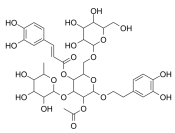


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tubuloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2155

Tubuloside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with antioxidative effect and hepatoprotective activity.

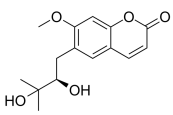


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ulopterol

(Peucedanol methyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N0080

Ulopterol is a coumarin isolated from the leaves of Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam with potent antibacterial and antifungal activities.

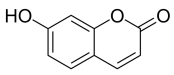


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umbelliferone

(7-Hydroxycoumarin; Hydrangin; NSC 19790) Cat. No.: HY-N0573

Umbelliferone (7-Hydroxycoumarin), a natural product of the coumarin family, is a fluorescing compound which can be used as a sunscreen agent.

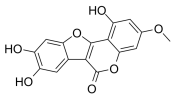


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Wedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0551

Wedelolactone, a natural product from Ecliptae herba, suppresses LPS-induced **caspase-11** expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-Lox**) (IC_{50}~2.5 μM) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.

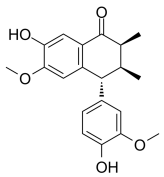


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Wulignan A1

Cat. No.: HY-N2264

Wulignan A1 is isolated from the stems of Schisandra henryi. Wulignan A1 exhibits anti-influenza virus **H1N1** and **H1N1-TR** (a Tamiflu drug resistant virus strain) activities.

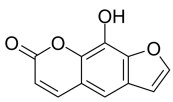


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthotoxol

(8-Hydroxypsoralen) Cat. No.: HY-30152

Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxypsoralen) is a biologically active linear furocoumarin, shows strong pharmacological activities as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, **5-HT** antagonistic, and neuroprotective effects.

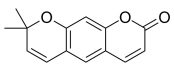


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthyletin

Cat. No.: HY-N4116

Xanthyletin is a coumarin isolated from Citrus, with anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activities. Xanthyletin also inhibits symbiotic fungus cultivated by leaf-cutting ants.

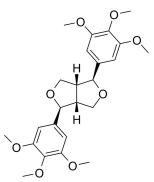


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yangambin

Cat. No.: HY-N4267

Yangambin, a furofuran lignan, is already isolated from plants such as member of the Annonaceae family, including species of the genus Rollinia: R. pickeli, R. exalbidaand R. mucosa, as well from the Magnolia biondii.

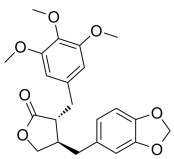


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Yatein

Cat. No.: HY-N1060

Yatein is a lignan isolated from A. chilensis, with antiproliferative activity. Yatein suppresses **herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)** replication by interruption the immediate-early gene expression.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

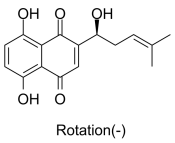
Quinones

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.

(-)-Alkannin

Cat. No.: HY-N6012

(-)-Alkannin, found in Alkanna tinctoria, is used as a food coloring. (-)-Alkannin shows anticancer activity, arrests cell cycle, and induces **apoptosis**. (-)-Alkannin improves hepatic inflammation in a Rho-kinase pathway.

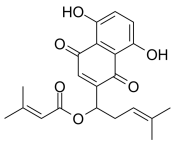


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin; (Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5112

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin) is the racemate of β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin and/or β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin.

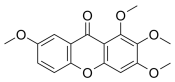


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N4293

1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone is a xanthone isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.

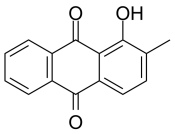


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N1625

1-Hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone exhibits antimicrobial, antioxidant, pesticidal, and anti-inflammatory activities.

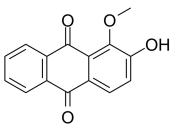


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N5125

2-Hydroxy-1-methoxyanthraquinone could be isolated from the stem bark of Morinda lucida Benth. (Rubiaceae) and possesses antibacterial activity.
.

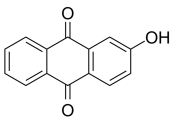


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxyanthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W012352

2-Hydroxyanthraquinone, a natural compound, possesses antitumor and immunosuppressive activity.
.

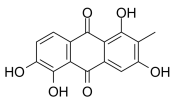


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Hydroxymorindone

Cat. No.: HY-N7894

3-Hydroxymorindone is an anthraquinone and a pigment.

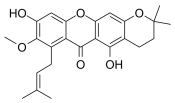


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Isomangostin

Cat. No.: HY-N6845

3-Isomangostin, extracted from Garciniamangostana.L. shell, is a potent MutT homologue 1 (**MTH1**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 52 nM. 3-Isomangostin would be an attractive chemical tool for the development of anticancer agents.

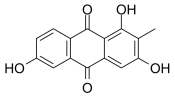


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Hydroxyrubiadin

Cat. No.: HY-N2714

6-Hydroxyrubiadin, a natural anthraquinone, may be a potential therapeutic candidate for the treatment of inflammation and inflammatory diseases.

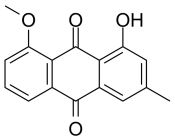


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Methyl Chrysophanol (Chrysophanol 8-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N7618

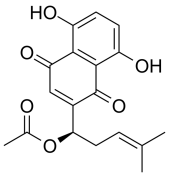
8-Methyl Chrysophanol is an anthraquinone isolated from the bark of Senna macranth.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Acetylshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2181



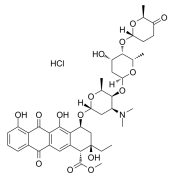
Acetylshikonin, derived from the root of Lithospermum erythrorhizon, has anti-cancer and antiinflammation activity. Acetylshikonin is a non-selective **cytochrome P450** inhibitor against all P450s (IC_{50} values range from 1.4-4.0 μM).

Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Aclacinomycin A hydrochloride

(Aclarubicin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2306A

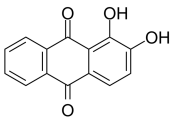


Aclacinomycin A hydrochloride (Aclarubicin hydrochloride), a fluorescent molecule and the first described non-peptidic inhibitor showing discrete specificity for the CTRL (chymotrypsin-like) activity of the **20S proteasome**.

Purity: 95.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Alizarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0563



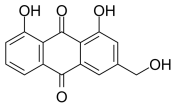
Alizarin is a natural dye extracted from the roots of madder plant and has been widely used as a pigment in textile fabrics and paintings.

Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Aloe emodin

(Rhabarberone; 3-Hydroxymethylchrysazine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0189

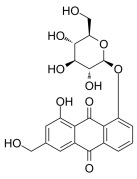


Aloe emodin is a hydroxyanthraquinone present in Aloe vera leaves, has a specific in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: aloe-emodin treatment led to the dissociation of heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) and ER α and increased ER α ubiquitination.

Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2451



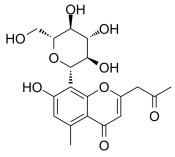
Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a compound isolated from Saussrurea lappa, is a moderate inhibitor of **human protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (hPTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 26.6 μM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloesin

(Aloeresin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2460



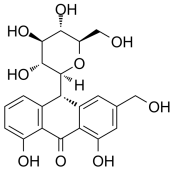
Aloesin (Aloeresin) is an active constituent of the herb aloe vera and displays anti-inflammatory activity, ultraviolet protection, and antibacterium effects. Aloesin exerts its anticancer effect through the MAPK signaling pathway.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloin

(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0123



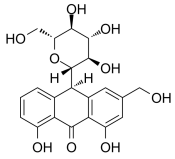
Aloin(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) is a natural antitumor anthraquinone glycoside with iron chelating and non-atherogenic activities. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Aloin significantly inhibited HUVECs proliferation, migration and tube formation in vitro.

Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aloin B

(Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0886

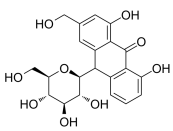


Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aloin(mixture of A&B)

Cat. No.: HY-N6013



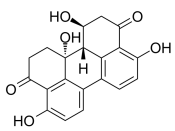
Aloin (mixture of A&B) is anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera. Aloin (mixture of A&B) has diverse biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, immunity, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antitumor activities.

Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Altertoxin I

(Dihydroalterperylenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6724



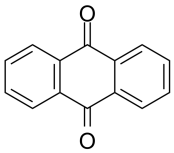
Altertoxin I (Dihydroalterperylenol) is a quinone-type mycotoxin produced by Alternaria alternata fungi, which is mutagenic and cytotoxic, and can weakly disrupts metabolic communication.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0354

Anthraquinone is used as a precursor for dye formation.

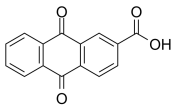


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W031757

Anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid is a major anthraquinone isolated from Brazilian taheebo, with anti-inflammatory activity and antinociceptive.

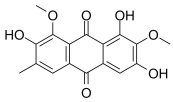


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Aurantio-obtusin

Cat. No.: HY-N0261

Aurantio-obtusin is an anthraquinone isolated from Semen Cassiae, with anti-Inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-coagulating and anti-hypertension activities.

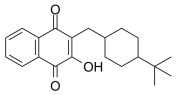


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Buparvaquone

Cat. No.: HY-17581

Buparvaquone is a hydroxynaphthoquinone antiprotozoal drug related to parvaquone and atovaquone.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Casanthranol

Cat. No.: HY-B2134

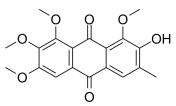
Casanthranol is a concentrated mixture of anthranol glycosides from cascara sagrada (dried bark of Rhamnus p.) and used as a laxative in constipation and various medical conditions, stimulant laxative Casanthranol encourages bowel movements by acting on the intestinal wall...

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Chrysoobtusin

Cat. No.: HY-133860

Chrysoobtusin is an anthraquinone derivative isolated from Semen Cassiae. Semen Cassiae has long been used to protect liver, brighten eyes, and relieve constipation.



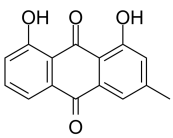
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chrysophanol

(Chrysophanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-13595

Chrysophanol (Chrysophanic acid) is a natural anthraquinone, which inhibits EGF-induced phosphorylation of **EGFR** and suppresses activation of **AKT** and **mTOR/p70S6K**.

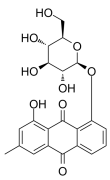


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Chrysophanol 8-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2395

Chrysophanol 8-O-glucoside, from the roots of Rumex acetosa, shows moderate **elastase** inhibition activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Coenzyme Q9

(Ubiquinone Q9; CoQ9; Ubiquinone 9)

Cat. No.: HY-101415

Coenzyme Q9 (Ubiquinone Q9), the major form of ubiquinone in rodents, is an amphipathic molecular component of the electron transport chain that functions as an endogenous antioxidant. Coenzyme Q9 attenuates the diabetes-induced decreases in antioxidant defense mechanisms.

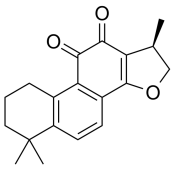
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cryptotanshinone

(Cryptotanshinon; Tanshinone c)

Cat. No.: HY-N0174

Cryptotanshinone is a natural compound extracted from the root of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge that shows antitumor activities. Cryptotanshinone inhibits **STAT3** with an IC_{50} of 4.6 μM.

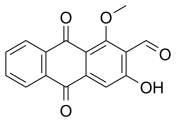


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Damnacanthal

Cat. No.: HY-108485

Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of **$p56^{lck}$ tyrosine kinase** activity.

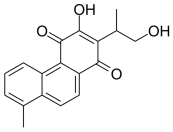


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Danshenxinkun A

Cat. No.: HY-N3680

Danshenxinkun A is a natural compound that could be isolated from Tanshen and is used in the study for heart diseases.

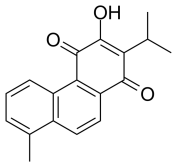


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Danshenxinkun B

Cat. No.: HY-N6922

Danshenxinkun B is an antioxidative component of tanshen (Salvia miltiorhiza Bung) .



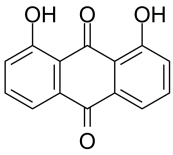
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Danthron

(Dantron; Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0923

Danthron is a natural product extracted from the traditional Chinese medicine rhubarb. Danthron functions in regulating glucose and lipid metabolism by activating **AMPK**.



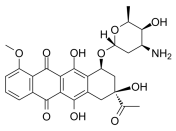
Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Daunorubicin

(Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin)

Cat. No.: HY-13062A

Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) is a **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) inhibits **DNA and RNA synthesis** in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.

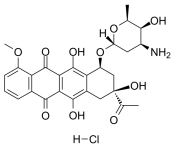


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daunorubicin hydrochloride (Daunomycin hydrochloride; RP 13057 hydrochloride; Rubidomycin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13062

Daunorubicin (Daunomycin) hydrochloride is a **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin hydrochloride inhibits **DNA and RNA synthesis** in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.

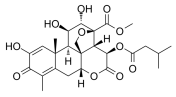


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dehydrobruceine A

Cat. No.: HY-N8257

Dehydrobruceine A is a low potent antitrypanosomal agent, with an IC_{50} of 88.5 nM for Plasmodium falciparum.

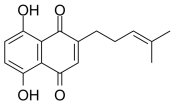


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deoxyshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2187

Deoxyshikonin is isolated from Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb with antitumor activity.



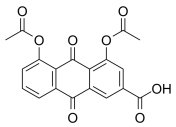
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Diacerein

(Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0283

Diacerein (Diacerhein), a interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases.

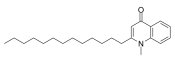


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dihydroevocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N2517

Dihydroevocarpine induces cytotoxicity in acute myeloid leukemia via suppressing the **mTORC1/2** activity.

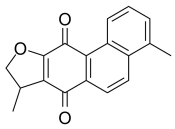


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroisotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-B1919

Dihydroisotanshinone I, a bioactive compound present in danshen, can inhibit the migration of both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer cells. Dihydroisotanshinone I also induces **apoptosis** and **ferroptosis** in these lung cancer cells.

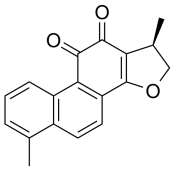


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dihydrotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-N0360

Dihydrotanshinone I is a natural compound extracted from Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge which has been widely used for treating cardiovascular diseases. Dihydrotanshinone I exhibits entry-blocking effect for MERS-CoV.



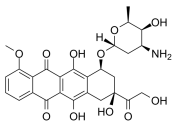
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Doxorubicin

(Hydroxydaunorubicin)

Cat. No.: HY-15142A

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin inhibits **topoisomerase II** with an IC_{50} of 2.67 μM, thus stopping DNA replication.



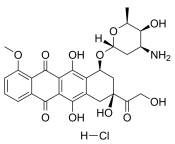
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxorubicin hydrochloride

(Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15142

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin) hydrochloride, a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride is a potent human **DNA topoisomerase I** and **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.8 μM and 2.67 μM, respectively.



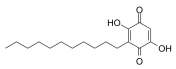
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Embelin

(Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874)

Cat. No.: HY-17473

Embelin (Embelic acid), a potent, nonpeptidic **XIAP** inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.1 μM), inhibits cell growth, induces **apoptosis**, and activates caspase-9 in prostate cancer cells with high levels of XIAP.



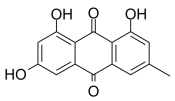
Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Emodin

(Frangula emodin)

Cat. No.: HY-14393

Emodin (Frangula emodin), an anthraquinone derivative, is an anti-**SARS-CoV** compound. Emodin blocks the SARS coronavirus spike protein and angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) interaction. Emodin inhibits **casein kinase-2** (**CK2**). Anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.

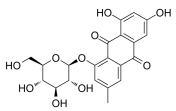


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2394

Emodin-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from medicinal plant Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc, is a potent and noncompetitive **bacterial neuraminidase (BNA)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.85 μM.

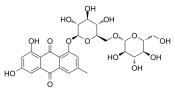


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8143

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside is an anthraquinone.

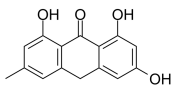


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emodinanthrone

Cat. No.: HY-N9362

Emodinanthrone, an anthraquinone, is a sprecursor of Emodin (HY-14393) with antibiotic activity. Emodinanthrone inhibits respiration-driven solute transport at micromolar concentrations in membrane vesicles of Escherichia coli.

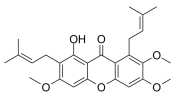


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fuscaxanthone C

Cat. No.: HY-N6247

Fuscaxanthone C is an xanthone isolated from the stem bark of Garcinia fusca.

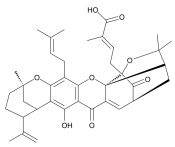


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gambogellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4304

Gambogellic acid is an xanthone isolated from the processed gamboge, with antitumor activity.

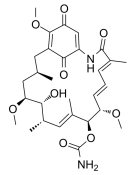


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Geldanamycin

Cat. No.: HY-15230

Geldanamycin is a **Hsp90** inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria. Geldanamycin has anti-influenza virus **H5N1** activities.

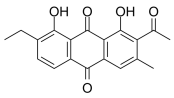


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Huanglongmycin N

Cat. No.: HY-N10115

Huanglongmycin N is a **DNA topoisomerase I** inhibitor (EC_{50} = 14 μM).

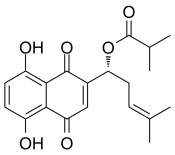


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobutylshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2592

Isobutylshikonin is a kind of shikonin pigments from hairy root culture of Lithospermum canescens.

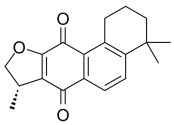


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocryptotanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-N6651

Isocryptotanshinone is a potent signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (**STAT3**) and protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B **PTP1B** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 56.1 μM for PTP1B.

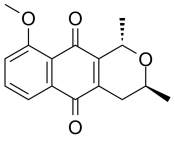


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoeleutherin

Cat. No.: HY-129055

Isoeleutherin is a naphthopyran derivative isolated from E. americana Merr. Et Heyne with anti-**fungal**, anti-viral, and anti-tumor activities. Isoeleutherin plays an important role in selective modulation of T helper cell-mediated immune responses.



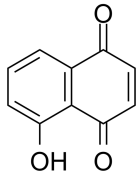
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Juglone

(5-Hydroxy-1,4-naphthalenedione)

Cat. No.: HY-N6949

Juglone is a yellow pigment found in black walnut (Juglans regia). Juglone also shows **antimicrobial** activity.

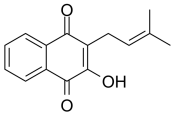


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Lapachol

Cat. No.: HY-N6961

Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from Tabebuia avellanedae (Bignoniaceae).

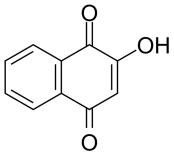


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lawsone

Cat. No.: HY-N2493

Lawsone is a naphthoquinone dye isolated from leaves of Lawsonia inermis that shows antimicrobial and antioxidant activity.



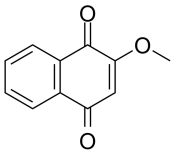
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Lawsone methyl ether

(2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7116

Lawsone methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), isolated from Impatiens balsamina L. and Swertia calycina, exhibits potent antifungal and antibacterial activities.

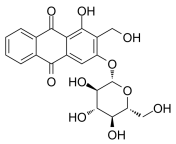


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidin 3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7975

Lucidin 3-O-glucoside is an anthraquinone analogue.



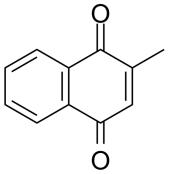
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menadione

(Vitamin K3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0332

Menadione, a synthetic naphthoquinone, can be converted to active vitamin K2 in vivo. Target: Others Menadione (Vitamin K3) is a synthetic analogue of of 1,4-naphthoquinone with a methyl group in the 2-position.

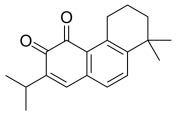


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Miltirone

Cat. No.: HY-N1951

Miltirone is a natural compound present in the root of Salvia miltiorrhiza. Miltirone is a central **benzodiazepine receptor** partial agonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM.

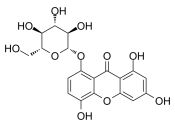


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Norswertianolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6617

Norswertianolin acts as a **CSE** activator and is isolated from G. acuta. Norswertianolin may be a potential agent for cardiovascular diseases.

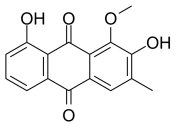


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Obtusifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N2098

Obtusifolin, isolated from the seeds of Cassia obtusifolia, regulates the gene expression and production of MUC5AC mucin in airway epithelial cells via inhibiting **NF-kB** pathway.



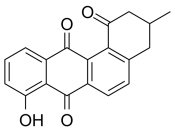
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ochromycinone

((Rac)-STA-21)

Cat. No.: HY-18061

Ochromycinone ((Rac)-STA-21) is a natural antibiotic and a **STAT3** inhibitor. Ochromycinone can inhibits **STAT3** DNA binding activity, **STAT3** dimerization. Ochromycinone has anticancer and antimicrobial activity.



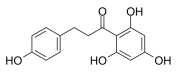
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phloretin

(NSC 407292; RJC 02792)

Cat. No.: HY-N0142

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a flavonoid extracted from Prunus mandshurica, has anti-inflammatory activities. Phloridzin is a specific, competitive and orally active inhibitor of **sodium/glucose cotransporters** in the intestine (SGLT1) and kidney (SGLT2).



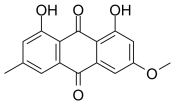
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Physcion

(Parietin; Rheochrysidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0108

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_{50} and a K_d of 38.5 μM and 26.0 μM, respectively.



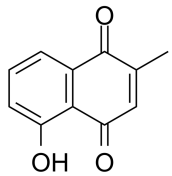
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plumbagin

(2-Methyljuglone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1497

Plumbagin (2-Methyljuglone) is a naphthoquinone isolated from Plumbago zeylanica L, exhibits anticancer and antiproliferative activities.

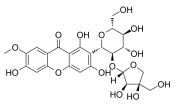


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Polygalaxanthone XI

Cat. No.: HY-N6803

Polygalaxanthone XI, a xanthone glycoside isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia, can be used in the study of expectorant, sedative, and tranquilizing agent.

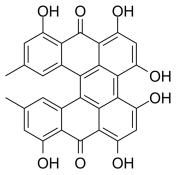


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Protohypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N4139

Protohypericin is a naturally occurring naphthodianthrone derived from plant Hypericum perforatum. Radioiodinated protohypericin is used in Tumor necrosis targeted radiotherapy.

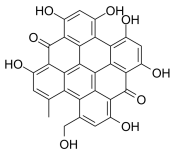


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudohypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N0685

Pseudohypericin and its congener Hypericin are the major hydroxylated phenanthroperylenediones present in Hypericum species. Pseudohypericin shows anti-HIV activity.

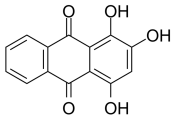


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Purpurin

Cat. No.: HY-N0571

Purpurin is a natural anthraquinone compound from Rubia tinctorum L.. Purpurin has antidepressant-like effects.



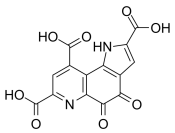
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyrroloquinoline quinone

(PQQ; Methoxatin)

Cat. No.: HY-100196

Pyrroloquinoline quinone (PQQ), a redox co-factor, is an anionic, redox-cycling orthoquinone. Pyrroloquinoline quinone is isolated from cultures of methylotropic bacteria and tissues of mammals. Pyrroloquinoline quinone is an essential nutrient for mammals and is important for immune function.



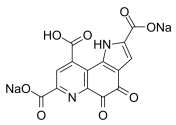
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt

(PQQ disodium salt; Methoxatin disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-100196A

Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt, a redox co-factor, is an anionic, redox-cycling orthoquinone. Pyrroloquinoline quinone disodium salt is isolated from cultures of methylotropic bacteria and tissues of mammals.

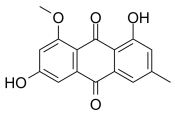


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Questin

Cat. No.: HY-137990

Questin is an antibacterial agent isolated from marine Aspergillus flavipes. Questin exhibits antibacterial activity against **V. harveyi**, **V. anguillarum**, **V. cholerae**, and **V. parahemolyticus** with MIC values of 31.25 μg/mL, 62.5 μg/mL, 62.5 μg/mL, and 125 μg/mL.



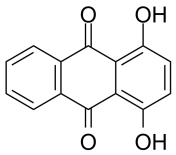
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinizarin

(1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-D0226

Quinizarin (1,4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone), a part of the anticancer agents such as Doxorubicin, Daunorubicin, and Adriamycin, interacts with **DNA** by intercalating mode (K_d=86.1 μM).



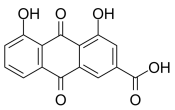
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Rhein

(Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0105

Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.



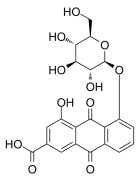
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Rhein 8-Glucoside

(Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6082

Rhein 8-Glucoside (Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside) is an anthraquinone glycoside that has been found in rhubarb. Purgative activity.

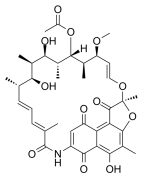


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rifamycin S

Cat. No.: HY-125365

Rifamycin S, a quinone, is an antibiotic against **Gram-positive bacteria** (including **MRSA**). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.

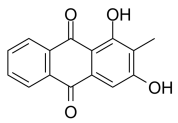


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rubiadin

Cat. No.: HY-N0444

Rubiadin is a dihydroxy anthraquinone isolated from Rubia cordifolia. Rubiadin has a potent **antixidant** activity.

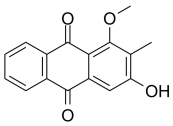


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1956

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether is a natural anthraquinone isolated from Morinda officinalis How, and inhibits osteoclastic bone resorption via inhibition on the phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** and the degradation of IκBα as well as decrease in the nuclear translocation of p65.

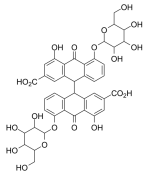


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sennoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0365

Sennoside A is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside A is a **HIV-1** inhibitor effective on HIV-1 replication.

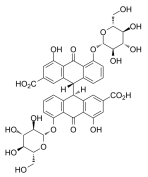


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sennoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0366

Sennoside B is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside B can inhibit PDGF-stimulated cell proliferation by binding to PDGF-BB and its receptor and by down-regulating the PDGFR-beta signaling pathway.

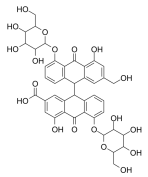


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sennoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N1972

Sennoside C is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia).

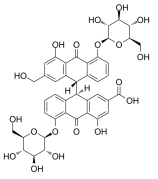


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sennoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N1973

Sennoside D is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia).



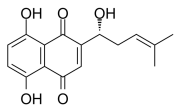
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shikonin

(C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0822

Shikonin is a major component of a Chinese herbal medicine named zicao. Shikonin is a potent **TMEM16A chloride channel** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM. Shikonin is a specific **pyruvate kinase M2 (PKM2)** inhibitor and can also inhibit **TNF-α** and **NF-κB** pathway.



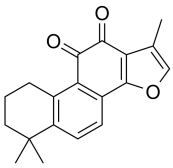
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tanshinone IIA

(Dan Shen ketone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0135

Tanshinone IIA (Tan IIA) is one of the main compositions in the root of red-rooted salvia. Tanshinone IIA may suppress angiogenesis by targeting the protein kinase domains of **VEGF/VEGFR2**.

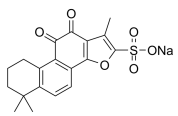


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1370

Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.

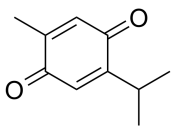


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Thymoquinone

Cat. No.: HY-D0803

Thymoquinone is a nature product isolated from N. sativa. Thymoquinone possess antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, antitumor activities and hepatoprotective properties.



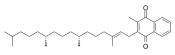
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vitamin K1

(Phylloquinone; Phytomenadione)

Cat. No.: HY-N0684

Vitamin K1 a naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.



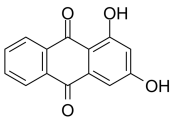
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Xanthopurpurin

(Purpuroxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7619

Xanthopurpurin, an anthraquinone glycoside, isolated from the roots of Rubia akane, shows mainly strong inhibition of collagen-induced platelet aggregation.



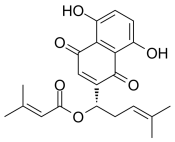
Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin

(Arnebin 1)

Cat. No.: HY-N5112A

β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin (Arnebin 1) is a napthoquinone isolated from Arnebia nobilis Reichb.f, increases collagen and involucrin content in skin cells.



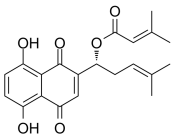
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin

(Isoarnebin I)

Cat. No.: HY-N5112B

β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin (Isoarnebin I) is a naphthoquinone derivative isolated from Arnebia nobilis, promotes angiogenesis by inducing eNOS, VEGF and HIF-1α expression through the PI3K-dependent pathway.β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin has anti-tumor activity.



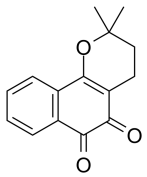
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

β-Lapachone

(ARQ-501; NSC-26326)

Cat. No.: HY-13555

β-Lapachone (ARQ-501;NSC-26326) is a naturally occurring O-naphthoquinone, acts as a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, and induces apoptosis by inhibiting cell cycle progression.



Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

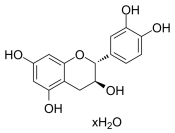
Flavonoids

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.

(+)-Catechin hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0355

(+)-Catechin hydrate inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 1.4 μM.

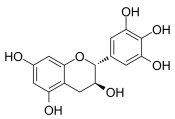


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 100 mg

(+)-Gallocatechin

Cat. No.: HY-N0521A

(+)-Gallocatechin is a polyphenol compound from green tea, possesses anticancer activity.

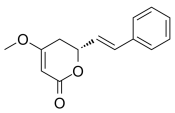


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na^+ and Ca^{2+} channels.

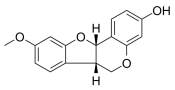


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-Medicarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N6052

(+)-Medicarpin, a pterocarpan, is a type of isoflavonoid isolated from several medicinal plant species with various biological effects, including Sophora japonica, Zollernia paraensis and Platymiscium yucatamun, Machaerium aristulatum,...

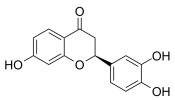


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Butin

Cat. No.: HY-N6020

(-)-Butin is the S enantiomer of Butin. Butin is a major biologically active flavonoid isolated from the heartwood of Dalbergia odorifera, with strong antioxidant, antiplatelet and anti-inflammatory activities.



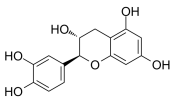
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Catechin

((-)-Cianidanol; (-)-Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0898A

(-)-Catechin is an isomer of Catechin having a trans 2S,3R configuration at the chiral center. Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.



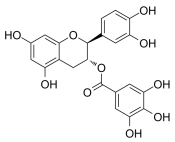
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(-)-Catechin gallate

((-)-Catechin 3-gallate; (-)-Catechin 3-O-gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0356

(-)-Catechin gallate is a minor constituent in green tea catechins. (-)-Catechin gallate inhibits the activity of **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes.

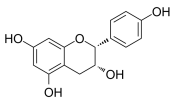


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Epiafzelechin

Cat. No.: HY-N0943

(-)-Epiafzelechin shows potent antioxidant activity with **EC_{50}** 20.9 μM (EC_{50}=5.7 μg/mL).



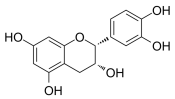
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Epicatechin

((-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0001

(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 3.2 μM. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB.



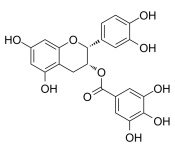
Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Epicatechin gallate

(Epicatechin gallate; ECG; (-)-Epicatechin 3-O-gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0002

(-)-Epicatechin gallate (Epicatechin gallate) inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an **IC_{50}** of 7.5 μM.

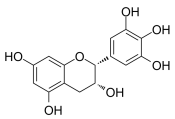


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin

(Epigallocatechin; L-Epigallocatechin) Cat. No.: HY-N0225

(-)-Epigallocatechin (Epigallocatechin) is the most abundant flavonoid in green tea, can bind to unfolded native polypeptides and prevent conversion to amyloid fibrils.

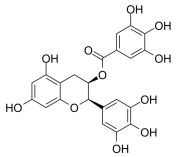


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate) Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit **EGFR** signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.

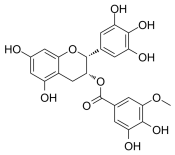


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-(3''-O-methyl) gallate

((-)-EGCG-3''-O-ME) Cat. No.: HY-N2228

(-)-Epigallocatechin-3-(3''-O-methyl) gallate is a natural product isolated from the tea leaf, with strong antioxidative activity. (-)-Epigallocatechin-3-(3''-O-methyl) gallate has a strong cytotoxic activity for rat cancer cells.

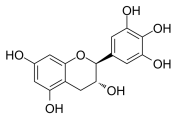


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Gallocatechin

Cat. No.: HY-N0521

(-)-Gallocatechin, an epimer of (-)-Epigallocatechin (EGC), is contained in various tea products. (-)-Gallocatechin has antioxidant activities.

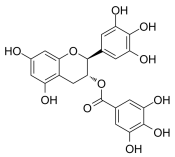


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

(-)-Gallocatechin gallate

((-)-Gallocatechol gallate) Cat. No.: HY-N0522

(-)-Gallocatechin gallate is the polyphenol isolated from tea, with cancer-preventive activities.

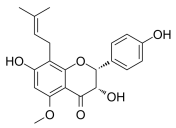


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(2R)-3α,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N5143

(2R)-3α,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone is isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens.

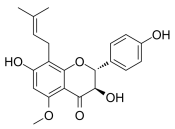


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R,3R)-3,7-Dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)chroman-4-one

Cat. No.: HY-N2296

(2R,3R)-3,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone can be used in a flame retardant for transparent polycarbonate products or in elevator illumination devices research.

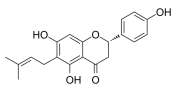


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-107198

(2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin is the most efficient compound in forebrain. (2S)-6-Prenylnaringenin acts as a **$GABA_A$** positive allosteric modulator at α+β- binding interface.

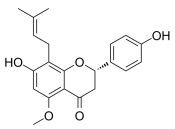


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2S)-Isoxanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-N2584

(2S)-Isoxanthohumol is a microbial biotransformed metabolite of the hop prenylflavanone Isoxanthohumol.

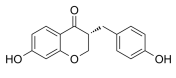


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(3R)-7,4'-Dihydrohomoisoflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8186

(3R)-7,4'-Dihydrohomoisoflavanone is a natural product with antibacterial activities against **S. aureus** and **methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)**.



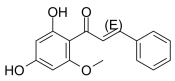
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Cardamonin

((E)-Cardamomin; (E)-Alpinetin chalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1378

(E)-Cardamonin ((E)-Cardamomin) is a novel antagonist of **hTRPA1** cation channel with an IC_{50} of 454 nM.

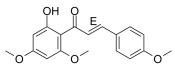


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E)-Flavokawain A

Cat. No.: HY-N5106

(E)-Flavokawain A, a chalcone extracted from Kava, has anticarcinogenic effect. (E)-Flavokawain A induces apoptosis in bladder cancer cells by involvement of bax protein-dependent and mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway and suppresses tumor growth in mice.

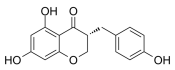


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(R)-(4′-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8178

(R)-(4′-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone, a homoisoflavonoid, has antiangiogenic activity against human retinal microvascular endothelial cells.

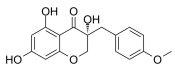


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Eucomol

Cat. No.: HY-N7321A

(R)-Eucomol, a flavonoid derivative, displays marginal antibacterial activity. (R)-Eucomol shows cytotoxic activity against KB and P-388 cells.

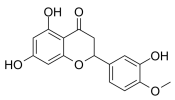


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Hesperetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0168A

(Rac)-Hesperetin is the racemate of Hesperetin. Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis via p38 MAPK activation.

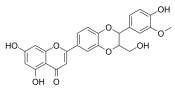


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(Rac)-Hydnocarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N7199

(Rac)-Hydnocarpin is a flavonoid isolated from Hydnocarpus wightiana Blume, and exhibits moderate cytotoxic on cancer cells.

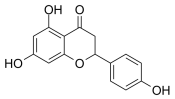


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-W011641

(±)-Naringenin is a naturally-occurring flavonoid. (±)-Naringenin displays vasorelaxant effect on endothelium-denuded vessels via the activation of BK_{Ca} channels in myocytes.



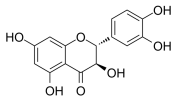
Purity: 96.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(±)-Taxifolin

((±)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136A

(±)-Taxifolin ((±)-Dihydroquercetin) is the racemate of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM.



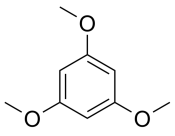
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-Y0678

1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene is a key component of the Chinese rose odor. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene is synthesized in three successive methylation steps from phloroglucinol, the initial precursor. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene is an effective sedative.

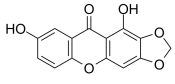


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,7-Dihydroxy-2,3-methylenedioxyxanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N4291

1,7-Dihydroxy-2,3-methylenedioxyxanthone is found in Polygala cyparissias which is a small herb found in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

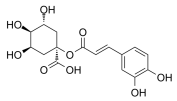


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Caffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0460

1-Caffeoylquinic acid is an effective **NF-κB** inhibitor, shows significant binding affinity to the RH domain of p105 with K_i of 0.002 μM and binding energy of 1.50 Kcal/mol. 1-Caffeoylquinic acid has anti-oxidative stress ability.

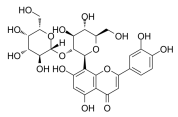


Purity: 97.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin

Cat. No.: HY-N0406

2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin is extracted from the flowers of Trollius ledebouri. 2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin involves transporter mediated efflux in addition to passive diffusion and is the substrate of multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2).

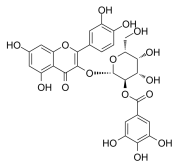


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2"-O-Galloylhyperin

Cat. No.: HY-N0526

2"-O-Galloylhyperin, an active compound isolated from Pyrola incarnate Fisch., possesses anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. 2"-O-Galloylhyperin has hepatoprotective effect against oxidative stress-induced liver damage.

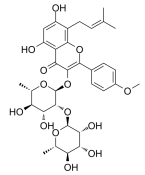


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II

Cat. No.: HY-N2289

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II is a flavonoid glycoside compound and might be beneficial for improving postmenopausal osteoporosis.



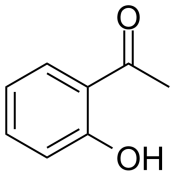
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

2'-Hydroxyacetophenone

(o-Hydroxyacetophenone; o-Acetylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1426

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.

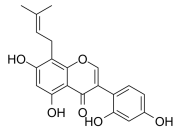


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Dehydrokievitone

Cat. No.: HY-N1653

2,3-Dehydrokievitone is a isoflavanone found in Erythrina sacleuxii.

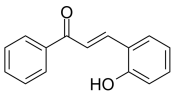


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-119931

2-hydroxychalcone, a natural flavonoid, is a potent antioxidant, inhibiting lipid peroxidation. 2-Hydroxychalcone induces apoptosis by Bcl-2 downregulation. 2-Hydroxychalcone inhibits the activation of NF-kB.



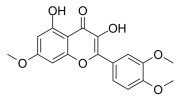
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4',7-Trimethoxyquercetin

(Quercetin 3',4',7-trimethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N7641

3',4',7-Trimethoxyquercetin (Quercetin 3',4',7-trimethyl ether) is a polymethoxylated flavone isolated from the plant of genus Taraxacum, has antioxidant activity.

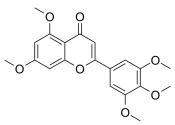


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3',4',5',5,7-Pentamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7029

3',4',5',5,7-Pentamethoxyflavone, a natural flavonoid extracted from Rutaceae plants, sensitizes chemoresistant cancer cells to chemotherapeutic drugs by inhibition of Nrf2 pathway.

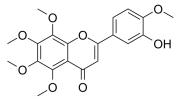


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Demethylnobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N4127

3'-Demethylnobiletin, a derivative of Nobiletin, is a polymethoxyflavonoid in citrus fruits. Nobiletin exhibits anticancer activity and inhibits tumor angiogenesis by regulating Src, FAK, and STAT3 signaling.

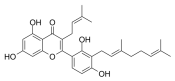


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3'-Geranyl-3-prenyl-2',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1833

3'-Geranyl-3-prenyl-2',4',5,7-tetrahydroxyflavone displays cytotoxicity of 1.32, 3.92 and 5.22 μm against the human cervical carcinoma HeLa, human breast carcinoma MCF-7, and human hepatocarcinoma Hep3B cells.

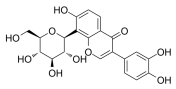


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Hydroxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1980

3'-Hydroxypuerarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypuerarin is a antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.



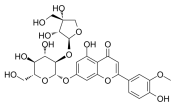
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-Methoxyapiin

(Graveobioside B; Chrysoeriol 7-O-apiosylglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6597

3'-Methoxyapiin (Graveobioside B) is a flavone. 3'-Methoxyapiin can be found in Uraria crinite and celery.

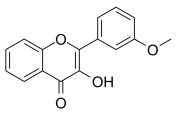


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Methoxyflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N6629

3'-Methoxyflavonol is a selective agonist of **neuromedin U 2 receptor** (**NMU2R**).

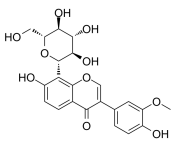


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3'-Methoxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1978

3'-Methoxypuerarin (3'-MOP) is an isoflavone extracted from radix puerariae that shows neuron protection activity.

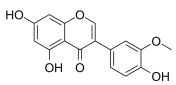


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3'-O-Methylorobol

Cat. No.: HY-N1859

3'-O-Methylorobol, an antioxidant flavonoid, exhibits moderate antioxidant activity in the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl free radical scavenging assay.



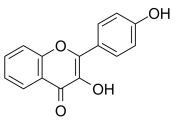
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone

(3,4'-DHF)

Cat. No.: HY-111802

3,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (3,4'-DHF) is an oral active flavonoid with antiviral activity against **Influenza A virus**.

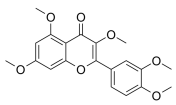


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5,7,3',4'-Pentamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7690

3,5,7,3',4'-Pentamethoxyflavone is a polymethoxyflavonoid that can be extracted from Kaempferia parviflora.



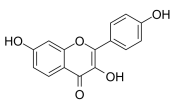
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone

(5-Deoxykampferol)

Cat. No.: HY-111806

3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone, isolated from Rhus javanica var. roxburghiana, is a flavonoid with DNA strand-scission activity.

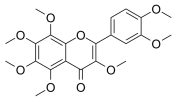


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-Heptemthoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2038

3,5,6,7,8,3',4'-heptamethoxyflavone, a flavonoid in C. unshiu peels, exhibits anti-tumor-initiating effect and Anti-neuroinflammatory activity.

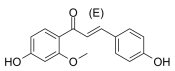


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3-Deoxysappanchalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N1745A

3-Deoxysappanchalcone is a naturally-occurring chalcone compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan L. (Leguminosae), which possesses anti-allergic, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.



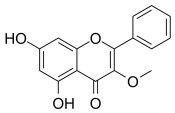
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Methylgalangin

(Galangin 3-methyl ether; 3-Methylgalangin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4167

3-O-Methylgalangin (Galangin 3-methyl ether) is a natural flavonoid compound from the rhizome of Alpinia officinarum (AO) with antibacterial activities, which also inhibits pancreatic lipase.

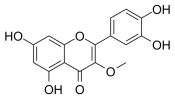


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-O-Methylquercetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1860

3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ), a main constituent of Rhamnus nakaharai, inhibits total cAMP and **cGMP-phosphodiesterase (PDE)** of guinea pig trachealis. 3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ) exhibits IC_{50} values of 31.9 μM 86.9 μM 18.6 μM and 1.6 μM for PDE1, PDE5, PDE2 and PDE4, respectively.

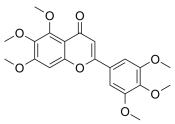


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N9179

3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone is a flavonoid with antiprotozoal activity. 3',4',5',5,6,7-Hexamethoxyflavone inhibits trypanosoma bruceirhodesiense with IC_{50} of 21.3 μM (8.58 g/mL).



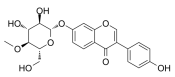
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4''-methyloxy-Daidzin

(Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate)

Cat. No.: HY-N4128

4''-methyloxy-Daidzin (Daidzein 7-O-B-D-glucoside 4''-O-methylate), an isoflavone methyl-glycoside, is isolated from Cordyceps militaris grown on germinated soybeans. Isoflavones possess immunomodulating and antiallergic activities.

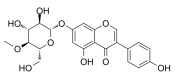


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4''-methyloxy-Genistin

Cat. No.: HY-N4129

4''-methyloxy-Genistin, an isoflavone methyl-glycoside, is isolated from Cordyceps militaris grown on germinated soybeans. Isoflavones possess immunomodulating and antiallergic activities.

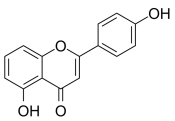


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

4',5-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1881

4',5-Dihydroxyflavone is a **soybean LOX-1** and **yeast α-Glucosidase** inhibitor, with an K_i of 102.6 μM for soybean LOX-1 and an IC_{50} of 66 μM for yeast α-glucosidase. LOX-1 isshort for Lectin-like oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor-1.



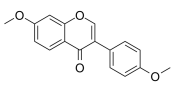
Purity: 95.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone

(Dimethoxydaidzein)

Cat. No.: HY-N2145

4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from the leaves of Albizzia lebbeck, which shows antifungal activity.

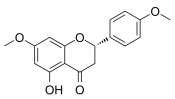


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4',7-Di-O-methylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1884

4',7-Di-O-methylnaringenin is a flavonoid found in Renealmia alpinia.

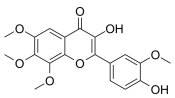


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-Hydroxy-6,7,8,3'-tetramethoxyflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N8203

4'-Hydroxy-6,7,8,3'-tetramethoxyflavonol is a natural compound that could be found in Getonia floribunda Roxb.

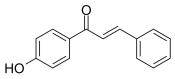


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N7056

4'-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone isolated from licorice root, with hepatoprotective activity.
4'-Hydroxychalcone inhibits TNFα-induced NF-κB activation via **proteasome** inhibition.

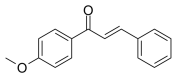


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4'-Methoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-128400

4'-Methoxychalcone regulates adipocyte differentiation through **PPARγ** activation.
4'-Methoxychalcone modulates the expression and secretion of various adipokines in adipose tissue that are involved in insulin sensitivity.



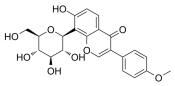
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4'-Methoxypuerarin

(4'-O-Methylpuerarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1979

4'-Methoxypuerarin (4'-O-Methylpuerarin), an isoflavone diglycoside, is isolated from Pueraria lobata.

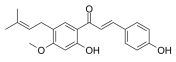


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-O-Methylbavachalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N1910

4'-O-Methylbavachalcone is a chalcone isolated from Psoralea corylifolia, inhibits severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (**SARS-CoV**) papain-like protease (**PLpro**) activity, with an IC_{50} of 10.1 μM.

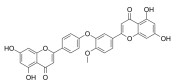


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-O-Methylochnaflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N4300

4'-O-Methylochnaflavone is a biflavonoid isolated from Lonicera japonica, suppresses mouse lymphocyte proliferation.

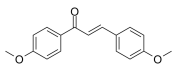


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4,4'-Dimethoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-136064

4,4'-Dimethoxychalcone acts as a natural **autophagy** inducer with anti-ageing properties.

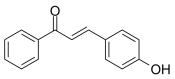


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-107818

4-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone metabolite with anti-angiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.
4-Hydroxychalcone suppresses angiogenesis by suppression of growth factor pathway with no signs of cytotoxicity.

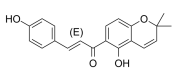


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxylonchocarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N2208

4-Hydroxylonchocarpin is a chalcone compound from an extract of Psoralea corylifolia.
4-Hydroxylonchocarpin increases phosphorylation of p38 MAPK, JNK and ERK.



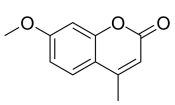
Purity: 92.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Methylherniarin

(7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0128

4-Methylherniarin (7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin) is a coumarin derivative and fluorescent label, has an antimicrobial activitiy against both gram positive and gram negative bacterial stains.

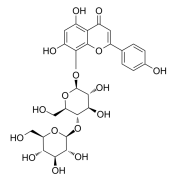


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0533

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin is a bioactive flavonoid from leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.

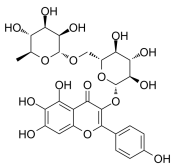


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-β-rutinoside) Cat. No.: HY-N8191

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside is a natural antioxidant flavonoid glycoside.

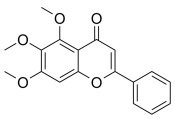


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone

(Baicalein trimethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-110398

5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone is a novel **p38-α MAPK** inhibitor with an anti-inflammatory effect. 5,6,7-Trimethoxyflavone is isolated from several plants including Zeyhera tuberculosa, Callicarpa japonica, and Kickxia lanigera.

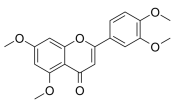


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg

5,7,3',4'-Tetramethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7030

5,7,3',4'-Tetramethoxyflavone, one of the major polymethoxyflavones (PMFs) isolated from M. exotica, possesses various bioactivities, including anti-fungal, anti-malarial, anti-mycobacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities.

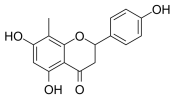


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-Methylflavanone

(8-Methyl-naringenine) Cat. No.: HY-N2210

5,7,4'-Trihydroxy-8-Methylflavanone (Compound 2) is a flavanone isolated from Qualea grandiflora.

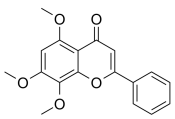


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone

(Norwogonin 5,7,8-trimethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N7656

5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone (Norwogonin 5,7,8-trimethyl ether), isolated from Andrographis echioides, inhibits **NO** with an IC_{50} of 39.1 μM. 5,7,8-Trimethoxyflavone has anti-inflammatory activity.

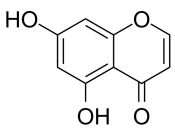


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5,7-Dihydroxychromone

Cat. No.: HY-N1970

5,7-Dihydroxychromone, the extract of Cudrania tricuspidata, activates **Nrf2/ARE** signal and exerts neuroprotective effects against 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-induced oxidative stress and **apoptosis**.

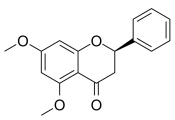


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N5054

5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone shows potent antimutagenic activity against MeIQ mutagenesis in Ames test using the S. typhimurium TA100 and TA98 strains. And 5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone significantly and dose-dependently inhibits the inflammatory mediato.

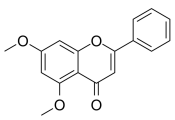


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7-Dimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N5011

5,7-Dimethoxyflavone is one of the major components of Kaempferia parviflora, has anti-obesity, anti-inflammatory, and antineoplastic effects. 5,7-Dimethoxyflavone inhibits cytochrome **P450 (CYP) 3As**.

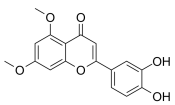


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

5,7-Dimethoxyluteolin

Cat. No.: HY-111928

5,7-Dimethoxyluteolin, a 5,7-dimethylluteolin derivative, is a **dopamine transporter (DAT)** activator with an EC_{50} of 3.417 μM.

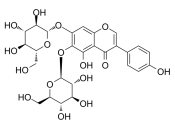


Purity: 96.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5,6,7,40-Tetrahydroxyisoflavone-6,7-di-o-b-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6847

5,6,7,40-Tetrahydroxyisoflavone-6,7-di-o-b-D-glucopyranoside is an isoflavonoid glycoside isolated from Pueraria lobata.

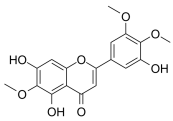


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6259

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone is a methylated flavones from Artemisia frigida.

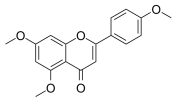


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6818

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone is isolated from Kaempferia parviflora (KP) that is a famous medicinal plant from Thailand.

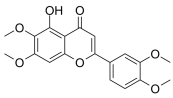


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

5-Desmethylsinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7632

5-desmethylsinensetin, isolated from Stevia satureiifolia var. satureiifolia, possesses antiprotozoal activity. 5-desmethylsinensetin shows IC_{50} values of 0.4 μg/mL on T. cruzi epimastigotes and 75.1 μg/mL on trypomastigotes, respectively.

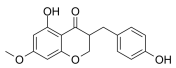


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5-Hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-7-methoxychroman-4-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8192

5-Hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-7-methoxychroman-4-one (4a) is a natural compound.

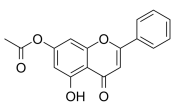


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxy-7-acetoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2487

5-Hydroxy-7-acetoxyflavone, an active natural flavone derivative found in various plant sources, modulates several biological activities.

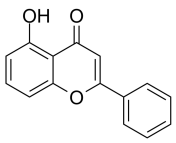


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Hydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-22024

5-Hydroxyflavone, a flavonoid ligand, shows no cytotoxic activity against MCF-7, FaDU, MDA-MB-435S, U87, RPE-1, and HEK293 cells.

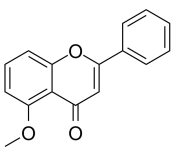


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

5-Methoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-107790

5-Methoxyflavone, belonged to Flavonoid family, is a DNA polymerase-beta inhibitor and neuroprotective agent against beta-amyloid toxicity. possess central nervous system (CNS) depressant effect mediated through the ionotropic $GABA_A$ receptors.

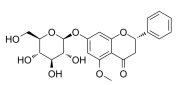


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

5-MethoxyPinocembroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6956

5-MethoxyPinocembroside is a flavonoid isolated from Penthorumchinense Pursh.

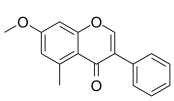


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1993

5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone is a sensational, non-steroidal anabolic isoflavone.
5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone shows potency increasing muscle mass and endurance.



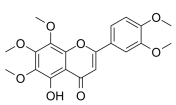
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

5-O-Demethylnobiletin

(5-Demethylnobiletin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1942

5-O-Demethylnobiletin (5-Demethylnobiletin), a polymethoxyflavone isolated from Sideritis tragoriganum, is a direct inhibition of 5-LOX (IC_{50}=0.1 μM), without affecting the expression of COX-2.

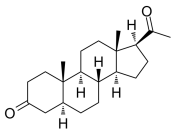


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W006492

5a-Pregnane-3,20-dione is the endogenous progesterone metabolite.

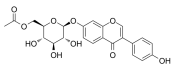


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

6"-O-Acetyldaidzin

Cat. No.: HY-N4071

6"-O-Acetyldaidzin is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from soybeans. 6"-O-Acetyldaidzin significantly inhibits lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsome with an IC_{50} of 8.2 μM.

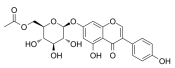


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6"-O-Acetylgenistin

Cat. No.: HY-N4070

6"-O-Acetylgenistin is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from soybeans. 6"-O-Acetylgenistin significantly inhibits lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsome with an IC_{50} of 10.6 μM.

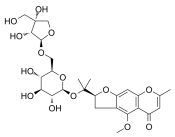


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

6"-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2295

6″-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside is one of the components of the traditional Chinese medicine **Kang-Jing**.

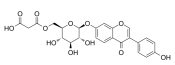


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

6"-O-Malonyldaidzin

Cat. No.: HY-N4073

6"-O-Malonyldaidzin is a malonylated isoflavone isolated from soybean seeds. 6"-O-Malonyldaidzin may has protective effect on eye.

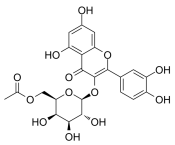


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6''-Acetylhyperin

Cat. No.: HY-N9383

6''-Acetylhyperin is a natural phenolic compounds that could be found in Nymphaea odorata.

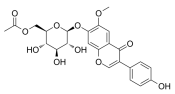


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6''-O-Acetylglycitin

Cat. No.: HY-N4072

6''-O-Acetylglycitin, a acetyl glucoside, is one of the isoflavone isomer in soybeans, shows various extents of content reduction dependent on storage temperature, packaging condition, and its isoflavone isomer kind.



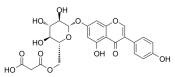
Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6''-O-Malonylgenistin

(Malonylgenistin; Genistin malonate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0917

6''-O-Malonylgenistin(Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.

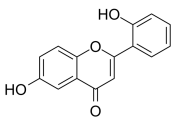


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6,2'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6628

6,2'-Dihydroxyflavone is a novel antagonist of **$GABA_A$ receptor**.

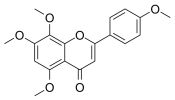


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

6-Demethoxytangeretin

Cat. No.: HY-N4126

6-Demethoxytangeretin is a citrus flavonoid isolated from Citrus depressa.

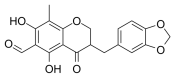


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Formyl-isoophiopogonanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2220

6-Formyl-isoophiopogonanone A is a homoisoflavonoidal extracted from Ophiopogon japonicas, with antioxidant activity.

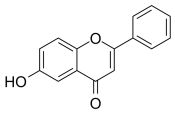


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7110

6-Hydroxyflavone is a naturally occurring flavone, with anti-inflammatory activity. 6-Hydroxyflavone exhibits inhibitory effect towards bovine hemoglobin (BHb) glycation.

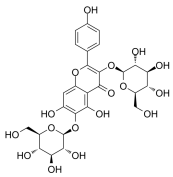


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-125323

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside possesses antiplatelet aggregatory effect.



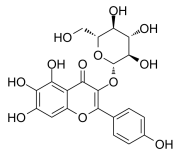
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8190

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucoside possesses anticancer activity and induces apoptosis.

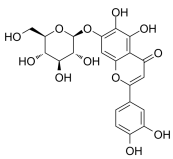


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-129529

6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside is a flavonoid from Tanacetum parthenium and T. vulgare. 6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside inhibits the major pathways of arachidonate metabolism in leukocytes. 6-Hydroxyluteolin 7-glucoside has anti-inflammatory effect.

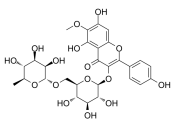


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-Rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2239

6-Methoxykaempferol 3-O-Rutinoside is a natural product isolated from the herbs of Pilocarpus pennatifolius.

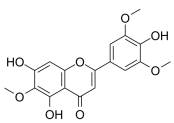


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Methoxytricin

Cat. No.: HY-N6883

6-Methoxytricin (Compound 6) is an flavonoid isolated from Artemisia iwayomogi.

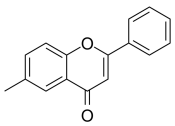


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

6-Methylflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6630

6-Methylflavone is an activator of $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_{2L}$ and $\alpha_1\beta_2$ **GABA$_A$** receptors.

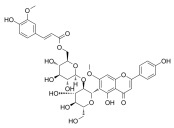


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6‴-Feruloylspinosin

Cat. No.: HY-N2160

6‴-Feruloylspinosin is a flavonoid isolated from seeds of Ziziphus jujuba. 6‴-Feruloylspinosin can across the blood-brain barrier and enhance the expression of GABAAα1, GABAAα5, and GABABR1 mRNA in rat hippocampal neurons.

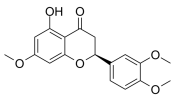


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol

Cat. No.: HY-N9110

7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol is a flavonoid with an **antimutagenic** activity. 7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol inhibits the furylfuramide-induced SOS response and has potency as bioantimutagens.

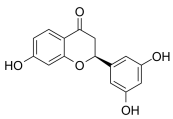


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N9391

7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone, a flavanoid derivative, induces the apoptotic cell death of MCF-7 cells by increasing Bax expression level. 7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone also exhibits antioxidant activity.



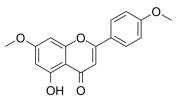
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin

(4',7-Dimethoxy-5-Hydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2144

The compound 7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin may be partly responsible for the reported antifungal activity of C. zeyheri, and may serve as a potential source of lead compounds that can be developed as antifungal phytomedicines.



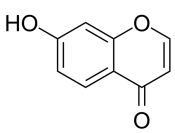
Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

7-Hydroxy-4-chromone

(7-Hydroxychromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6596

7-Hydroxychromone is a **Src kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <300 μM.

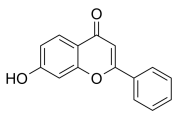


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

7-Hydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7108

7-Hydroxyflavone is a flavonoid isolated from M. indica, with anti-inflammatory activity. 7-Hydroxyflavone protects renal cells from nicotine (NIC)-associated cytotoxicity via the ERK/Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.

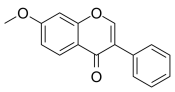


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Methoxyisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6631

7-Methoxyisoflavone is an isoflavone derivative and also an activator of adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**).



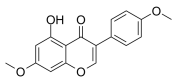
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

7-O-Methylbiochanin A

(4',7-Dimethoxy-5-hydroxyisoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7655

7-O-Methylbiochanin A (4',7-Dimethoxy-5-hydroxyisoflavone) is an isoflavone derivative isolated from the roots of Lotus polyphyllos.

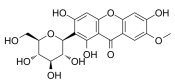


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylmangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N2158

7-O-Methylmangifer is isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia.

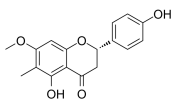


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-O-Methylporiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2755

7-O-Methylporiol, a flavonoid, isolated from the leaf exudate of Callistemon coccineus.

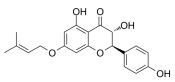


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

7-Prenyloxyaromadendrin

Cat. No.: HY-N7611

7-Prenyloxyaromadendrin is a flavonoid from Pterocaulon alopecuroides with antitumor activity. 7-Prenyloxyaromadendrin shows good antiproliferative activity in tumor cell lines.

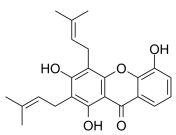


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

8-Deoxygartanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6009

8-Deoxygartanin, a prenylated xanthones from G. mangostana, is a selective inhibitor of **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)**. 8-Deoxygartanin exhibits antiplasmodial activity with an IC_{50} of 11.8 μM for the W2 strain of Plasmodium falciparum.

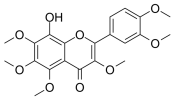


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

8-Hydroxy-3,5,6,7,3',4'-hexamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N5030

8-Hydroxy-3,5,6,7,3',4'-hexamethoxyflavone is a polymethoxyflavone (PMF) isolated from pericarpium citri reticulatae.

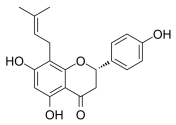


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Prenylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2787

8-prenylnaringenin is a prenylflavonoid isolated from hop cones (Humulus lupulus), with cytotoxicity.

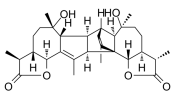


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Absinthin

Cat. No.: HY-N0742

Absinthin is a structurally unique triterpene, and is responsible for the high bitter value of wormwood. Absinthin is an agonist of the bitter taste receptor **hTAS2R46**, which reduces cytosolic Ca^{2+}-rises induced by histamine by a receptor-specific mechanism mediated by hTAS2R46.



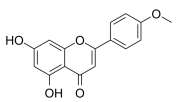
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acacetin

(5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0451

Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone) is an orally active flavonoid derived from Tephroseris kirilowii (Turcz.) Holub. Acacetin docks in the ATP binding pocket of PI3Kγ. Acacetin causes cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in cancer cells.

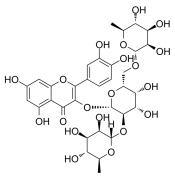


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Alcesefoliside

Cat. No.: HY-N5049

Alcesefoliside is a flavonoid isolated from Nitraria sibirica Pall, with antioxidant activity.

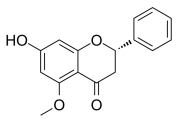


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alpinetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0625A

Alpinetin is a flavonoid isolated from Alpinia katsumadai Hayata, activates activates **PPAR-γ**, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.



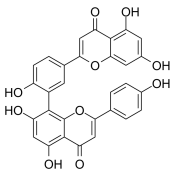
Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Amentoflavone

(Didemethyl-ginkgetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0662

Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.

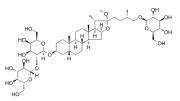


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anemarsaponin E

Cat. No.: HY-N0813

Anemarsaponin E is extracted from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge and has anti-inflammatory activity.

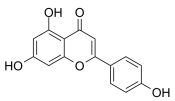


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone; Apigenol; C.I. Natural Yellow 1)

Cat. No.: HY-N1201

Apigenin (4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a competitive **CYP2C9** inhibitor with a K_i of 2 μM.



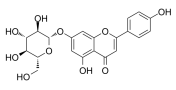
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Apigenin 7-glucoside

(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Cosmosiin; Apigetrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0578

Apigenin-7-glucoside (Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity and scavenges reactive oxygen species (ROS).

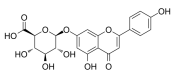


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apigenin-7-glucuronide

(Apigenin 7-O-glucuronide) Cat. No.: HY-N1454

Apigenin-7-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases **(MMP)** activities, with **IC_{50}s** of 12.87, 22.39, 17.52, 0.27 μM for MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.

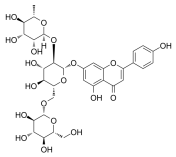


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Apigenin-7-O-(2G-rhamnosyl)gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2153

Apigenin-7-O-(2G-rhamnosyl)gentiobioside is a flavone glycosides from Lonicera gracilipes var. glandulosa.

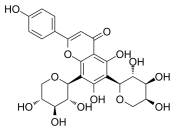


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Apigenin6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5128

Apigenin6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyran oside is a natural flavanone compound.

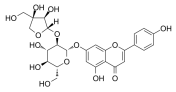


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apiin

Cat. No.: HY-N0577

Apiin, a major constituent of Apium graveolens leaves with anti-inflammatory properties. Apiin shows significant inhibitory activity on nitrite (NO) production (IC_{50} = 0.08 mg/mL) in-vitro and iNOS expression (IC_{50} = 0.049 mg/ mL) in LPS-activated J774.A1 cells.

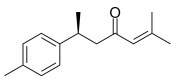


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

ar-Turmerone

((+)-ar-Turmerone) Cat. No.: HY-N6703

ar-Turmerone ((+)-ar-Turmerone) is a major bioactive compound of the herb Curcuma longa with anti-tumorigenesis and anti-inflammatory activities. ar-Turmerone activates apoptotic protein in human lymphoma U937 cells.

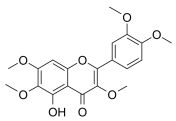


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artemitin

Cat. No.: HY-N3017

Artemitin is a flavonol found in Laggera pterodonta (DC.) Benth., with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral activity.

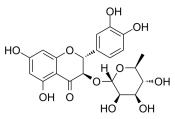


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances **NRF2** activation. Astilbin also suppresses **TNF-α** expression and **NF-κB** activation.

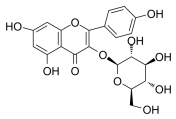


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragalin (Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0015

Astragalin (kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activity and newly found in persimmon leaves and green tea seeds.

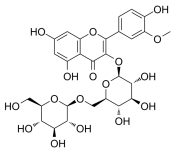


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Astragaloside

Cat. No.: HY-N0435

Astragaloside protects the morphological structures and restores acetylcholine level in rat hippocampus, and improves brain functions via normalizing brain EEG.

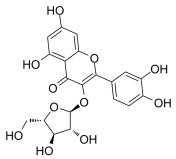


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avicularin

Cat. No.: HY-N0222

Avicularin is a bio-active flavonoid from plants, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-oxidant, hepatoprotective, and anti-tumor activities.

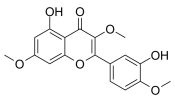


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ayanin

Cat. No.: HY-N2913

Ayanin is a bioflavonoid isolated from Croton schiedeanus Schlecht. Ayanin is a non-selective **phosphodiesterase$_{1-4}$** inhibitor and can be used for the study of respiratory disease,such as allergic asthma et al.

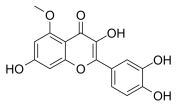


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Azaleatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7653

Azaleatin is an O-methylated flavonol isolated from Rhododendron species. Azaleatin is a **dipeptidyl peptidase-IV** inhibitor. Azaleatin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes and obesity.



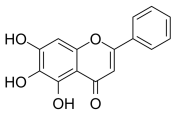
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Baicalein

(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0196

Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 3.12 μM.



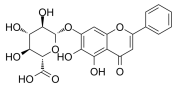
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Baicalin

(Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0197

Baicalin, as a flavonoid glycoside, is an allosteric carnitine palmityl transferase 1 (**CPT1**) activator. Baicalin reduces the expression of **NF-κB**.

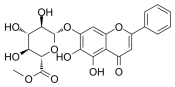


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Baicalin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4297

Baicalin methyl ester is a constituent of the roots of S. baicalmsis.



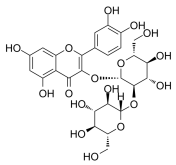
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Baimaside

(Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2183

Quercetin 3-beta-sophoroside is isolated from the flowers of A. venetum, is an scavengers of superoxide anions.



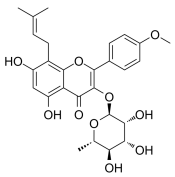
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Baohuoside I

(Icariin-II; Icariside-II)

Cat. No.: HY-N0011

Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from Epimedium koreanum Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of **CXCR4**, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.

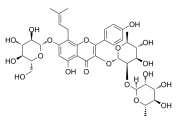


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Baohuoside V

Cat. No.: HY-N2280

Baohuoside V is a flavonoid isolated from the dried herb of Epimedium davidii.

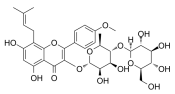


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Baohuoside VII

Cat. No.: HY-N2290

Baohuoside VII is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii, with anti-osteoporosis activities.



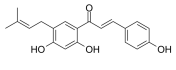
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bavachalcone

(Broussochalcone B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0231

Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine; antibiotic or anticancer agent.

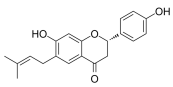


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bavachin

(Corylifolin) Cat. No.: HY-N0233

Bavachin, a flavonoid first isolated from seeds of P. corylifolia, acts as a phytoestrogen that activates the estrogen receptors ERα and ERβ with EC_{50}s of 320 and 680 nM, respectively.

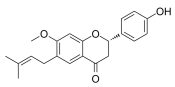


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bavachinin

(7-O-Methylbavachin; Bavachinin A) Cat. No.: HY-N0234

Bavachinin(7-O-Methylbavachin) is a natural compound isolated from the Chinese herb Fructus Psoraleae;has potent anti-angiogenic activity.

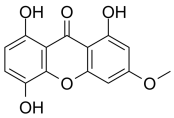


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bellidifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N2000

Bellidifolin is a xanthone isolated from the stems of Swertia punicea, with hepatoprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities. Bellidifolin also acts as a **viral protein R (Vpr)** inhibitor.

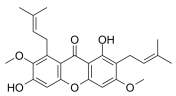


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

beta-Mangostin

(β-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N0941

beta-Mangostin (β-Mangostin) is a xanthone compound present in Cratoxylum arborescens, with antibacterial and antimalarial activities. beta-Mangostin exhibits antimycobacterial activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis with an **MIC** of 6.25 μg/mL.

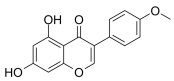


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Biochanin A

(4-Methylgenistein; Olmelin) Cat. No.: HY-14595

Biochanin A is a naturally occurring fatty acid amide hydrolase (**FAAH**) inhibitor, which inhibits FAAH with IC_{50}s of 1.8, 1.4 and 2.4 μM for mouse, rat, and human FAAH, respectively.

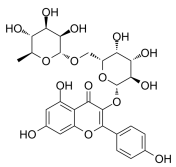


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Biorobin

(Kaempferol 3-O-robinobioside) Cat. No.: HY-N2938

Biorobin (Kaempferol 3-O-robinobioside), a flavonoid, significantly inhibits the human lymphocyte proliferation in vitro.

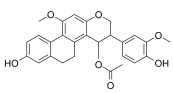


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bletilol B

Cat. No.: HY-N8182

Bletilol B is a natural compound that could be found in Bletilla striata.

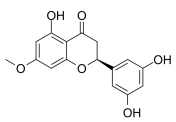


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Blumeatin

Cat. No.: HY-N2358

Blumeatin, isolated from Blumea balsamifera DC, could protect liver against injury induced by CCl4 and thioacetamide (TAA).

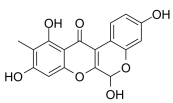


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Boeravinone E

Cat. No.: HY-N2948

Boeravinone E exhibits spasmolytic activity.

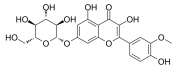


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brassicin

(Isorhamnetin 7-O-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N8193

Brassicin, a natural Flavonoid, possesses radical scavenging activity.

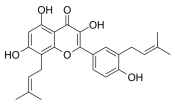


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Broussoflavonol F

Cat. No.: HY-N9330

Broussoflavonol F possess **xanthine oxidase** inhibitory activity.

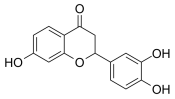


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butin

Cat. No.: HY-N6020B

Butin is a major biologically active flavonoid isolated from the heartwood of Dalbergia odorifera, with strong antioxidant, antiplatelet and anti-inflammatory activities.



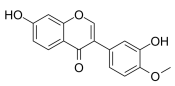
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calycosin

(Cyclosin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0519

Calycosin (Cyclosin) is a natural active compound with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammation activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: calycosin had obvious anti-proliferation effects on SKOV3 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.

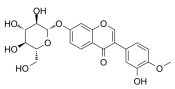


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.

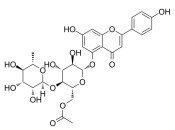


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Camellianin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2298

Camellianin A, the main flavonoid in A. nitida leaves, displays anticancer activity and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitory activity.

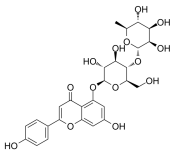


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camellianin B

Cat. No.: HY-N9314

Camellianin B, a flavonoid compound, is a Camellianin A metabolite. Camellianin B has antioxidant and **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitory activities.

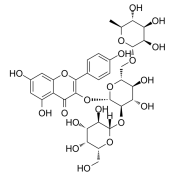


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camelliaside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2524

Camelliaside A is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (Camellia oleifera) seed pomace.

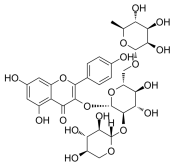


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Camelliaside B

Cat. No.: HY-N2605

Camelliaside B is a flavonoid from the methanol extract of tea (Camellia oleifera) seed pomace.

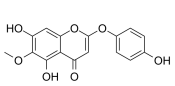


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Capillarisin

Cat. No.: HY-121192

Capillarisin, as a constituent from Artemisiae Capillaris herba, is found to exert anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.



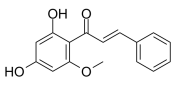
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cardamonin

(Cardamomin; Alpinetin chalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0279

Cardamonin (Cardamomin) acts as an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** activator. Cardamonin alleviates inflammatory bowel disease by the inhibition of **NLRP3 inflammasome** activation via an AhR/Nrf2/NQO1 pathway.

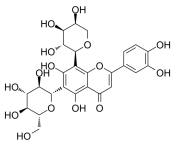


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Carlinoside

Cat. No.: HY-125129

Carlinoside is a flavone glycoside with hepatoprotective efficiency. Carlinoside reduces hepatic bilirubin accumulation by stimulating bilirubin-UGT activity through Nrf2 gene expression.



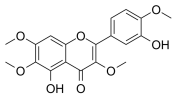
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Casticin

(Vitexicarpin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0516

Casticin is a methyoxylated flavonol isolated from Viticis Fructus, with antimitotic and anti-inflammatory effect. Casticin inhibits the activation of **STAT3**.



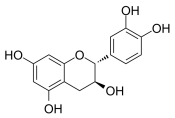
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Catechin

((+)-Catechin; Cianidanol; Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0898

Catechin ((+)-Catechin) inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

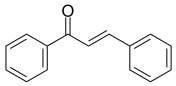


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-121054

Chalcone is isolated from Glycyrrhizae inflata and used to synthesize chalcone derivatives. Chalcone derivatives possess varied biological and pharmacological activity, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, antibacterial, anticancer, and anti-parasitic activities.

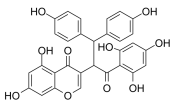


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chamaechromone

Cat. No.: HY-133721

Chamaechromone is a biflavonoid ingredient isolated from the roots of Stellera chamaejasme L. (Thymelaeaceae). Chamaechromone possesses **anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV)** effects against the surface antigen of HBV (HBsAg) secretion and has insecticidal activities.

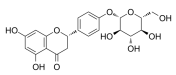


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Choerospondin

Cat. No.: HY-N6963

Choerospondin is a flavanone isolated from the bark of Choerospondias axillaris.



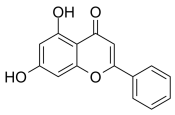
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chrysin

(5,7-Dihydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-14589

Chrysin is one of the most well known **estrogen** blockers.

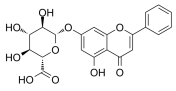


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Chrysin-7-O-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N2376

Chrysin-7-O-glucuronide is a flavonoid extracted from Scutellaria baicalensis, with antioxidant activity.

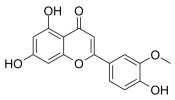


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Chrysoeriol

Cat. No.: HY-121471

Chrysoeriol, a natural flavonoid extracted from the tropical plant Coronopus didymus, exhibits potent antioxidant activity. Chrysoeriol shows significant inhibition of lipid peroxidation.

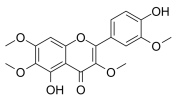


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysosplenetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1457

Chrysosplenetin is one of the polymethoxylated flavonoids in Artemisia annua L. (Compositae) and other several Chinese herbs. Chrysosplenetin inhibits **P-gp** activity and reverses the up-regulated P-gp and MDR1 levels induced by artemisinin (ART).

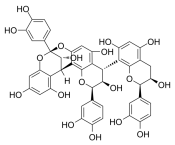


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cinnamtannin B-1

Cat. No.: HY-130237

Cinnamtannin B-1 is a proanthocyanidin with multiple biological functions, including antioxidant effects. Cinnamtannin B-1 inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and prevents ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis in vivo.

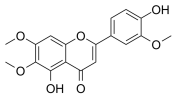


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cirsilineol

Cat. No.: HY-119347

Cirsilineol, a natural flavone compound, selectively inhibits IFN-γ/STAT1/T-bet signaling in intestinal CD4$^+$ T cells. Cirsilineol has potent immunosuppressive and anti-tumor properties.

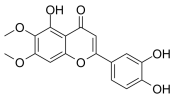


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cirsiliol

Cat. No.: HY-110399

Cirsiliol is a potent and selective **5-lipoxygenase** inhibitor and a competitive low affinity benzodiazepine receptor ligand.

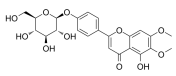


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cirsimarin

Cat. No.: HY-N7272

Cirsimarin is a potent antilipogenic flavonoid isolated from Microtea debilis. Cirsimarin exerts potent antilipogenic effect and decreases adipose tissue deposition in mice.

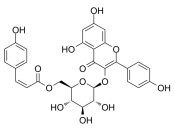


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Tiliroside

Cat. No.: HY-126422

cis-Tiliroside, a kaempferol derivative, is a flavonoid glycoside. cis-Tiliroside exhibits better cytotoxic activity than trans-Tiliroside in A549 cell line.

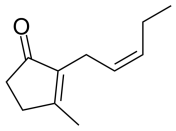


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Jasmone

Cat. No.: HY-N7058

Cis-Jasmone is a plant-derived natural product. Cis-Jasmone is constitutively released by many flowers and sometimes by leaves as an attractant for pollinators or as a chemical cue for host location by insect flower herbivores.

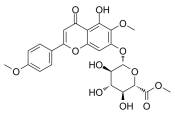


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Comanthoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7644

Comanthoside A is a plant derived natural flavonoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of Comanthosphace japonica. Comanthoside A also serves as a key intermediate for the synthesis of Comanthoside B and Linaroside.

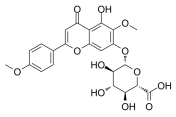


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Comanthoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7643

Comanthoside B is a flavonoid glycoside isolated from the aerial portions of Ruellia tuberosa L. Comanthoside B has anti-inflammatory and antiseptic activities.</br>.

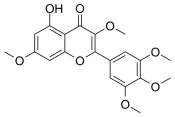


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Combretol

Cat. No.: HY-N7631

Combretol is a natural compound isolated from the roots and leaves of the plant Cassipourea madagascariensis.

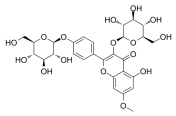


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Complanatuside

Cat. No.: HY-N1444

Complanatuside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine Semen Astragali Complanati.



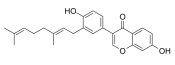
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corylifol A

(Corylifol-A; Corylinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0897

Corylifol A inhibits IL-6-induced **STAT3** activation and phosphorylation, with an IC_{50} of 0.81 μM.

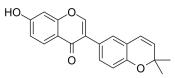


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Corylin

Cat. No.: HY-N0236

Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L; antibiotic or anticancer compound. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Corylin showed an inhibitory effect on IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B cells with IC50 value of 1.37 uM .

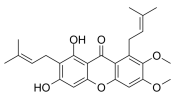


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cowaxanthone B

Cat. No.: HY-N6248

Cowaxanthone B is a xanthone isolated from the fruits of Garcinia cowa. Cowaxanthone B has weak antibacterial activity.

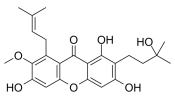


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cratoxylone

Cat. No.: HY-N6251

Cratoxylone, isolated from the bark of Cratoxylum Cochinchinense, possesses antiplasmodial activity.



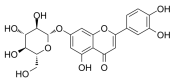
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cynaroside

(Luteolin 7-glucoside; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0540

Cynaroside (Luteolin 7-glucoside) is a flavone, a flavonoid-like chemical compound. Cynaroside is also a potent **influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 32 nM.

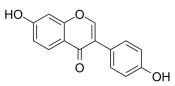


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Daidzein

Cat. No.: HY-N0019

Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a **PPAR** activator.



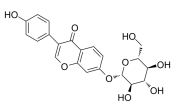
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Daidzin

(Daidzoside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0018

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.



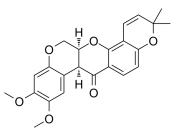
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Deguelin

((-)-Deguelin; (-)-cis-Deguelin)

Cat. No.: HY-13425

Deguelin, a naturally occurring rotenoid, acts as a chemopreventive agent by blocking multiple pathways like PI3K-Akt, IKK-NF-κB, and MAPK-mTOR-survivin-mediated apoptosis.

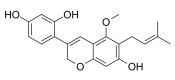


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dehydroglyasperin C

Cat. No.: HY-N7335

Dehydroglyasperin C, a isoflavone, is a potent **NAD(P)H:oxidoquinone reductase (NQO1)** and **phase 2 enzyme** inducer. Dehydroglyasperin C has antioxidant, neuroprotective, cancer chemopreventive, and anti-inflammatory activities.



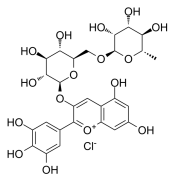
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride

(Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-114367

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).

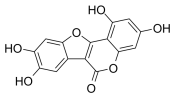


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Demethylwedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N2028

Demethylwedelolactone is a naturally occurring coumestan isolated from Eclipta alba. Demethylwedelolactone is a potent **trypsin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.0 μM. Demethylwedelolactone suppresses cell motility and cell invasion of breast cancer cell.



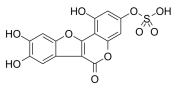
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Demethylwedelolactone Sulfate

(Demethylwedelolactone 3-sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2028A

Demethylwedelolactone Sulfate (Demethylwedelolactone 3-sulfate) is a coumestan isolated from Eclipta prostrata L..

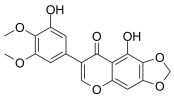


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dichotomitin

Cat. No.: HY-N2120

Dichotomitin is an isoflavonoid isolated from the rhizomes of Belamcanda chinensis (L.) DC.

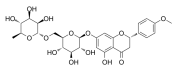


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Didymin

Cat. No.: HY-N2068

Didymin, a dietary flavonoid glycoside from citrus fruits, possesses antioxidant properties. Didymin induces **apoptosis** by inhibiting N-Myc and upregulating RKIP in neuroblastoma.

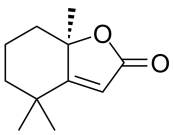


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydroactinidiolide

Cat. No.: HY-107805

Dihydroactinidiolide, existing in plant leaves and fruits, is a potent plant growth inhibitor, a regulator of gene expression and is responsible for photo acclimation in Arabidopsis.

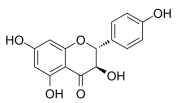


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrokaempferol

Cat. No.: HY-N2897

Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from Bauhinia championii (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces **apoptosis** and inhibits Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.



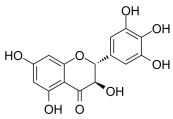
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydromyricetin

(Ampelopsin; Ampeloptin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0112

Dihydromyricetin is a potent inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 48 μM on **dihydropyrimidinase**. Dihydromyricetin can activate autophagy through inhibiting **mTOR** signaling. Dihydromyricetin suppresses the formation of mTOR complexes (**mTORC1/2**).

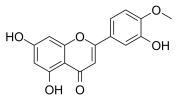


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Diosmetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0125

Diosmetin is a natural flavonoid which inhibits human **CYP1A** enzyme activity with an IC_{50} of 40 μM in HepG2 cell.

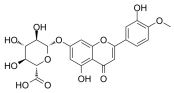


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N6879

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide is an antioxidant constituent in the fruits of Luffa cylindrical.

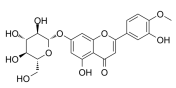


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diosmetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0713

Diosmetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a natural product isolated from the flowers of Chrysanthemum morifolium, with antioxidant activity.

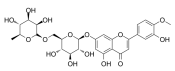


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N0178

Diosmin is a flavonoid found in a variety of citrus fruits and also an agonist of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**).

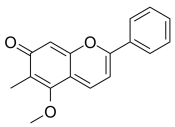


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dracorhodin

Cat. No.: HY-N4081

Dracorhodin, the main component in sanguis draconis, is a flavylium compound belonging to the anthocyanin family. Dracorhodin can induce vasodilatation.



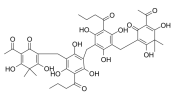
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dryocrassin ABBA

(Dryocrassin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0530

Dryocrassin ABBA (Dryocrassin) is a flavonoid natural product derived from Dryopteris crassirhizoma, with antiviral and antibacterial activities. Dryocrassin ABBA exhibits antiviral activity against **H5N1** avian influenza virus.

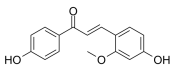


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Echinatin

Cat. No.: HY-N0269

Echinatin is a chalcone isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Gancao with hepatoprotective and anti-inflammatory effects. Echinatin can be quickly absorbed and eliminated and extensively distributed with an absolute bioavailability of approximately 6.81% in Rat.

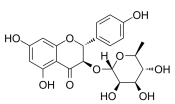


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Engeletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0436

Engeletin is a flavanonol glycoside isolated from hymenaea martiana, inhibits **NF-κB** signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enocyanin

Cat. No.: HY-114336

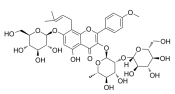
Enocyanin is an anthocyanin extracted from grapes. Enocyanin shows inhibitory effect on the leucine aminopeptidase, acid phosphatase, γ-glutamyl transpeptidase and esterase activity.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 100 mg

Epimedin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0257

Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from Herba Epimedii.



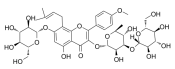
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Epimedin A1

(Hexandraside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0258

Epimedin A1 is a flavonoid extracted from Herba Epimedii which is one of commonly used Chinese medicines.

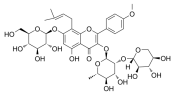


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Epimedin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0259

Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.

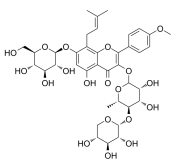


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epimedin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N8084

Epimedin B1 is initially isolated from E. Wushanense and is a Chemical marker of E. sagittatum in drug Yin-Yang-Huo. Epimedin B1 is the isomer of Epimedin B.



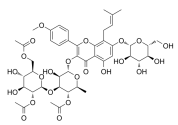
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimedin K

(Korepimedoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N8087

Epimedin K (Korepimedoside B), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.



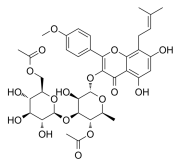
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimedoside

(Korepimedoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N7597

Epimedoside is a flavonol glycoside, isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai (Berberidaceae).

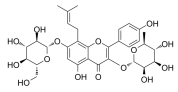


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Epimedoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2626

Epimedoside A is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Epimedium wushanense. Epimedoside A exhibits significant antioxidant activity in vitro.

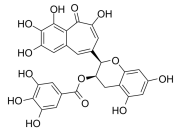


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Epitheaflagallin 3-O-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N4298

Epitheaflagallin 3-O-gallate is a minor polyphenol in black tea.



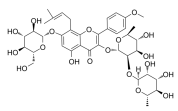
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Epmedin C

(Epimedin-C; Baohuoside-VI)

Cat. No.: HY-N0260

Epmedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice.

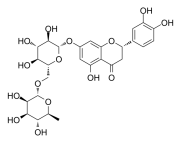


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Eriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0636

Eriocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from lemon, which is a strong antioxidant agent. Eriocitrin could inhibit the proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines by arresting cell cycle in S phase through up-regulation of p53, cyclin A, cyclin D3 and CDK6.



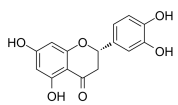
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eriodictyol

(Huazhongilexone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0637

Eriodictyol is a flavonoid isolated from the Chinese herb, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity. Eriodictyol induces **Nrf2** signaling pathway. Eriodictyol is also a potent **influenza RNA-dependent RNA polymerase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 18 nM.

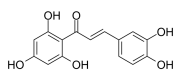


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Eriodictyol chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N9551

Eriodictyol chalcone possesses both anti-**aromatase** and an anti-**17β-HSD** activity.



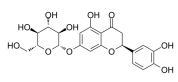
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside

(Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3847

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside (Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside), a flavonoid, is a potent free radical scavenger. Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside is also an **Nrf2** activator, confers protection against Cisplatin-induced toxicity.

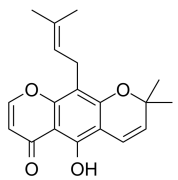


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Eriosematin

Cat. No.: HY-N4313

Eriosematin is a compound from the roots of Flemingia philippinensis with antiproliferative activity and **apoptosis**-inducing property.

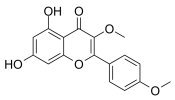


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ermanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3848

Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from Tanacetum microphyllum. Ermanin potently inhibits **iNOS**, **COX-2** activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.

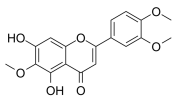


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupatilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0783

Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a **PPARα** agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.

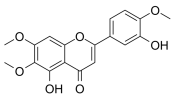


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Eupatorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2374

Eupatorin, a naturally occurring flavone, arrests cells at the G2-M phase of the cell cycle and induces apoptotic cell death involving activation of multiple caspases, mitochondrial release of cytochrome c and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase cleavage.

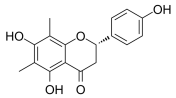


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Farrerol

Cat. No.: HY-N0344

Farrerol is a bioactive constituent of Rhododendron, with broad activities such as anti-oxidative, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and hepatoprotective effects.



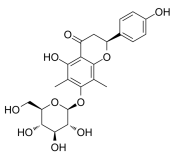
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Farrerol 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Farrerol 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3893

Farrerol 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Farrerol 7-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid compound isolated from the leaves of Rhododendron dauricum L.

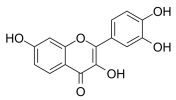


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fisetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0182

Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.

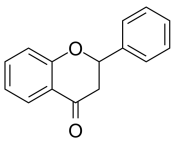


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Flavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N7128

Flavanone is a naturally occurring flavone. Flavanone has inhibitory activity for human estrogen synthetase (**aromatase**).

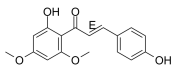


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flavokawain C

Cat. No.: HY-N2445

Flavokawain C is a natural chalcone found in Kava root. Flavokawain C exerts cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines, with an IC_{50} of 12.75 μM for HCT 116 cells.



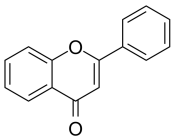
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Flavone

(2-Phenyl-4-chromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2424

Flavone is an endogenous metabolite.

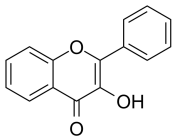


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Flavonol

Cat. No.: HY-107825

Flavonol is an endogenous metabolite.

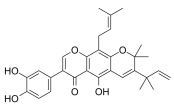


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flemiphilippinin A

Cat. No.: HY-N4316

Flemiphilippinin A is a prenylated isoflavone isolated from Flemingia philippinensis.



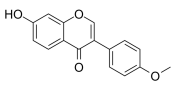
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Formononetin

(Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0183

Formononetin is a potent **FGFR2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of ~4.31 μM. Formononetin potently inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth.



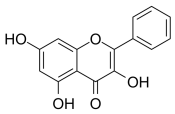
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Galangin

(Norizalpinin; 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0382

Galangin (Norizalpinin) is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor. Galangin (Norizalpinin) also shows inhibition of **CYP1A1** activity.

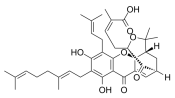


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gambogenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N5024

Gambogenic acid is an active ingredient in gamboge, with anticancer activity. Gambogenic acid acts as an effective inhibitor of **EZH2**, specifically and covalently binds to Cys668 within the EZH2-SET domain, and induces EZH2 ubiquitination.

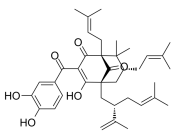


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Garcinol

Cat. No.: HY-107569

Garcinol, a polyisoprenylated benzophenone harvested from Garcinia indica, exerts anti-cholinesterase properties towards **acetyl cholinesterase (AChE)** and **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)** with IC_{50}s of 0.66 μM and 7.39 μM, respectively.

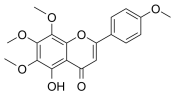


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Gardenin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6037

Gardenin B is a flavonoid isolated from Baccharis scandens. Gardenin B induces cell death in human leukemia cells involves multiple caspases.



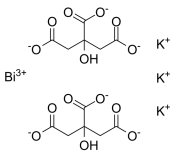
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gastrodenol

(Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; Bismuth subcitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0796

Gastrodenol(Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; De-Noltab)is a mineral that is used in treating ulcers and upset stomach.



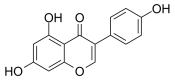
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Genistein

(NPI 031L)

Cat. No.: HY-14596

Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple **tyrosine kinases** (e.g., **EGFR**) inhibitor which acts as a chemotherapeutic agent against different types of cancer, mainly by altering **apoptosis**, the cell cycle, and angiogenesis and inhibiting metastasis.

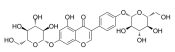


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5103

Genistein 7,4'-di-O-β-D-glucoside is a natural product with significantly estrogenic proliferative effect in MCF-7 cells.

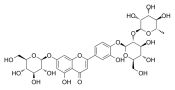


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside]

Cat. No.: HY-N5129

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamno pyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside] is an isoflavone triglycoside that could be isolated from Sophora japonica.

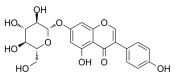


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistin (Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0595

Genistin (Genistine), an isoflavone belonging to the phytoestrogen family, is a potent anti-adipogenic and anti-lipogenic agent. Genistin attenuates cellular growth and promotes apoptotic cell death breast cancer cells through modulation of **ERalpha** signaling pathway.

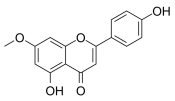


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Genkwanin (Puddumetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0731

Genkwanin is a major non-glycosylated flavonoid with anti-flammatory activities.

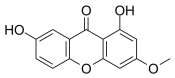


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Gentisin

Cat. No.: HY-N4279

Gentisin is a natural compound isolated from Gentianae radix (Gentianaceae) with mutagenic activities.

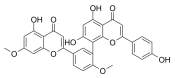


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginkgetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0889

Ginkgetin, a biflavone, is isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves. Ginkgetin exhibit anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, anti-fungal activities. Ginkgetin is also a potent inhibitor of **Wnt signaling**, with an IC_{50} of 5.92 μM.

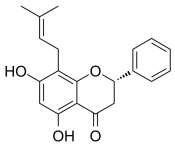


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabranine

Cat. No.: HY-N3942

Glabranine, an flavonoid, is isolated from Tephrosia s.p, exerts a inhibitory effect in vitro on the dengue virus. Glabranine forms interaction with the soluble ectodomain of DENV type 2 (**DENV2**) E protein.

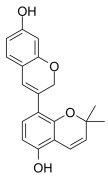


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glabrene

Cat. No.: HY-N3943

Glabrene, an isoflavene derived from licorice root, shows estrogen-like activity. Glabrene is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μM.

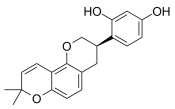


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Glabridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0393

Glabridin is a natural isoflavan from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates **PPARγ**, with an EC_{50} of 6115 nM.

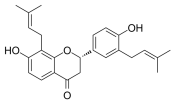


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glabrol

Cat. No.: HY-N4193

Glabrol (Compound 1), One isoprenyl flavonoid was isolated from ethanol extract of licorice roots, is a potent and non-competitive **Acyl-coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 24.6 μM for rat liver microsomal ACAT activity.

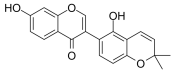


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabrone

Cat. No.: HY-N4194

Glabrone is an isoflavone isolated from Glycyrrhiza glabra roots. Glabrone exhibits anti-influenza activity and significant PPAR-γ ligand-binding activity.

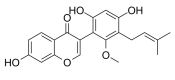


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glicoricone

Cat. No.: HY-N9329

Glicoricone, a phenolic compound, is isolated from a species of licorice. Glicoricone is an inhibitor of **monoamine oxidase (MAO)**, with an IC_{50} of 140 μM. Glicoricone binds to **estrogen receptor (ER)** and shows estrogen antagonist activity.

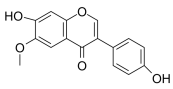


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycitein

(Glycetein) Cat. No.: HY-N0016

Glycitein is a soybean (yellow cultivar) isoflavonoid; used in combination with other isoflavonoids such as genistein and daidzein to study apoptosis and anti-oxidation processes.

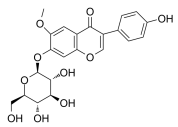


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycitin

(Glycitein 7-O-β-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0012

Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover.Glycitin is antibacterial, antiviral and estrogenic.

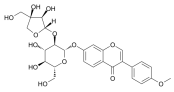


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Glycyroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6984

Glycyroside is a isoflavone diglycoside isolated from Glycyrrhiza eurycarpa P. C. Li.

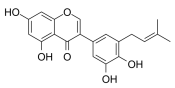


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycyrrhisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N3962

Glycyrrhisoflavone, an active prenylflavonoid, inhibits **α-glucosidase**.

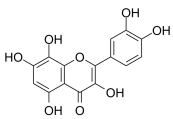


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gossypetin

Cat. No.: HY-119917

Gossypetin is a hexahydroxylated flavonoid and is a potent **mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MKK)3** and **MKK6** inhibitor with strongly attenuates the **MKK3/6-p38** signaling pathway, has various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, antibacterial...

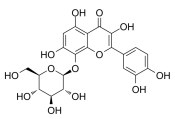


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gossypin

Cat. No.: HY-125911

Gossypin is a flavone isolated from Hibiscus vitifolius and has antioxidant, antiinflammatory, anticancer, anticataract, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective activities. Gossypin inhibits **NF-κB** and NF-κB-regulated gene expression.

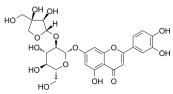


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Graveobioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4318

Graveobioside A is an anthoxanthin glycoside.

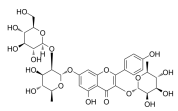


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Grosvenorine

Cat. No.: HY-N3031

Grosvenorine is the major flavonoid compound of the fruits of Siraitia grosvenorii. Grosvenorine exhibits good antibacterial and antioxidant activities.

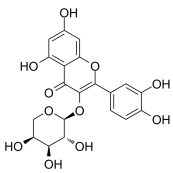


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Guaijaverin

Cat. No.: HY-N2224

Guaijaverin is a **urease** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 120 μM. Guaijaverin shows antioxidant and anti-Streptococcus mutans activities.

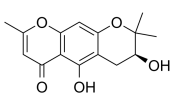


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N6891

Hamaudol is a chromone isolated from Saposhnikovia divaricata. Hamaudol shows significant inhibitory activity on **cyclooxygenase (COX)-1** and **COX-2** activities with IC_{50} values of 0.30, 0.57 mM, respectively, and has potent analgesia and anti-inflammary effects.

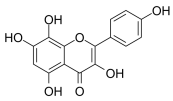


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Herbacetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0240

Herbacetin is a natural flavonoid from flaxseed, exerts various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.

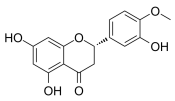


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hesperetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0168

Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis.

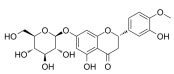


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-125130

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is produced by the enzymatic conversion of Hesperidin. Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is a potent **human HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor and also effectively inhibits the growth of **Helicobacter pylori**. Antihypertensive effect.



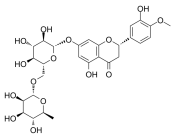
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15337

Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside), a flavanone glycoside, is isolated from citrus fruits. Hesperidin has numerous biological properties, such as decreasing inflammatory mediators and exerting significant antioxidant effects.

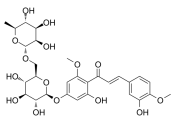


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hesperidin methylchalcone

Cat. No.: HY-126382

Hesperidin methylchalcone (Hesperidin methyl chalcone) inhibits oxidative stress, cytokine production and **NF-κB** activation. Hesperidin methylchalcone inhibits inflammation and pain. Hesperidin methylchalcone exhibits vasoprotective activity.

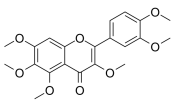


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Hexamethylquercetagetin (Hexa-O-methylquercetagetin; Quercetagetin hexamethyl ether; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N4308

Hexamethylquercetagetin is a polymethoxylated flavone in peels of citrus cultivars.

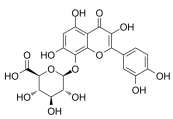


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hibifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N7368

Hibifolin, a flavonol glycoside, is a potential inhibitor of **adenosine deaminase (ADA)**, with a K_i of 49.92 μM. Hibifolin protects neurons against beta-amyloid-induced neurotoxicity.

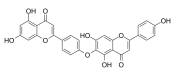


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hinokiflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2360

Hinokiflavone is a novel modulator of **pre-mRNA** splicing activity in vitro and in cellulo. Hinokiflavone blocks splicing of pre-mRNA substrates by inhibiting spliceosome assembly, specifically preventing B complex formation.



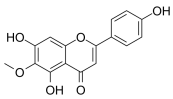
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hispidulin

(Dinatin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1950

Hispidulin is a natural flavone with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Hispidulin is a Pim-1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.71 μM.

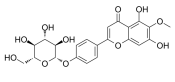


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hispidulin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8205

Hispidulin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranosid, a natural compound, may serve as a potential COVID-19 main protease inhibitor.

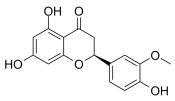


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homoeriodictyol

Cat. No.: HY-N8210

Homoeriodictyol is a flavonoid metabolite of Eriocitrin in plasma and urine. Eriocitrin is a strong antioxidant agent.

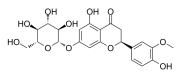


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homoeriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8218

Homoeriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside is a natural **platelet-activating factor (PAF)** antagonist. Homoeriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside inhibits human and rabbit platelet aggregation induced by PAF, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.

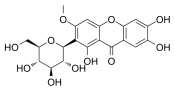


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-111811

Homomangiferin is mangiferin monomethyl ether. Homomangiferin has important medicinal properties and is widely used to relieve many symptoms, for example coughing and asthma.

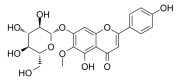


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Homoplantaginin

Cat. No.: HY-N1949

Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine Salvia plebeia with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantaginin could inhibit **TNF-α** and **IL-6** mRNA expression, **IKKβ** and **NF-κB** phosphorylation.



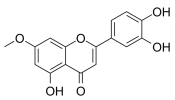
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Hydroxygenkwanin

(7-O-Methylluteolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1438

Hydroxygenkwanin (7-O-Methylluteolin), a natural flavonoid compound, is one of the main components of Lilac Daphne. Hydroxygenkwanin has anti-oxidant ability, anti-glioma ability and anticancer effect.



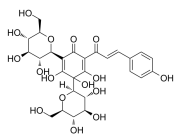
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxysafflor yellow A

(Safflomin A; HSYA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0567

Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Carthamus tinctorius L., possesses anti-tumor activity.

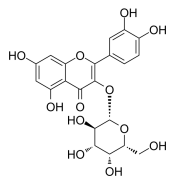


Purity: 96.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Hyperoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0452

Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminate, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.



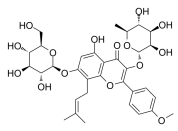
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Icariin

(Ieariline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0014

Icariin is a flavonol glycoside. Icariin inhibits **PDE5** and **PDE4** activities with IC_{50}s of 432 nM and 73.50 μM, respectively. Icariin also is a **PPARα** activator.



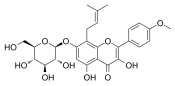
Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Icariside I

(Icarisid I)

Cat. No.: HY-N1939

Icariside I is a metabolite of Icarlin, which could regulate bone remodeling and is recognized as an effective agent for the treatment of osteoporosis.



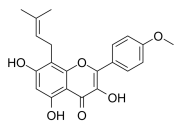
Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Icaritin

(Anhydroicaritin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0678

Icaritin (Anhydroicaritin) is a prenylflavonoid derivative from Epimedium Genusis and potently inhibits proliferation of K562 cells (IC_{50} of 8 μM) and primary CML cells (IC_{50} of 13.4 μM for CML-CP and 18 μM for CML-BC).

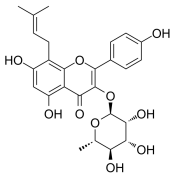


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

IKarisoside A

(Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0875

IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A) is a natural flavonol glycoside and has anti-inflammatory properties.

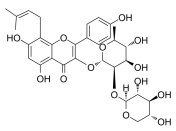


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ikarisoside F

(Ikarisoside-F; Icarisoside-F) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0861

Ikarisoside F is a flavonol glycoside from Vancouveria hexandra; could bind to AdoHcy hydrolase.

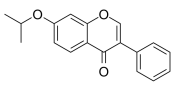


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ipriflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N0094

Ipriflavone is a synthetic isoflavone derivative used to suppress bone resorption.

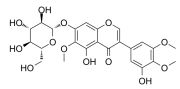


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Iridin

Cat. No.: HY-N3011

Iridin is an isoflavone isolated from Iris milesii.

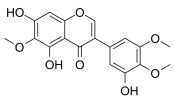


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Irigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2587

Irigenin is a is a lead compound, and mediates its anti-metastatic effect by specifically and selectively blocking **α9β1** and **α4β1** integrins binding sites on C-C loop of Extra Domain A (EDA). Irigenin shows anti-cancer properties.

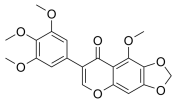


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Irisflorentin

Cat. No.: HY-N0268

Irisflorentin, a naturally occurring isoflavone, is an abundant active constituent in Rhizoma Belamcandae. Irisflorentin markedly reduces the transcriptional and translational levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) as well as the production of NO. Anti-inflammatory activity.

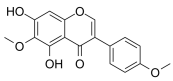


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Irisolidone

Cat. No.: HY-N2412

Irisolidone is a major isoflavone found in Pueraria lobata flowers. Irisolidone exhibits potent hepatoprotective activity. Irisolidone shows the high efficacy for **volume-regulated anion channels (VRAC)** blockade.

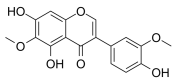


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Iristectorigenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2505

Iristectorigenin A is a natural isoflavone isolated from B. chinensis rhizomes. Iristectorigenin A shows antioxidant activity.

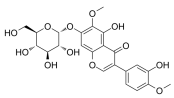


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Iristectorin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6820

Iristectorin A, a natural product from Iris tectorum, has anti-cancer activities in breast cancer.

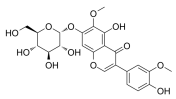


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Iristectorin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6819

Iristectorin B is an isoflavone from Iris tectorum, has anti-cancer activities in breast cancer.

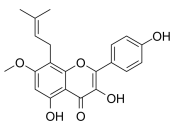


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoanhydroicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N6044

Isoanhydroicaritin is a flavonoid isolated from the dried root of S. flavescens.

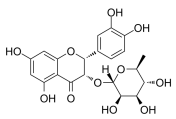


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoastilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N4005

Isoastilbin is a dihydroflavonol glycoside compound in Rhizoma Smilacis glabrae and Astragalus membranaceus. Isoastilbin inhibits **glucosyltransferase (GTase)** with an IC_{50} value of 54.3 μg/mL, and also inhibits **tyrosinase** activity.



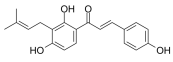
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobavachalcone

(Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-13065

Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin) is derived from Psoralea corylifolia Linn. and is a potent inhibitor of **Akt** signaling pathway, which induces apoptosis in human cancer cells (Inhibits OVCAR-8 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 7.92 μM).

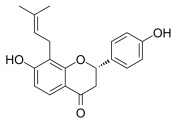


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isobavachin

Cat. No.: HY-N0762

Isobavachin, an antioxidant isaolated from Psoralea morisiana with a prenyl group at position 8 of ring A, promotes neuronal differentiation and the potential role of its protein prenylation.

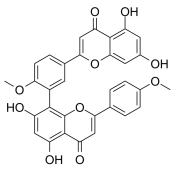


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoginkgetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2117

Isoginkgetin is a MMP-9 inhibitor, also a Pre-mRNA Splicing Inhibitor with IC 50 of 30 uM. target : MMP-9 , Pre-mRNA Splicing IC 50: 30 u M (Pre-mRNA Splicing) In vitro: Isoginkgetin inhibits HT1080 tumor cell invasion substantially.

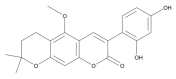


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoglycycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6989

Isoglycycoumarin is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis. Isoglycycoumarin is a highly selective probe for human cytochrome **P450 2A6 (CYP2A6)**.

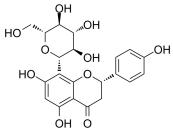


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isohemiphloin

Cat. No.: HY-N3479

Isohemiphloin is a flavonoid compound.

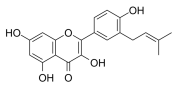


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isolicoflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N3474

Isolicoflavonol potently inhibits **hCES2AHuman carboxylesterase 2**-mediated fluorescein diacetate hydrolysis in a reversible and mixed inhibition manner, with Ki values less than 1.0 μM.



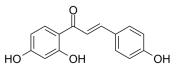
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoliquiritigenin

(GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen)

Cat. No.: HY-N0102

Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, which inhibits **aldose reductase** with an IC_{50} of 320 nM. Isoliquiritigenin is a potent inhibitor of **influenza virus** replication with an EC_{50} of 24.7 μM.

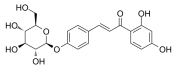


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Isoliquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0765

Isoliquiritin, isolated from Licorice Root, inhibits angiogenesis and tube formation. Isoliquiritin also exhibits antidepressant-like effects and antifungal activity.

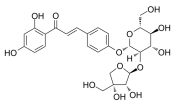


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isoliquiritin apioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2497

Isoliquiritin apioside significantly decreases PMA-induced increases in **MMP9** activities and suppresses PMA-induced activation of **MAPK** and **NF-κB**. Isoliquiritin apioside auppresseses invasiveness and angiogenesis of cancer cells and endothelial cells.

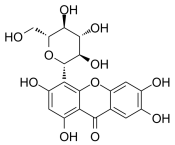


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0772

Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to have antiviral activity.

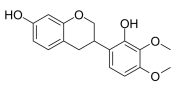


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomucronulatol

Cat. No.: HY-N2495

Isomucronulatol is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of A. membranaceus. Isomucronulatol exhibits inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.



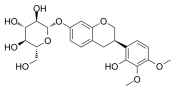
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside

(Isomucronulatol 7-O-β-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6250

Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of A. membranaceus. Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside exhibits weak inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.

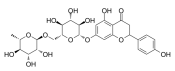


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isonaringin

Cat. No.: HY-N0804A

Isonaringin shows anti-Alzheimer's activity by inhibiting **AChE**.



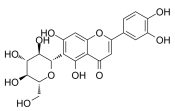
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoorientin

(Homoorientin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0767

Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 39 μM.



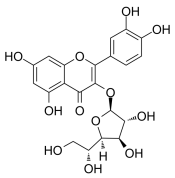
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isoquercitrin

(Isoquercitroside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0768

Isoquercitrin (Isoquercitroside) is an effective antioxidant and an eosinophilic inflammation suppressor.



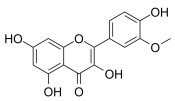
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isorhamnetin

(3'-Methylquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0776

Isorhamnetin is a flavonoid compound extracted from the Chinese herb Hippophae rhamnoides L.. Isorhamnetin suppresses skin cancer through direct inhibition of **MEK1** and **PI3K**.



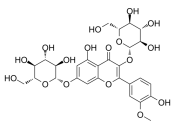
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Isorhamnetin-3,7-diglucoside; Isorhamnetin diglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8196

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a major flavonoid compound, is metabolized in vivo by intestinal bacteria to isorhamnetin and that isorhamnetin plays an important role as an antioxidant.



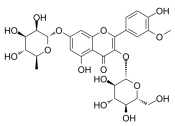
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside

(Luteoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2227

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside (Luteoside) is a flavonoid that can be isolated from the aerial parts of B. tripartita.



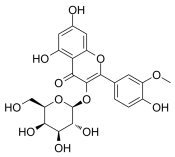
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside

(Cacticin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2082

Isorhamnetin 3-O-galactoside (Cacticin), a flavonoid glycoside isolated from Artemisia capillaris Thunberg, which ameliorates CCl4-induced hepatic damage by enhancing the anti-oxidative defense system and reducing the inflammatory signaling pathways.

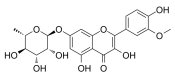


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5068

Isorhamnetin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside shows binding affinity with COVID-19 virus main protease.

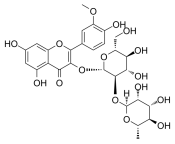


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0778

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside is a flavonoid isolated from Pollen typhae.

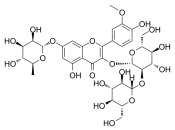


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2225

Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside, the major flavonol glycoside, is isolated from sea buckthorn (Hippophaë rhamnoides). Isorhamnetin-3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside has the algicidal activity against the growth of the harmful microalgae.

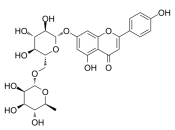


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N3460

Isorhoifolin is a flavonoid glycoside from periploca nigrescens leaves. Isorhoifolin displays an anti-leakage effect.

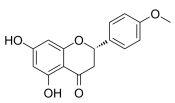


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isosakuranetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2131

Isosakuranetin is a flavanone flavonoid which can be found in the fruit of Citrus bergamia.

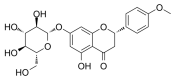


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isosakuranin

Cat. No.: HY-N4296

Isosakuranin is a natural product derived from the fruits of Paliurus ramosissimus.

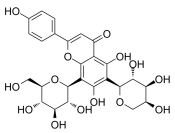


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isoschaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1458

Isoschaftoside, a C-glycosylflavonoid from Desmodium uncinatum root exudate, can inhibit growth of germinated S. hermonthica radicles.

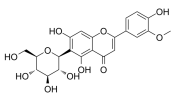


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoscoparin

Cat. No.: HY-N5080

Isoscoparin is a flavonoid that could be isolated from EtOAc extract of Gentiana algida Pall. Isoscoparin possesses antioxidant activity.



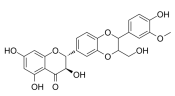
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosilybin

(Isosilybinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0779

Isosilybin (Isosilybinin) is a flavonoid from milk thistle; inhibits **CYP3A4** induction with an IC_{50} of 74 μM.

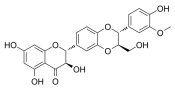


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isosilybin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7043

Isosilybin A, a flavonolignan isolated from silymarin, has anti-prostate cancer (PCA) activity.

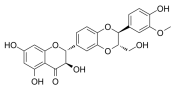


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosilybin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7045

Isosilybin B, a flavonolignan isolated from silymarin, has anti-prostate cancer (PCA) activity via inhibiting proliferation and inducing G1 phase arrest and **apoptosis**. Isosilybin B causes **androgen receptor (AR)** degradation.

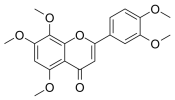


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1941

Isosinensetin, a polymethoxylated flavone extracted from pericarpium citri reticulatae viride, exhibits inhibition on **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** in MDR1-MDCKII cells.

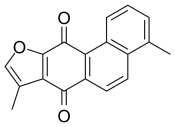


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-N6649

Isotanshinone I has inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** and formation of **AGE**, with **IC_{50}s** of 1.13 μM and 0.432 μM for α-glucosidase and AGE, respectively.

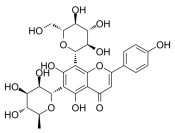


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoviolanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N6896

Isoviolanthin is a flavonoid glycoside extracted from the leaves of Dendrobium officinale.



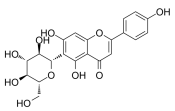
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isovitexin

(Saponaretin; Homovitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0773

Isovitexin is a flavonoid isolated from rice hulls of Oryza sativa, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities; Isovitexin acts like a **JNK1/2** inhibitor and inhibits the activation of **NF-κB**.

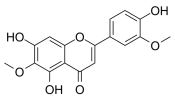


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Jaceosidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0831

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates **Bax** and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.

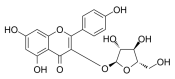


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Juglanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3442

Juglanin, a natural occurring flavonoid, is a **JNK** acticator, with inflammation and anti-tumor activities. Juglanin can induce **apoptosis** and **autophagy** on human breast cancer cells.



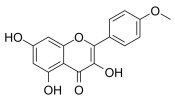
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferide

(Kaempferol 4'-O-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-15449

Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonol, a type of chemical compound. It can be found in Kaempferia galanga (aromatic ginger).



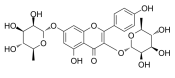
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Kaempferitrin

(Lespedin; Lespenephryl)

Cat. No.: HY-N0628

Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates **insulin** signaling pathway.

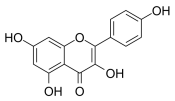


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol

(Kempferol; Robigenin) Cat. No.: HY-14590

Kaempferol (Kempferol), a flavonoid found in many edible plants, inhibits **estrogen receptor α** expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK. Kaempferol can be uesd for the research of breast cancer.

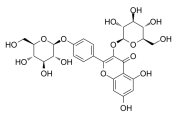


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9381

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is a flavonol isolated from the aqueous methanolic extract of norway spruce buds. Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is identified in the needles.

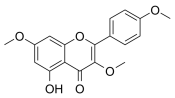


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N3434

Kaempferol 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether is a flavonol aglycone isolated from the leaves of Siparuna gigantotepala, has antioxidant activity.

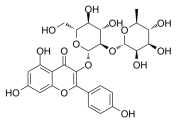


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside

(Kaempferol 3-O-neohesperidoside) Cat. No.: HY-107207

Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside (Kaempferol 3-O-neohesperidoside) is a flavonoid. Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside exhibits insulinomimetic effect on the rat soleus muscle.

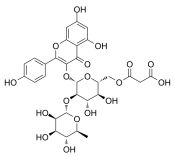


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-(2''-O-α-rhamnosyl-6''-O-malonyl-β-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9529

Kaempferol 3-O-(2''-O-α-rhamnosyl-6''-O-malonyl-β-glucoside) is a flavonoid glycoside compound.

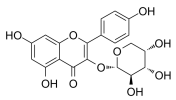


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3433

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside is an antioxidant flavonoids isolated from ethyl acetate fraction (EAF) obtained from the leaves of Nectandra hihua. Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside has good antioxidant capacity.

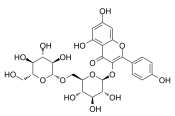


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N1510

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside is a flavonoid isolated from C. alata leaves with antidiabetic activity. Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside possesses activity against α-glucosidase and displays carbohydrate enzyme inhibitory effect with an IC_{50} of 50.0 μM.

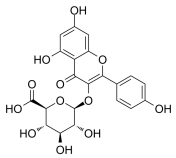


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide

(Kaempferol-3-glucuronide; Kaempferol-3-O-glucuronide) Cat. No.: HY-N7176

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide), one conjugated kaempferol metabolite, has anti-inflammatory effect.

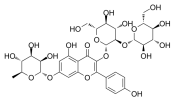


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside 7-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2226

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside 7-rhamnoside acts as a potential biomarker.

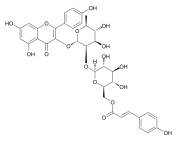


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6965

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside is a natural antioxidant from herbal medicines.

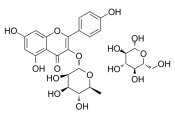


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0208

Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside, a flavonoid derived from plant Thesium chinense Turcz, inhibits inflammatory responses via MAPK and NF-κB pathways in vitro and in vivo.

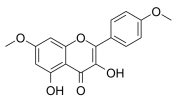


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol-7,4'-dimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1789

Kaempferol-7,4'-dimethyl ether is found in Boesenbergia longiflora.

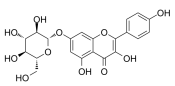


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0627

Kaempferol-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a flavonoid isolated from Malus pumila Mill. flowers, has antioxidative, anti-inflammatory and procoagulant activitives.

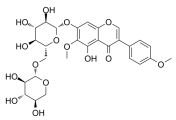


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kakkalide

Cat. No.: HY-N4244

Kakkalide is an isoflavone derived from the flowers of Pueraria lobata. Kakkalide ameliorates endothelial insulin resistance by suppressing reactive oxygen species (ROS)-associated inflammation.

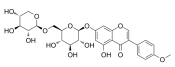


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kakkanin

Cat. No.: HY-N9375

Kakkanin comes from the roots of O. henryi and can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory.

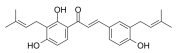


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kanzonol C

Cat. No.: HY-N4181

Kanzonol C, a flavonoid isolated from the twigs of Dorstenia barteri (Moraceae), has potential to treat bacterial and fungal infections.

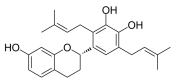


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kazinol A

Cat. No.: HY-113636

Kazinol A induces cytotoxic effects in human bladder cancer cells, including the cisplatin-resistant T24R2.



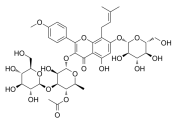
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Korepimedoside C

(Epimedin I)

Cat. No.: HY-N8086

Korepimedoside C (Epimedin I), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.

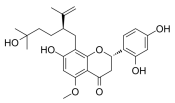


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kurarinol

Cat. No.: HY-122933

Kurarinol is a flavanone found in the root of Sophora flavescens. Kurarinol is a competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 0.1 μM for mushroom tyrosinase.

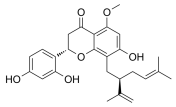


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kurarinone

Cat. No.: HY-N2279

Kurarinone, a flavanoid derived from shrub Sophora flavescens, inhibits the process of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis via blocking Th1 and Th17 cell differentiation.

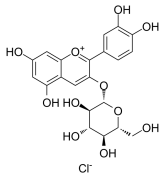


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kuromanin chloride

(Chrysontemin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0640

Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity.

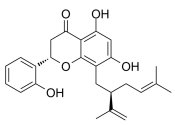


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kushenol A

(Leachianone E) Cat. No.: HY-N2278

Kushenol A (Leachianone E) is isolated from the root of Sophora flavescent. Kushenol A is a non-competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor to block the conversion of L-tyrosine to L-DOPA, shows **IC_{50}** and **K_i**values of 1.1 μM and 0.4 μM, respectively.

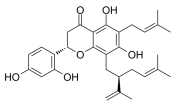


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kushenol B

Cat. No.: HY-N8092

Kushenol B is an isoprenoid flavonoid isolated from S. flavescens, has antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Kushenol B has inhibitory activity against **cAMP phosphodiesterase (PDE)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 31 μM.

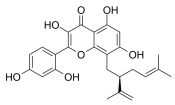


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol C

Cat. No.: HY-108966

Kushenol C, isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens, shows anti-Inflammatory and anti-oxidative stress activities. Kushenol C inhibits **BACE1 (β-site APP cleaving enzyme 1)** with an **IC_{50}** of 5.45 μM.

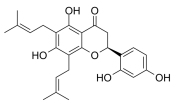


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol E

Cat. No.: HY-N2463

Kushenol E is a class of flavonoids isolated from Sophora flavescens and is a non-competitive **indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 7.7μM and a **K_i** of 9.5μM, has anti-tumor activity.

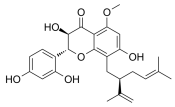


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol I

Cat. No.: HY-N2286

Kushenol I is a natural compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens.

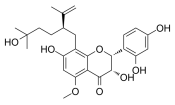


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol K

Cat. No.: HY-117010

Kushenol K, a flavonoid antioxidant isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol K is a **cytochrome P-450 3A4 (CYP3A4)** inhibitor with a **K_i** value of 1.35 μM. Kushenol K shows weak antiviral activity against **HSV-2** (**EC_{50}** of 147 μM).

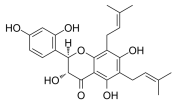


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol L

Cat. No.: HY-N3414

Kushenol L is one of the main components of EtOA cextracts from Kushen, a traditional medicinal herb derived from the dried roots of Sophora flavescens Ait. Kushenol L is a flavonoid and plays an important role in anti-diabeticeffects.

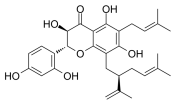


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol M

Cat. No.: HY-N8094

Kushenol M is a flavonoid from Sophora flavescens. Kushenol M is a **cytochrome P450 (CYP)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.29 μM for CYP3A4 in human liver microsomes.

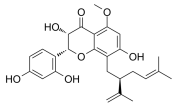


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol N

Cat. No.: HY-N8095

Kushenol N is a prenylated flavonoid that can be isolated from the root of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol N has anti-allergic and vasorelaxation activities.

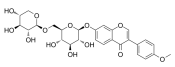


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol O

Cat. No.: HY-N7791

Kushenol O is a flavonoid compound.

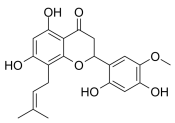


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol W

Cat. No.: HY-N8097

Kushenol W is a prenylated flavonoid that can be isolated from the root of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol W has antimicrobial effect, with a MIC of 10 μg/mL for Staphylococcus aureus.

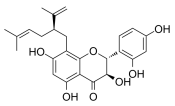


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol X

Cat. No.: HY-N3413

Kushenol X, a flavonoid compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol X is a potent **β-glucuronidase** and **human carboxylesterase 2 (hCE2)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.07 μM and 3.05 μM, respectively.

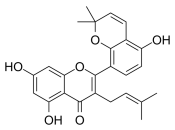


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2300

Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM.

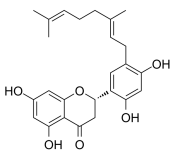


Purity: 96.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon E

Cat. No.: HY-N3514

Kuwanon E is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba, cytotoxic to human monocytic leukemic cell lines, and reduces the level of IL-1β.

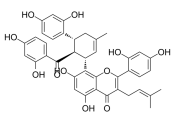


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon G

Cat. No.: HY-N4247

Kuwanon G is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba, acts as a **bombesin receptor** antagonist, with potential antimicrobial activity.

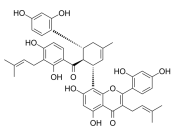


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Kuwanon H

Cat. No.: HY-N2600

Kuwanon H is a flavonoid isolated from Morus bombycis, which acts as a potent non-peptide **bombesin receptor** antagonist. Kuwanon H selectively inhibits binding of gastrin releasing peptide CRP to **GRP-preferring recepotr**, with a K_i value of 290 nM in cells.

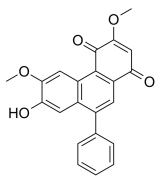


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Latinone

Cat. No.: HY-N7326

Latinone, a neoflavonoid isolated from **Dalbergia cochinchinensis**, has antiosteoporotic activity.

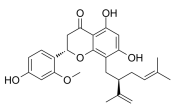


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Leachianone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2281

Leachianone A, isolated from Radix Sophorae, has anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory, and cytotoxic potent. Leachianone A induces **apoptosis involved both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways.**.

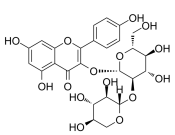


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Leucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2186

Leucoside is a natural compound isolated from tea seed extract.

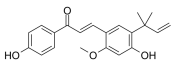


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Licochalcone A

(Licochalcone-A) Cat. No.: HY-N0372

Licochalcone A (LCA), a flavonoid isolated, presents obvious anti-cancer effects, displays broad-spectrum inhibition against UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs).

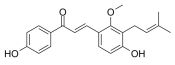


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licochalcone C

Cat. No.: HY-N0374

Licochalcone C could inhibit **α-glucosidase**, with **IC_{50}s** of <100 nM and 92.43 μM for α-glucosidase and protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), respectively.

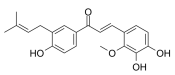


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licochalcone D

Cat. No.: HY-N4187

Licochalcone D, a flavonoid compound mainly existing in the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate, is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kappaB (NF-κB) p65**. Licochalcone D possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer properties.

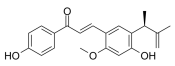


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Licochalcone E

Cat. No.: HY-N4182

Licochalcone E, a flavonoid compound isolated from Glycyrrhiza inflate, inhibits NF-κB and AP-1 transcriptional activity through the inhibition of **AKT** and **MAPK** activation.

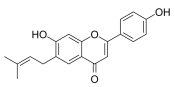


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoflavone A

Cat. No.: HY-N4185

Licoflavone A is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis, inhibits protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (**PTP1B**), with an **IC_{50}** of 54.5 μM.

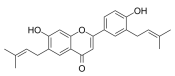


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoflavone B

Cat. No.: HY-N4184

Licoflavone B is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza inflata, inhibits S. mansoni **ATPase** (**IC_{50}**, 23.78 μM) and **ADPase** (**IC_{50}**, 31.50 μM) activity. Anti-schistosomiasis activity.

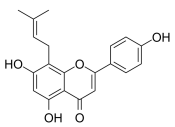


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoflavone C

Cat. No.: HY-N4183

Licoflavone C is a prenyl-flavone extracted from Genista ephedroides, reduces the genotoxicity of cancer drugs in human peripheral lymphocytes.

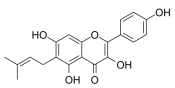


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N6583

Licoflavonol, a minor flavone from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis, is an inhibitor of the Salmonella type III secretion system (T3SS).

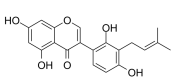


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoisoflavone A

Cat. No.: HY-N3389

Licoisoflavone A is an isoflavone. Licoisoflavone A inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 7.2 μM.

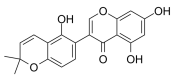


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoisoflavone B

Cat. No.: HY-N3388

Licoisoflavone B is an isoflavone. Licoisoflavone B inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 2.7 μM.

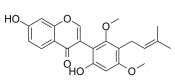


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricone

Cat. No.: HY-N3386

Licoricone is an flavonoid extracted from licorice, exhibits anti-helicobacter pylori activity against the CLAR and AMOX-resistant strain as well as four CLAR (AMOX)-sensitive strains.

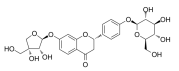


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2624

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside is a flavanone glycoside isolated from Glycyrrhizia inflate.



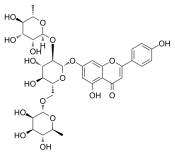
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligustroflavone

(Nuezhenoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0546

Ligustroflavone, extracted from Ligustrum lucidum, is a potential candidate as **calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR)** antagonist. Ligustroflavone exhibits protective effects against diabetic osteoporosis in mice.

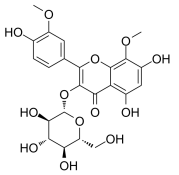


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Limocitrin 3-β-D-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-N9525

Limocitrin 3-β-D-glucose is a flavonoid glycoside.



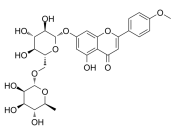
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Linarin

(Buddleoside; Linarine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0528

Linarin (Buddleoside), isolated from the flower extract of Mentha arvensis, shows selective dose dependent inhibitory effect on acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**).



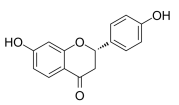
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liquiritigenin

(4',7-Dihydroxyflavanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0377

Liquiritigenin, a flavanone isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, is a highly selective estrogen receptor β (**ERβ**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 36.5 nM for activation of the ERE tk-Luc.

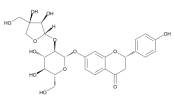


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Liquiritigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-apiofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6986

Liquiritigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-apiofuranoside (Liquiritigenin-7-apiosylglucoside) is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza, has weaker cytotoxicity against several tumor cells and normal cells.

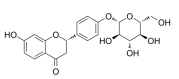


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N0376

Liquiritin, a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza, is a potent and competitive **AKR1C1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.62 μM, 0.61 μM, and 3.72μM for AKR1C1, AKR1C2 and AKR1C3, respectively. Liquiritin efficiently inhibits progesterone metabolism mediated by AKR1C1 in vivo.



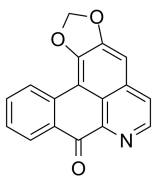
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liriodenine

(Spermatheridine; VLT045)

Cat. No.: HY-N3376

Liriodenine (Spermatheridine; VLT045) is an aporphine alkaloid isolated from the plant Mitrephora sirikitiae and has anti-cancer activities. Liriodenine induces cell **apoptosis**, activates the intrinsic pathway by induction of caspase-3 and caspase-9.

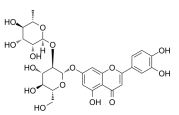


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lonicerin

Cat. No.: HY-N4136

Lonicerin is an anti-**algE (alginate secretion protein)** flavonoid with inhibitory activity for P. aeruginosa. Lonicerin prevents inflammation and apoptosis in LPS-induced acute lung injury.

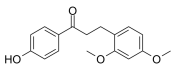


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Loureirin A

Cat. No.: HY-N1505

Loureirin A is a flavonoid extracted from Dragon's Blood, can inhibit **Akt** phosphorylation, and has antiplatelet activity.

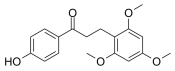


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Loureirin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1504

Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from **Dracaena cochinchinensis**, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 **(PAI-1)**, with an IC_{50} of 26.10μM; Loureirin B also inhibits K_{ATP}, the phosphorylation of **ERK** and **JNK**, and has anti-diabetic activity.

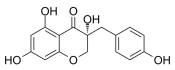


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Loureiriol

Cat. No.: HY-N8185

Loureiriol is a homoisoflavonoid with weak anticancer effects.

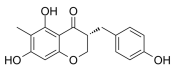


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LPRP-Et-97543

Cat. No.: HY-N8168

LPRP-Et-97543 is a potent **anti-HBV** agent. LPRP-Et-97543 reduces Core, S, and preS but not X promoter activities. LPRP-Et-97543 can be used for acute and chronic HBV infections research.

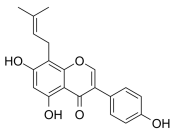


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lupiwighteone

Cat. No.: HY-N3354

Lupiwighteone is an isoflavone present widely in wild-growing plants, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer effects. Lupiwighteone induces caspase-dependent and -independent **apoptosis** on human breast cancer cells via inhibiting PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway.



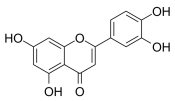
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin

(Luteoline; Luteolol; Digitoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0162

Luteolin (Luteoline), a flavanoid compound, is a potent **Nrf2** inhibitor.

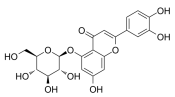


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2008

Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoidfrom Cirsium maackii, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced **NO** production and t-BHP-induced **ROS** generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.

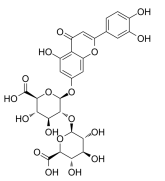


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin 7-diglucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N7269

Luteolin 7-diglucuronide is the major flavonoid isolated from Aloysia triphylla and Verbena officinalis.



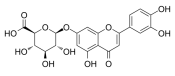
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide

(Luteolin 7-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1463

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases **(MMP)** activities, with **IC_{50}s** of 17.63, 7.99, 11.42, 12.85, 0.03 μM for MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.

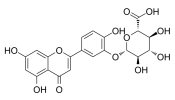


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N4099

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.

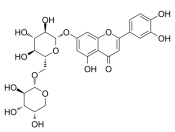


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin-7-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl (1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9368

Luteolin-7-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl (16)-β-D-glucopyranoside is a flavonoid with antiradical activity.

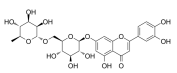


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin-7-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6647

Luteolin-7-rutinoside has both anti-arthritic and antifungal activities, can result in a combination therapy for the treatment of fungal arthritis due to C. albicans infection.

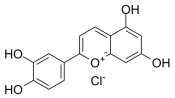


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolinidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-129997

Luteolinidin is a natural deoxyanthocyanidin, isolated from mosses and ferns. Luteolinidin is a potent CD38 inhibitor which can protect the heart against I/R injury with preservation of eNOS function and prevention of endothelial dysfunction in vivo.



Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lysionotin

Cat. No.: HY-107222

Lysionotin is a flavonoid isolated from few flower lysionotus herbs. Lysionotin efficiently inhibit **α-Toxin** (a pore-forming protein) expression and shows significant protection against S. aureus in vitro and in vivo.

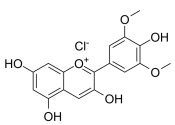
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Malvidin chloride

(Syringidin)

Cat. No.: HY-122496

Malvidin (chloride) is a bioactive compound isolated from Oryza sativacv. Heugjinjubyeo. Malvidin shows cytotoxicity through the arrest of the G_2/M phase of cell cycle and induction of **apoptosis**. Malvidin can be used for the research of cancer.

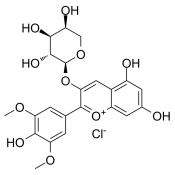


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N9349

Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride ameliorates ethyl carbamate-induced oxidative damage by stimulating AMPK-mediated **autophagy**.

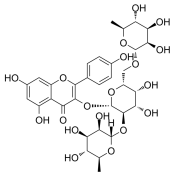


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mauritianin

Cat. No.: HY-N5038

Mauritianin is a kaempferol glycoside isolated from the flowers and leaves of Acalypha indica. Mauritianin is a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor.

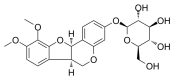


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2473

Methylnissolin-3-O-glucoside (Methylnissolin-3-O-β-D-glucoside) is a flavonoid from the roots of Astragalus membranaceus with anti-inflammatory effects.

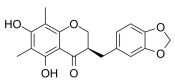


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Methylophiopogonanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2437

Methylophiopogonanone A, a major homoisoflavonoid in Ophiopogon japonicas, has both anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.

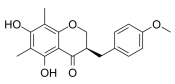


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylophiopogonanone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2438

Methylophiopogonanone B, homoisoflavonoid, is extracted from the root of Ophiopogon japonicas, shows high antioxidant ability.

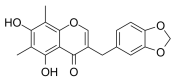


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylophiopogonone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2441

Methylophiopogonone A, a homoisoflavonoid isolated from the tuberous roots of Ophiopogon japonicas, shows anti-inflammatory activity.

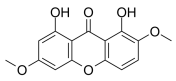


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylswertianin

Cat. No.: HY-N1995

Methylswertianin is an active constituent in Swertia punicea Hemsl, with anti-diabetic effect. Methylswertianin can abates type-2 diabetes, likely via the improvement of insulin resistance (IR).



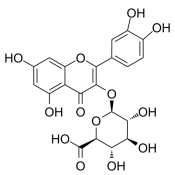
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Miquelianin

(Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide; Quercetin 3-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-13930

Miquelianin (Quercetin 3-O-glucuronide) is a metabolite of quercetin and a type of natural flavonoid.



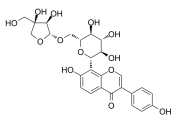
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mirificin

(Puerarin apioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2134

Mirificin (Puerarin apioside) is a isoflavone in Puerariae Lobatae Radix. Mirificin inhibits **tyrosinase (TYR)** with an IC_{50} of 12.66 μM.

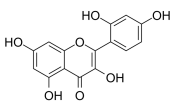


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Morin

Cat. No.: HY-N0621

Morin, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.

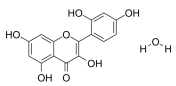


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Morin monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0151

Morin monohydrate, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.



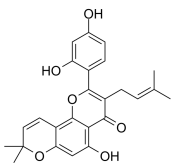
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Morusin

(Mulberrochromene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0622

Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from M. australis with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit **NF-κB** and **STAT3** activity.

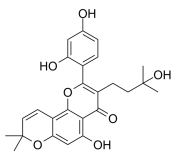


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Morusinol

Cat. No.: HY-N2299

Morusinol is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba root bark. Morusinol has an **antiplatelet** activity and significantly inhibits arterial thrombosis in vivo.

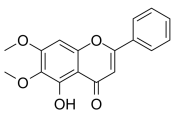


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mosloflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2036

Mosloflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi with anti-EV71 activity. Mosloflavone inhibits VP2 virus replication and protein expression during the initial stage of virus infection and inhibits viral VP2 capsid protein synthesis.

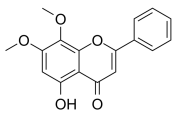


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Moslosooflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2035

Moslosooflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Saussurea involucrata. Moslosooflavone has an anti-hypoxia and anti-inflammatory activities.

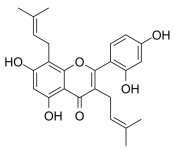


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mulberrin
(Kuwanon C)

Cat. No.: HY-N3513

Mulberrin is a strong inhibitor of organic anion-transporting polypeptide 2B1 (OATP2B1)-mediated estrone-3-sulfate (E3S) uptake with an IC_{50} value being 1.8±1.5 μM.

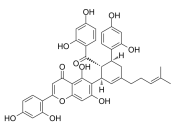


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Multicaulisin

Cat. No.: HY-N3515

Multicaulisin, a new Diels-Alder type adduct from Morus multicaulis roots, potently effects against Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) isolates. Multicaulisin is an antibacterial drug and has the potential for MRSA infections research.

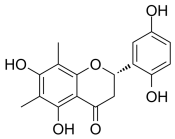


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myrciacetin

Cat. No.: HY-N9335

Myrciacetin is a flavonoid from Rhododendron dauricum. Myrciacetin is against rat lens **aldose reductase** with an IC_{50} of 13 μM.

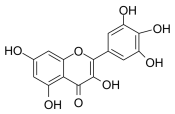


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myricetin
(Cannabiscetin)

Cat. No.: HY-15097

Myricetin is a common plant-derived flavonoid with a wide range of activities including strong anti-oxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activities.

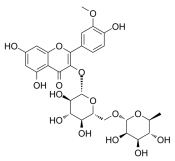


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Narcissin
(Narcissoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0649

Narcissin (Narcissoside), a flavonol glycoside, exhibits evident scavenging activity against both authentic $ONOO^-$ and SIN-1-derived $ONOO^-$ with IC_{50}sof 3.5 and 9.6 μM, respectively.

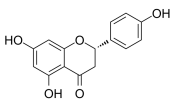


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0100

Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-**dengue virus (DENV)** activity.

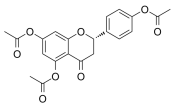


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Naringenin triacetate

Cat. No.: HY-N3213

Naringenin triacetate is a flavonoid isolated from plant, exhibits a good binding affinity with multiple crystal structures of first bromodomain BRD4 (BRD4 BD1).

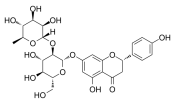


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Naringin
(Naringoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0153

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.

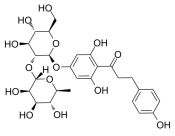


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 10 g

Naringin Dihydrochalcone
(Naringin DC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0119

Naringin Dihydrochalcone is an artificial sweetener derived from naringin. Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits.

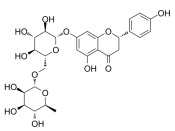


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Narirutin

Cat. No.: HY-N0804

Narirutin, one of the active constituents isolated from Citrus unshiu, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Narirutin is a **shikimate kinase** inhibitor with anti-tubercular potency.



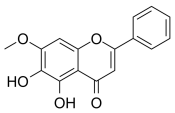
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Negletein

(5,6-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4285

Negletein is a neuroprotectant enhances the action of nerve growth factor and induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Negletein shows promising anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β** with IC_{50} values of 16.4 and 10.8 μM, respectively.

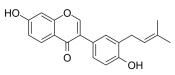


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neobavaisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N0720

Neobavaisoflavone, a flavonoid, is isolated from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia. Neobavaisoflavone exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and anti-oxidation activities. Neobavaisoflavone inhibits **DNA polymerase** at moderate to high concentrations.

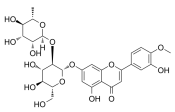


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neodiosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N4122

Neodiosmin is a flavone glycoside isolated from the leaves of Citrus aurantium..

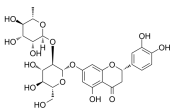


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neoeriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N4119

Neoeriocitrin, isolated from Drynaria Rhizome, shows activity on proliferation and osteogenic differentiation in MC3T3-E1. Neoeriocitrin is a potent **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor.



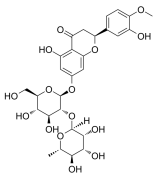
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neohesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0101

Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.



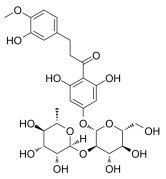
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

(Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

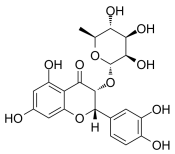


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neoisoastilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N5116

Neoisoastilbin possesses antioxidant, anti-hyperuricemic and anti-Inflammatory activities.

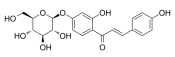


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoisoliquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N2122

Neoisoliquiritin is a bioactive component isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis.

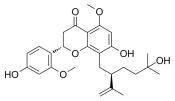


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neokurarinol

Cat. No.: HY-N7794

Neokurarinol is a natural flavonoid compound.

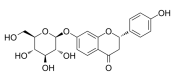


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoliquiritin

Cat. No.: HY-N2123

Neoliquiritin is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis with an anti-inflammatory activity.

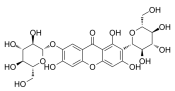


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Neomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0723

Neomangiferin is a natural C-glucosyl xanthone isolated from m the dried rhizome of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. Neomangiferin has significant therapeutic effects on high-fat diet-induced nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in rats.

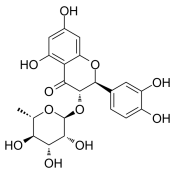


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neosmitilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N5115

Neosmitilbin is isolated from Garcinia mangostana.



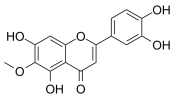
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nepetin

(6-Methoxyluteolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2572

Nepetin (6-Methoxyluteolin) is a natural flavonoid isolated from Eupatorium ballotaefolium HBK with potent anti-inflammatory activities. Nepetin inhibits **IL-6**, **IL-8** and **MCP-1** secretion with IC_{50} values of 4.43 μM, 3.42 μM and 4.17 μM, respectively in ARPE-19 cells.



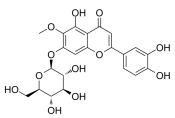
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nepitrin

(Nepetin-7-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N5010

Nepitrin, isolated from Scrophularia striata, possess significant anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritic activity.

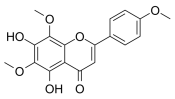


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nevadensin

Cat. No.: HY-N1377

Nevadensin is a naturally occurring selective inhibitor of human carboxylesterase 1 **(hCE1)** with an IC_{50} of 2.64 μM. Nevadensin has a variety of pharmacological effects such as anti-mycobacterium tuberculosis activities, antitussive, anti-inflammatory and anti-hypertensive.

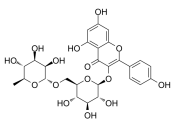


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nicotiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N1475

Nicotiflorin is a flavonoid glycoside extracted from a traditional Chinese medicine Flos Carthami. Nicotiflorin shows potent **antiglycation** activity and neuroprotection effects.

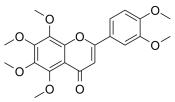


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0155

Nobiletin is a poly-methoxylated flavone from the citrus peel that improves memory loss. Nobiletin is a **retinoid acid receptor-related orphan receptors (RORs)** agonist.

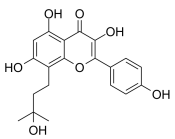


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Noricaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N1413

Noricaritin is a flavonoid sourced from roots of Epimedium brevicornu Maxim.

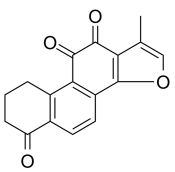


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Nortanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-N6914

Nortanshinone is a pigment isolated from Dan-Shen.



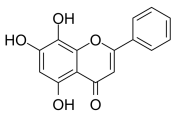
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norwogonin

(5,7,8-Trihydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2562

Norwogonin, isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi, possesses antiviral activity against **Enterovirus 71 (EV71)** with an IC_{50} of 31.83 μg/ml.

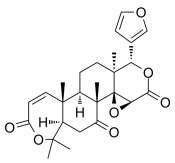


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Obacunone

Cat. No.: HY-N0428

Obacunone, isolated from seeds of Marsh White grapefruit, exhibits anti-tumor activity by the induction of apoptosis.

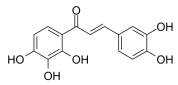


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Okanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6673

Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea Coreopsis tinctoria, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the **TLR4/NF-κB** signaling pathways.

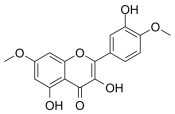


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ombuin

Cat. No.: HY-N3139

Ombuin, isolated from **Zanthoxylum armatum**, displays broad spectrum **antibacterial** effect with MIC ranges from 125 to 500 μg/mL.



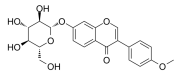
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ononin

(Ononoside; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0270

Ononin is an isoflavonoid, is an additional growth inhibitor in soils associated with the weed, Pluchea lanceolata.

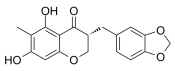


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ophiopogonanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N6059

Ophiopogonanone A is a homoisoflavonoidal compound isolated as a constitutent of Ophiopogonis tuber.

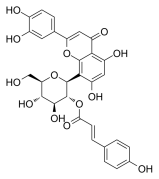


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N5047

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate is a flavonoid found in Trigonella foenum-graecum, with potent antioxidant activity.

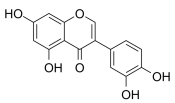


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orobol

Cat. No.: HY-N3127

Orobol is one of the major soy isoflavones and has various pharmacological activities, including anti-skin-aging and anti-obesity effects. Orobol inhibits **CK1ε**, VEGFR2, MAP4K5, MNK1, MUSK, TOPK, and TNIK (IC_{50}=1.24-4.45 μM).

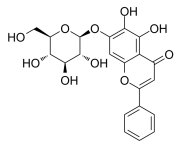


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oroxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2025

Oroxin A is the major component of an ethanol-water Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz (Bignoniaceae) seed extract (OISE). Oroxin A acts as a partial **PPARγ** agonist that can activate PPARγ transcriptional activation.

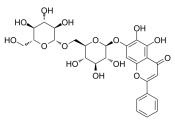


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oroxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1435

Oroxin B (OB) is a flavonoid isolated from traditional Chinese herbal medicine Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.



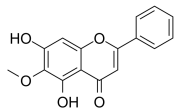
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Oroxylin A

(Baicalein 6-methyl ether; 6-Methoxybaicalein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0560

Oroxylin A is a natural active flavonoid with strong anticancer effects. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Oroxylin A suppressed the MDM2-mediated degradation of p53 via downregulating MDM2 transcription in wt-p53 cancer cells .

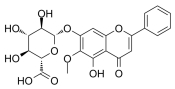


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oroxylin A-7-O-glucuronide

(Oroxyloside; Oroxylin A-7-O-β-D-glucuronide) Cat. No.: HY-N2481

Oroxylin A-7-O-glucuronide (Oroxyloside; Oroxylin A-7-O-β-D-glucuronide) is a flavonoid glucuronide isolated from the dried root of Scutellaria baicalensis, with **prolyl oligopeptidase (POP)** inhibitory activity.

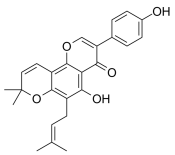


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Osajin

(CID 95168; NSC 21565) Cat. No.: HY-N3125

Osajin is the major bioactive isoflavone present in the fruit of Maclura pomifera with antitumor, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

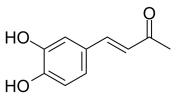


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N6959

Osmundacetone is a natural product isolated from Osmundae Rhizoma, with neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic effects. Osmundacetone has **DPPH** scavenging activity and protects neurological cell from oxidative stress.

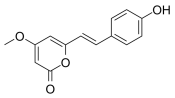


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

p-Hydroxy-5,6-dehydrokawain

Cat. No.: HY-N1899

p-Hydroxy-5,6-dehydrokawain is a natural compound isolated from Kawain.

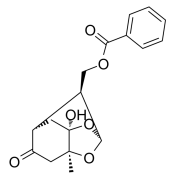


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paeoniflorigenone

Cat. No.: HY-N3119

Paeoniflorigenone, isolated as an active ingredient from the root of moutan cortex, induces **apoptosis** selectively in the cancer cell lines and exhibits antiproliferative effect.

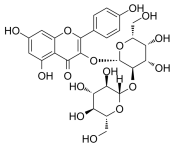


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Panasenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4258

Panasenoside is a flavonoid isolated from Lilium pumilum D. C. Panasenoside exhibits **α-glucosidase** inhibitory activity.

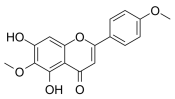


Purity: 92.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pectolinarigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0493

Pectolinarigenin is a dual inhibitor of **COX-2/5-LOX**. Anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarigenin has potent inhibitory activities on melanogenesis.

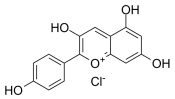


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pelargonidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-W011370

Pelargonidin chloride is a **scavenger** of nitric oxide radical and has antioxidant activities.

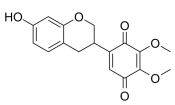


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pendulone

Cat. No.: HY-N7985

Pendulone is a isoflavanquinone with good antiplasmodial activity with an IC_{50} of 7.0 μM. Pendulone also has antileishmanial, antibacterial and anticancer activity.

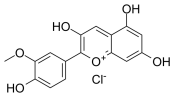


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peonidin chloride

(YGM-6 chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N2459

Peonidin chloride is an O-methylated anthocyanidin that functions as a primary plant pigment, endowing purplish-red hues to flowers such as the peony, from which it takes its name, as well as berries and vegetables.

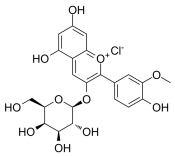


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126411

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride is an anthocyanin with antioxidant properties.

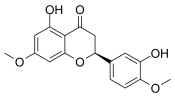


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Persicogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7636

Persicogenin, isolated from Rhus retinorrhoea, possesses anti-cancer activity.

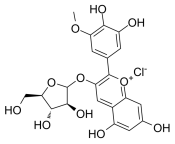


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126409

Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride is an anthocyanin, which is isolated from blueberry (Vaccinium Spp.) puree and has antioxidant activities.

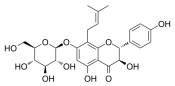


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phellamurin

Cat. No.: HY-N3085

Phellamurin is a plant flavonone glycoside from the leaves of Phellodendron amurense and inhibits intestinal **P-glycoprotein**. Phellamurin also inhibits egg laying by Papilio protenor. Phellamurin induces cells **apoptosis** and has anti-tumor activity.



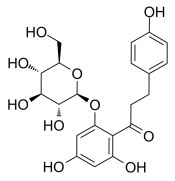
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phlorizin

(Floridzin; NSC 2833)

Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Phlorizin is a non-selective **SGLT** inhibitor with K_is of 300 and 39 nM for **hSGLT1** and **hSGLT2**, respectively. Phlorizin is also a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor.

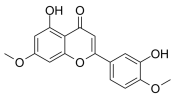


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pilloin

Cat. No.: HY-111927

Pilloin, a flavonoid isolated from Marrubium cylleneum, exerts a cytotoxic action targeted at the transformed lymphoblasts. Pilloin also possesses anti-inflammatory activity.



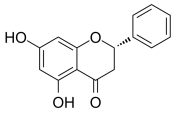
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin

((+)-Pinocoembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0575

Pinocembrin ((+)-Pinocoembrin) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of **histidine decarboxylase**, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

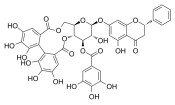


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxydiphenoyl] -β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5084

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxy diphenoyl]-β-D-glucoside is a flavanone compound.



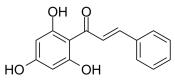
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin chalcone

(2',4',6'-Trihydroxychalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7515

Pinocembrin chalcone (2',4',6'-Trihydroxychalcone) is an **antibacterial** compound from Helichrysum Trilineatum. Pinocembrin chalcone can prevent gastric ulcers in rats.



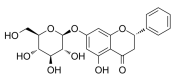
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6616

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Pinocembrin 7-O-β-D-Glucoside) is is a flavanone that enhances lipid peroxidation.

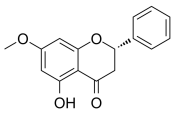


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pinostrobin

Cat. No.: HY-N2127

Pinostrobin is a flavonoid can be found in many plants, and has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and neuroprotective properties. Pinostrobin is a potent **PCSK9** inhibitor and inhibits the catalytic activity of PCSK9.

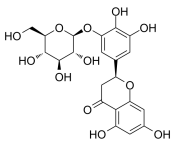


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Plantagoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1470

Plantagoside, isolated from the seeds of Plantago asiatica, is a specific and non-competitive inhibitor for jack bean **α-mannosidase**, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM.



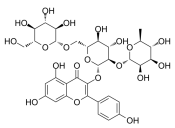
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Plantanone B

(Kaempferol 3-O-rhamnosylgentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8167

Plantanone B is a moderate **antioxidant-agent** with an IC_{50} of 169.8±5.2 μM. Plantanone B shows significant ovine COX-1 and moderate COX-2 inhibitory activities. Plantanone B has the potential for inflammation-related diseases research.

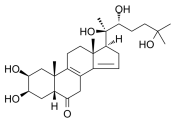


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Podecdysone B

Cat. No.: HY-N6897

Podecdysone B is a **phytoecdysone** isolated from Cyanotis arachnoidea.

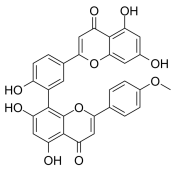


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Podocarpusflavone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2198

Podocarpusflavone A is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor. Podocarpusflavone A has moderated anti-proliferative activity and induces cell apoptosis in MCF-7. Podocarpusflavone A is developing anti-tumor drugs.

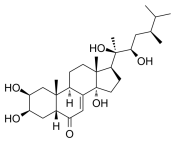


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyporusterone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7692

Polyporusterone A is a triterpene carboxylic acid isolated from Polyporus umbellatus Fries. Polyporusterone A has inhibitory effect on free radical-induced lysis of red blood cells (hemolysis).

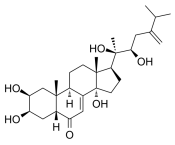


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Polyporusterone B

Cat. No.: HY-N7693

Polyporusterone B is a triterpene carboxylic acid isolated from Polyporus umbellatus Fries. Polyporusterone B has inhibitory effect on free radical-induced lysis of red blood cells (hemolysis).

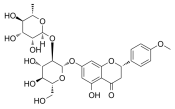


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Poncirin

Cat. No.: HY-N2258

Poncirin is isolated from Poncirus trifoliata with **anti-inflammory** activites. Poncirin significantly reduces mechanical hyperalgesia and allodynia in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA)-induced inflammatory pain models.

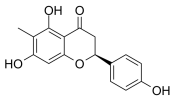


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Poriol

Cat. No.: HY-N9086

Poriol is a flavonoid isolated from Pseudotsuga sinensis.

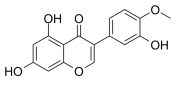


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pratensein

Cat. No.: HY-N7981

Pratensein, a flavonoid, ameliorates β-amyloid-induced cognitive impairment in rats via reducing oxidative damage and restoring synapse and BDNF levels.

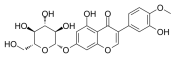


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7957

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a new isoflavone.

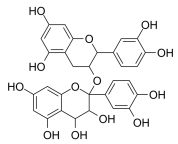


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proanthocyanidins

Cat. No.: HY-N0794

Proanthocyanidins are a class of polyphenolic that are widely distributed in higher plants, consisted of an electrophilic flavanyl unit.
Proanthocyanidins can be used as antioxidant and anti-cancers agent.



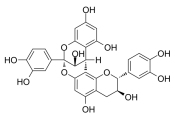
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Procyanidin A1

(Proanthocyanidin A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2344

Procyanidin A1 (Proanthocyanidin A1) is a procyanidin dimer, which inhibits degranulation downstream of protein kinase C activation or Ca^{2+} influx from an internal store in RBL-213 cells. Procyanidin A1 has antiallergic effects.

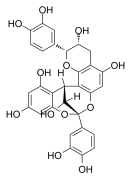


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin A2

Cat. No.: HY-N2343

Procyanidin A2 is a flavonoid found in cranberries and lingonberries, with anti-cancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammation activity.

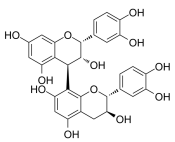


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N0795

Procyanidin B1 is a polyphenolic flavonoid isolated from commonly eaten fruits, binds to **TLR4/MD-2** complex, and has anti-inflammatory activity.



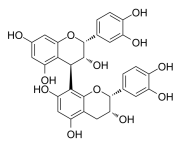
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin B2

(Proanthocyanidin B2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0796

Procyanidin B2 is a natural flavonoid, with anti-cancer, antioxidant activities.

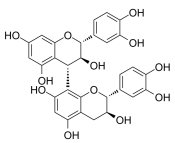


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Procyanidin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N2345

Procyanidin B3 is a natural product, acts as a specific **HAT** inhibitor, binds to the other site of **p300** instead of the active site, selectively inhibits p300-mediated androgen receptor acetylation. Procyanidin B3 has no effect on HDAC or HMT (histone methyltransferase).



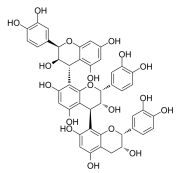
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Procyanidin C1

(PCC1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2342

Procyanidin C1 (PCC1), a natural polyphenol, causes DNA damage, cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**. Procyanidin C1 decreases the level of Bcl-2, but enhances BAX, caspase 3 and 9 expression in cancer cells.



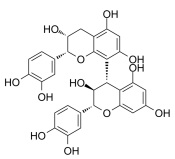
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidol B4

((-)-Procyanidin B4)

Cat. No.: HY-107208

Procyanidol B4 ((-)-Procyanidin B4) is a flavanol. Anti-inflammatory properties.

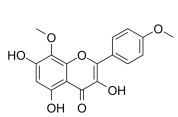


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prudomestin

Cat. No.: HY-N1547

Prudomestin, isolated from the heartwood of Prunus domestica, shows potent **xanthine oxidase (XO)** inhibitory activity (IC_{50}≈6 μM).

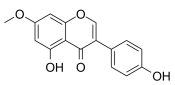


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Prunetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2597

Prunetin, an O-methylated isoflavone, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Prunetin is a potent human aldehyde dehydrogenases inhibitor.



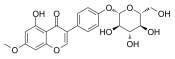
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prunetrin

(Trifoside; Prunetin 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7645

Prunetrin (Trifoside) is a soflavonoid found in above-ground and below-ground organs of red clover.



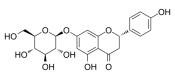
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prunin

(Naringenin 7-0-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1549

Prunin is a potent inhibitor of human enterovirus A71 (HEVA71). Prunin shows strong inhibitory activity against protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), with an IC_{50} of 5.5 μM.

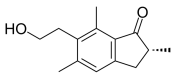


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pterosin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1570

Pterosin B, a indanone found in bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), is an inhibitor of **salt-inducible kinase 3 (Sik3)** signaling. Pterosin B prevents chondrocyte hypertrophy and osteoarthritis in mice by inhibiting Sik3.

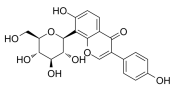


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Puerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0145

Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from Radix puerariae, is a **5-HT2C** receptor antagonist.

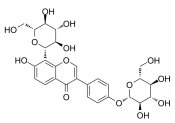


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Puerarin-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6885

Puerarin-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (compound 8) is a isoflavone from **Pueraria lobata** root (PLR). Puerarin-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside has estrogenic activity and anti-proliferation of MCF-7 human breast carcinoma cells.



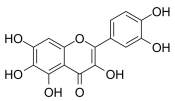
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetagetin

(6-Hydroxyquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4149

Quercetagetin (6-Hydroxyquercetin) is a flavonoid. Quercetagetin is a moderately potent and selective, cell-permeable **pim-1** kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}, 0.34 μM). Anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties.

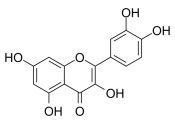


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin

Cat. No.: HY-18085

Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

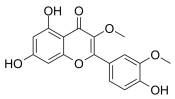


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Quercetin 3,3'-dimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N9135

Quercetin 3,3'-dimethyl ether possesses antioxidant acticity.

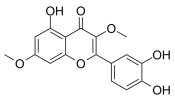


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3,7-dimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1798

Quercetin 3,7-dimethyl ether, isolated from Croton schiedeanus Schlecht, has a NO/cGMP pathway-related profile, with increased vasorelaxant activity.

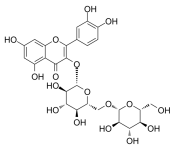


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4089

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside is isolated from A. iwayomogi, **AR** and **AGE** formation inhibitor, demonstrates biological activities against Aldose reductase (AR) and the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs).

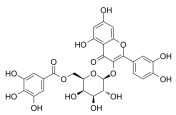


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-galloyl)-β-D-galactopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7024

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-galloyl)-β-D-galactopyranoside is from the fresh leaves of Psidium Guajava L.

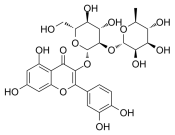


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-neohesperidoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7976

Quercetin 3-O-neohesperidoside, a flavonoid glycoside, has anti-inflammatory activity.

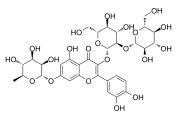


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8195

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside is a flavonoid found in sea buckthorn berries.

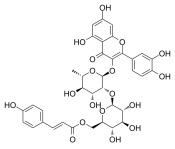


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-(6''-p-coumaroyl)glucopyranosyl(1→2)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6964

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-(6''-p-coumaroyl)glucopyranosyl(12)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside (Quercetin-3-O-[2-O-(6-O-p-hydroxyl-E-coumaroyl)-D-glucosyl]-(12)-L-rhamnoside) is one of the major antioxidants of Ginkgo biloba leaves.

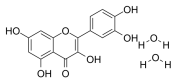


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0146

Quercetin dihydrate, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and a **PI3K** inhibitor with **IC_{50}s of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.**.

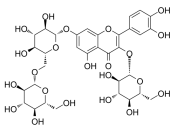


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Quercetin-3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobiosiden

(Quercetin-3-O-beta-D-glucose-7-O-beta-D-gentiobioside) Cat. No.: HY-N1968

Quercetin-3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobiosiden is a flavonoid from Quercetin.

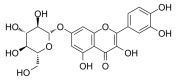


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercimeritrin

(Quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0419

Quercimeritrin, isolated from the leaves of Ixeridium dentatum, exhibits significant amylase activity.

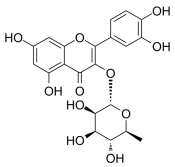


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercitrin

(Quercetin 3-rhamnoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0418

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.

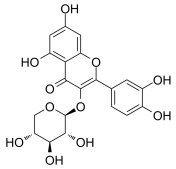


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Reynoutrin

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin) Cat. No.: HY-N1354

Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.

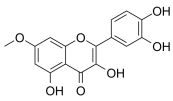


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Rhamnetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7036

Rhamnetin is a quercetin derivative found in Coriandrum sativum, inhibits secretory **phospholipase A2**, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity.

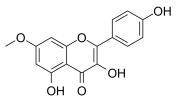


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhamnocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N1353

Rhamnocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from astragalus complanatus R. Br. (Sha-yuan-zi). Rhamnocitrin is a scavenger of DPPH with an IC_{50} of 28.38 mM. Rhamnocitrin has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and an-tiatherosclerosis activity.

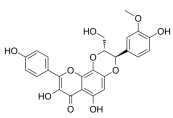


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodiolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6841

Rhodiolin is a flavonoid isolated from Rhodiola fastigita.



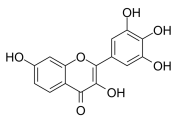
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Robinetin

(3,3',4',5',7-Pentahydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1347

Robinetin (3,3',4',5',7-Pentahydroxyflavone), a naturally occurring flavonoid with remarkable 'two color' intrinsic fluorescence properties, has antifungal, antiviral, antibacterial, antimutagenesis, and antioxidant activity.

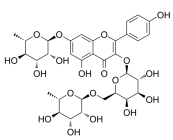


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Robinin

Cat. No.: HY-N1346

Robinin is present in flavonoid fraction of Vigna unguiculata leaf. Robinin inhibits upregulated expression of **TLR2** and **TLR4**. Robinin ameliorates oxidized low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) induced inflammatory insult through TLR4/NF-κB pathway.



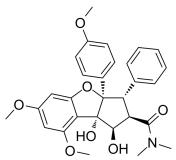
Purity: 95.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rocaglamide

(Roc-A)

Cat. No.: HY-19356

Rocaglamide (Roc-A) is isolated from the genus Aglaia and can be used for coughs, injuries, asthma and inflammatory skin diseases. Rocaglamide is a potent inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation in T-cells.



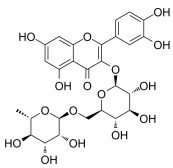
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rutin

(Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0148

Rutin (Rutoside) is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.



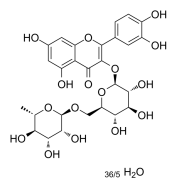
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Rutin hydrate

(Rutoside hydrate; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0148A

Rutin (Rutoside) hydrate is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

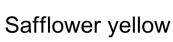


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Safflower yellow

Cat. No.: HY-N0938

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.



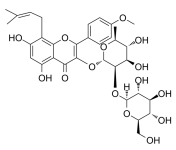
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 50 mg

Sagittatoside A

(Icariin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0873

Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

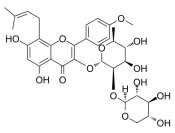


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Sagittatoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0874

Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

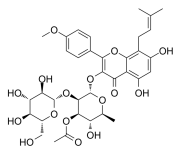


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sagittatoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7561

Sagittatoside C is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii.

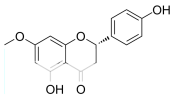


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sakuranetin

Cat. No.: HY-N3006

Sakuranetin is a rice flavonoid phytoalexin, shows strong antifungal activity. Sakuranetin has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Sakuranetin ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury.

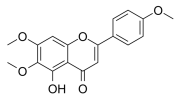


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Salvigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1318

Salvigenin is a natural polyphenolic compound, with neuroprotective effect. Salvigenin has antitumor cytotoxic and immunomodulatory properties.

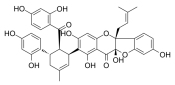


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sanggenon C

Cat. No.: HY-N0617

Sanggenon C is a flavanone Diels-Alder adduct compound, which is isolated from the root bark of Morus cathayana. Sanggenon C exerts protective effects against cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis via suppression of the **calcineurin/NFAT2** pathway.

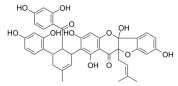


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenon D

Cat. No.: HY-N0618

Sanggenon D is a Diels-Alder-type adduct from Chinese crude drug root bark of Morus cathayana. Sanggenon D possesses antioxidant and inhibits Pancreatic lipase (PL) with the an IC_{50} of 0.77 μM.

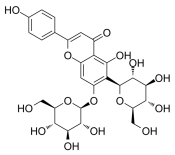


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saponarin

Cat. No.: HY-N5083

Saponarin is a natural flavonoid isolated from Gypsophila trichotoma, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and hepatoprotective activities. Saponarin activates AMPK in a calcium-dependent manner, thus regulating gluconeogenesis and glucose uptake.

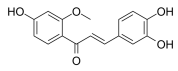


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sappanchalcone

Cat. No.: HY-59001

Sappanchalcone, a flavonoid isolated from Caesalpinia sappan L., induces caspase-dependent and AIF-dependent **apoptosis** in human colon cancer cells.

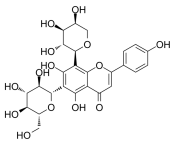


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0703

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.

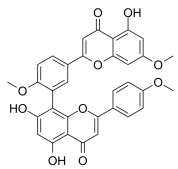


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sciadopitysin

Cat. No.: HY-N2119

Sciadopitysin is a type of biflavonoids in leaves from ginkgo biloba. Sciadopitysi inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and bone loss by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation and reducing the expression of **c-Fos** and **NFATc1**.



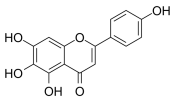
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Scutellarein

(6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0752

Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron breviscapus (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been wildly used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.



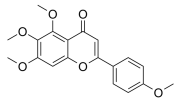
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Scutellarein tetramethyl ether

(4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4314

Scutellarein tetramethyl ether (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone) is a bioactive component of Siam weed extract. Scutellarein tetramethyl ether (4',5,6,7-Tetramethoxyflavone) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through NF-κB pathway.

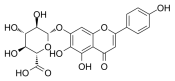


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Scutellarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0751

Scutellarin, an active flavone isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, can down-regulates the **STAT3/Girdin/Akt** signaling in HCC cells, and inhibits RANKL-mediated **MAPK and NF-κB** signaling pathway in osteoclasts.

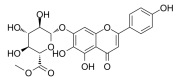


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Scutellarin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N6925

Scutellarin methyl ester is a constituent of Breviscapine which is a crude extract of several flavonoids of Erigeron breviscapus.

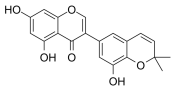


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Semilicoisoflavone B

Cat. No.: HY-N1280

Semilicoisoflavone B, an isoflavone, mainly derived from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch.. Semilicoisoflavone B reduces **amyloid β** (**Aβ**) secretion by inhibiting β-secretase-1 (BACE1) expression and activity.



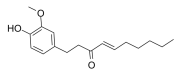
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shogaol

([6]-Shogaol; 6-Shogaol)

Cat. No.: HY-14616

Shogaol (-Shogaol), an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.

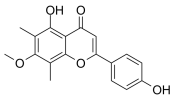


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sideroxylin

Cat. No.: HY-N1306

Sideroxylin is a C-methylated flavone isolated from Callistemon lanceolatus and exerts antimicrobial activity against **Staphylococcus aureus**.



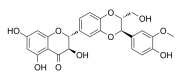
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Silibinin

(Silibinin A; Silymarin I)

Cat. No.: HY-13748

Silibinin (Silibinin A), an effective anti-cancer and chemopreventive agent, has been shown to exert multiple effects on cancer cells, including inhibition of both cell proliferation and migration.

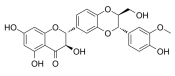


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Silybin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7046

Silybin B, a flavonolignan separated from Silybum marianum, has anti-tumor activity. Silybin B is the most potent antifibrillogenic and anti-oligomeric component of silymarin and proposes it as a promising anti Alzheimer's disease drug candidate.

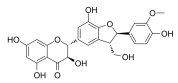


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Silychristin

Cat. No.: HY-N0647

Silychristin is an abundant flavonolignan present in the fruits of Silybum marianum, with antioxidant properties. Silychristin is a potent inhibitor of the thyroid hormone transporter **MCT8**, and elicits a strong inhibition of T3 uptake with an IC_{50} of 110 nM.

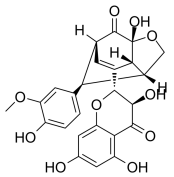


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Silydianin

Cat. No.: HY-N0646

Silydianin is an active constituent of Silybium marianum, with exhibit anti-collagenase, antitumor and anti-elastase activities. Silydianin is a natural **protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 17.38μM.



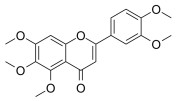
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinensetin

(Pedalitin permethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N0297

Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.

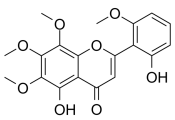


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Skullcapflavone II

Cat. No.: HY-N6624

Skullcapflavone II, a flavonoid derived from Scutellaria baicalensis, has anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial activities. Skullcapflavone II regulates osteoclast differentiation, survival, and function.

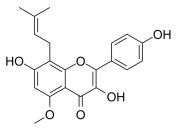


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophoflavescenol

Cat. No.: HY-N2284

Sophoflavescenol is a prenylated flavonol, which shows great inhibitory activity with IC_{50} of 0.013 μM against **Phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5)**, and also inhibits RLAR, HRAR, AGE, BACE1, AChE and BChE with IC_{50}s of 0.30 μM, 0.17 μM, 17.89 μg/mL, 10.98 μM, 8.37 μM and 8.21 μM, respectively.

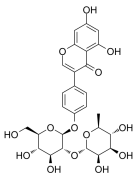


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophorabioside

Cat. No.: HY-N5096

Sophorabioside is a flavonoid-glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica.



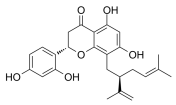
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Sophoraflavanone G

(Kushenol F)

Cat. No.: HY-N1231

Sophoraflavanone G (Kushenol F) is iaolated from Sophora flavescens and shows anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory properties.
Sophoraflavanone G (Kushenol F) induces MDA-MB-231 and HL-60 cells **apoptosis** through suppression of MAPK-related pathways.

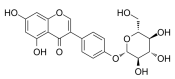


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sophoricoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0423

Sophoricoside is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica and has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and immunosuppressive effects.

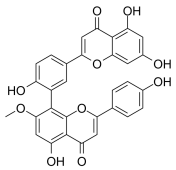


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sotetsuflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2199

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 .

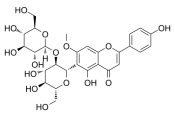


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Spinosin

Cat. No.: HY-N0651

Spinosyn a C-glycoside flavonoid isolated from the seeds of Zizyphus jujube, with neuroprotective effects. Spinosin inhibits $A\beta_{1-42}$ production and aggregation via activating Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.

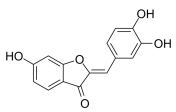


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sulfuretin

Cat. No.: HY-N1193

Sulfuretin inhibits the inflammatory response by suppressing the **NF-κB** pathway. Sulfuretin can be used for the research of allergic airway inflammation. Sulfuretin reduces oxidative stress, platelet aggregation, and mutagenesis.

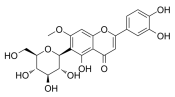


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Swertiajaponin

Cat. No.: HY-N2204

Swertiajaponin is a tyrosinase inhibitor, forms multiple hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions with the binding pocket of tyrosinase, with an IC_{50} of 43.47 μM.

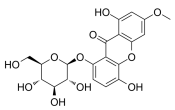


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Swertianolin

Cat. No.: HY-N2192

Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentianella Acuta, inhibits **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)**. Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.

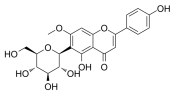


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Swertisin

Cat. No.: HY-N2189

Swertisin, a C-glucosylflavone isolated from Swertia japonica, is known to have antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. Swertisin is an **adenosine A1 receptor** antagonist.

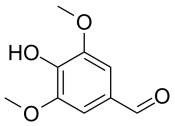


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1390

Syringaldehyde is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the group of flavonoids and is found in different plant species like Manihot esculenta and Magnolia officinalis. Syringaldehyde moderately inhibits **COX-2** activity with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μg/mL.

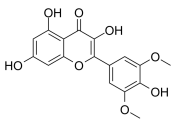


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Syringetin

Cat. No.: HY-N8920

Syringetin, a flavonoid derivative, is associated with increased BMP-2 production. Syringetin stimulates osteoblast differentiation at various stages, from maturation to terminally differentiated osteoblasts.



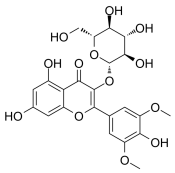
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringetin-3-O-glucoside

(Syringetin 3-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8194

Syringetin-3-O-glucosid (Syringetin 3-O-β-D-glucoside), a flavonol glycoside, shows relatively weak DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activity.



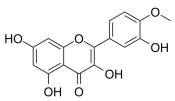
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tamarixetin

(4'-O-Methyl Quercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1181

Tamarixetin (4'-O-Methyl Quercetin) is a natural flavonoid derivative of quercetin, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects. Tamarixetin protects against cardiac hypertrophy.



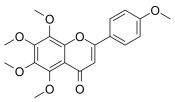
Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tangeretin

(Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905)

Cat. No.: HY-N0133

Tangeretin (Tangeritin), a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and is a **Notch-1** inhibitor.



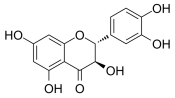
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taxifolin

((+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136

Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM. Taxifolin is an important natural compound with antifibrotic activity.



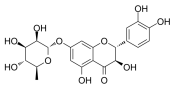
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taxifolin 7-O-rhamnoside

(Taxifolin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N4310

Taxifolin 7-O-rhamnoside (Taxifolin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside) is a flavonoid isolated from Hypericum japonicum.



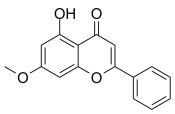
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tectochrysin

(Techtochrysin; NSC 80687)

Cat. No.: HY-14592

Tectochrysin (Techtochrysin) is one of the major flavonoids of Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel. Tectochrysin inhibits activity of **NF-κB**.

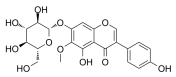


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tectoridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0791

Tectoridin is a isoflavone isolated from Maackia amurensis. Tectoridin is a **phytoestrogen** and activates estrogen and thyroid hormone receptors. Tectoridin exerts the estrogenic effects via ER-dependent genomic pathway and GPR30-dependent nongenomic pathway.

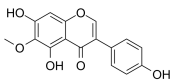


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tectorigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0792

Tectorigenin is a plant isoflavonoid originally isolated from the dried flower of Pueraria thomsonii Benth.

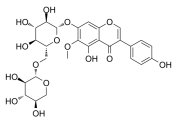


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4172

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside is a glycosidic isoflavone isolated from Pueraria thomsonii flower.

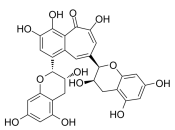


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Theaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N0243

Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (**H1N1**) neuraminidase.



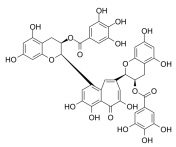
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate

(TF-3; ZP10)

Cat. No.: HY-N1992

Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate (TF-3) is a potent **Zika virus (ZIKV) protease** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.3 μM. Theaflavin 3,3'-digallat directly binds to ZIKVpro (K_d=8.86 μM) and inhibits ZIKV replication.

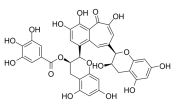


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Theaflavin-3'-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0244

Theaflavin-3'-gallate, a black tea theaflavin monomer, is regarded as the biologically important active component of black tea and provides health benefits. Theaflavin-3'-gallate acts as prooxidants and induces oxidative stress in the carcinoma cells.

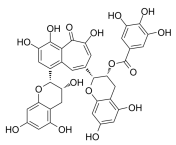


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Theaflavin-3-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0245

Theaflavin-3-gallate, a black tea theaflavin monomer, is regarded as the biologically important active component of black tea and provides health benefits. Theaflavin-3-gallate acts as prooxidants and induces oxidative stress in the carcinoma cells.

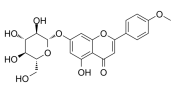


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tilianin

Cat. No.: HY-N2555

Tilianin is an active flavonoid glycoside found in many medical plants, with potential anti-hypertensive, myocardial-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

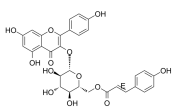


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tiliroside

Cat. No.: HY-N1425

Tiliroside, a glycosidic flavonoid, possesses anti-diabetic activities. Tiliroside is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **α-amylase** with a K_i value of 84.2 μM. Tiliroside inhibits carbohydrate digestion and glucose absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.

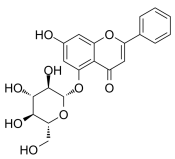


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Toringin

Cat. No.: HY-N4192

Toringin, a bioflavonoid, is isolated from the bark of Docyniopsis tschonoski. Toringin progressively decreases not only the cis-effect of the expanded CTG repeats but cytotoxicity as well. Exposure to isosakuranetin, Toringin rescues PC12 neuronal cells.

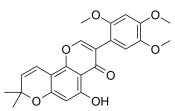


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Toxicarol isoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1135

Toxicarol isoflavone is an isoflavone extracted from Millettia brandisiana.

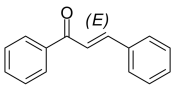


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

trans-Chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0598

trans-Chalcone, isolated from Aronia melanocarpa skin, is a biphenolic core structure of flavonoids precursor. trans-Chalcone is a potent **fatty acid synthase (FAS)** and **α-amylase** inhibitor.

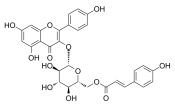


Purity: 97.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tribuloside

Cat. No.: HY-N2443

Tribuloside is a flavonoid that can be isolated from Tribulus terrestris L. Tribuloside exhibits **anti-mycobacterial** activity against the non-pathogenic Mycobacterium species with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 5.0 mg/mL.

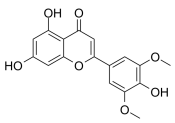


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tricin

Cat. No.: HY-N1127

Tricin is a natural flavonoid present in large amounts in rice bran. Tricin can inhibit **human cytomegalovirus (HCMV)** replication by inhibiting CDK9.

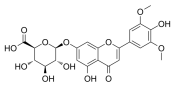


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tricin 7-O-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-111812

Tricin 7-O-glucuronide is an Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) flavonoid.

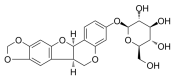


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trifolirhizin

Cat. No.: HY-N0616

Trifolirhizin is a pterocarpan flavonoid isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Trifolirhizin possesses potent **tyrosinase** inhibitory activity with an IC_{50} of 506 μM. Trifolirhizin exhibits potential anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.



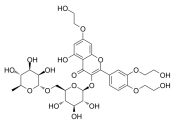
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Troxerutin

(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of **reactive oxygen species** (**ROS**) and depress ER stress-mediated **NOD** activation.

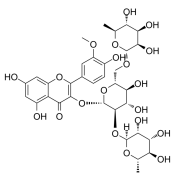


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Typhaneoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0712

Typhaneoside, extracted from Typha angustifolia L., Typhaneoside can inhibit the excessive **autophagy** of hypoxia/reoxygenation cells and increase the phosphorylation of Akt and mTOR.

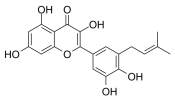


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Uralenol

Cat. No.: HY-N9326

Uralenol is a natural **PTP1B** inhibitor (IC_{50}=21. 5 μM) from Broussonetia papyrifera. PTP1B have been shown to play a major role in the dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor in many cellular and biochemical studies.

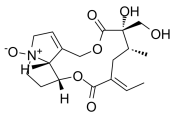


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Usaramine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N6827

Usaramine N-oxide, a flavonoid isolated from Crotalaria pallida, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

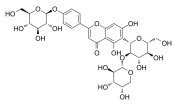


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vaccarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1419

Vaccarin is an active flavonoid glycoside associated with various biological functions. Vaccarin significantly promote wound healing and endothelial cells and fibroblasts proliferation in the wound site.



Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vaccarin E

Cat. No.: HY-N5148

Vaccarin E is a natural C-glycosylflavone that could be isolated from V. hispanica.
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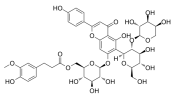
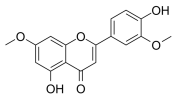


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Velutin

Cat. No.: HY-N1098

Velutin is an aglycone extracted from Korean Mistletoe, with inhibitory activity against melanin biosynthesis. Velutin reduces osteoclast differentiation and down-regulates HIF-1α through the NF-κB pathway.

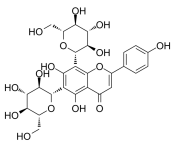


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vicenin 2

Cat. No.: HY-N2165

Vicenin 2 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=43.83 μM) from the aerial parts of Desmodium styracifolium.

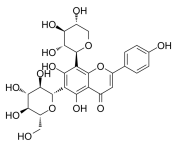


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vicenin 3

Cat. No.: HY-N4090

Vicenin 3 is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=46.91 μM) from the aerial parts of Desmodium styracifolium.

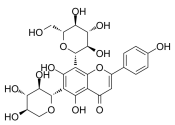


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vicenin-1

Cat. No.: HY-125112

Vicenin 1 is a C-glycosylflavone that has an inhibitory effect on angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**)(IC_{50}=52.50 μM).

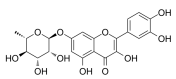


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vincetoxicoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N1448

Vincetoxicoside B shows antifungal activity.

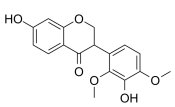


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Violanone

Cat. No.: HY-N9842

Violanone, an isoflavanone compound, can inhibit tubulin polymerization. Violanone also exhibits larvicidal activity against A. aegypti.

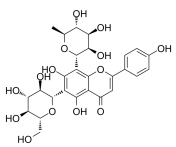


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Violanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N6895

Violanthin is isolated from the aerial parts of Piper bavinum, has potent antioxidant and antibacterial activities. Violanthin inhibits acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) with an IC_{50} value of 79.80 μM.

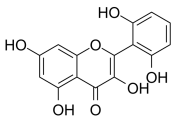


Purity: 95.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Viscidulin I

Cat. No.: HY-N1085

Viscidulin I is found in Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi.

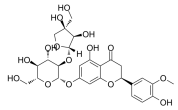


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Viscumneoside III

Cat. No.: HY-N8223

Viscumneoside III, a dihydroflavone O-glycoside, is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 mM. Viscumneoside III has anti-angina pectoris.

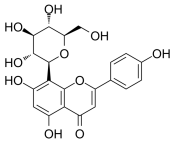


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0013

Vitexin is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoid and Spirodela polyrhiza. Vitexin has a wide range of pharmacological effects, including anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-hyperalgesic, and neuroprotective effects.



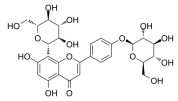
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vitexin 4'-glucoside

(4'-O-Glucosylvitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4085

Vitexin 4'-glucoside is a leaf flavonoid identified from Briza stricta.

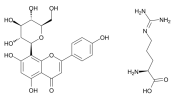


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Vitexin arginine

Cat. No.: HY-N7044

Vitexin arginine is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoid and Spirodela polyrhiza.

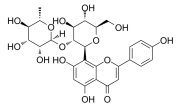


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin-2"-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0534

Vitexin-2"-O-rhamnoside, a main flavonoid glycoside of the leaves of Cratagus pinnatifida Bge, contributes to the protection against H_2O_2-mediated oxidative stress damage and has potential to treat cardiovascular system diseases.



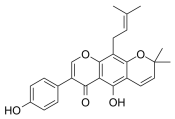
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Warangalone

(Scandenolone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1074

Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite **3D7** (chloroquine sensitive) and **K1** (chloroquine resistant) with IC_{50}s of 4.8 μg/mL and 3.7 μg/mL, respectively.

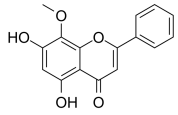


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Wogonin

Cat. No.: HY-N0400

Wogonin is a naturally occurring mono-flavonoid, can inhibit the activity of **CDK8** and **Wnt**, and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects.

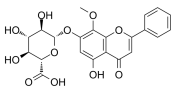


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Wogonoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0399

Wogonoside, a flavonoid glycoside isolated from Huangqin, possesses anti-inflammatory effects. Wogonoside induces autophagy in breast cancer cells by regulating MAPK-mTOR pathway.

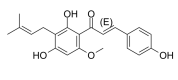


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Xanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-N1067

Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (**DGAT**), **COX-1** and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

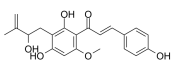


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Xanthohumol D

Cat. No.: HY-N1066

Xanthohumol D, isolated from hops, is an inhibitor of **quinone reductase-2 (QR-2)** with the IC_{50} value of 110 μM, and binds to the active site of QR-2. Xanthohumol D shows antiproliferative activity on human cancer cell lines in vitro.

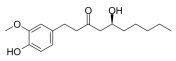


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[6]-Gingerol

((S)-(+)-[6]Gingerol; 6-Gingerol) Cat. No.: HY-14615

-Gingerol is an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.

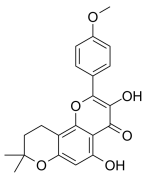


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Anhydroicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N1940

β-Anhydroicaritin is isolated from Boswellia carterii Birdware, has important biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiosteoporosis, estrogen regulation and antitumor properties.



Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Terpenoids and Glycosides

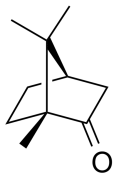
The terpenoids are a large and diverse class of naturally occurring organic chemicals, derived from five-carbon isoprene units assembled and modified in thousands of ways. Most are multicyclic structures that differ from one another not only in functional groups but also in their basic carbon skeletons. 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.

(+)-Camphor

(D-(+)-Camphor; (1R)-(+)-Camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-B1173

(+)-Camphor is an ingredient in cooking, and as an embalming fluid for medicinal purposes,.

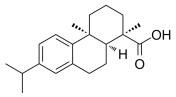


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(+)-Dehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2546

(+)-Dehydroabietic acid is a diterpenoid.
(+)-Dehydroabietic acid can be used for the acrylamide Hydrogel synthesis.

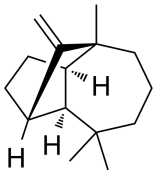


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(+)-Longifolene

Cat. No.: HY-N6662

(+)-Longifolene is a sesquiterpenoid and a metabolite in rabbits. (+)-Longifolen is converted to primary, secondary or tertiary alcohols in rabbits, among which the primary alcohol is predominant.

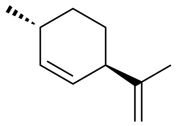


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(+)-trans-Isolimonene

Cat. No.: HY-N7250

(+)-trans-Isolimonene is a natural monoterpene isolated from essential oil.

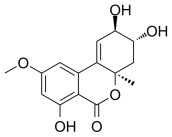


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Altenuene

Cat. No.: HY-N6713

(-)-Altenuene is a heptaketide isolated from an endolichenic fungal strain Nigrospora sphaerica.



Rotation (-)

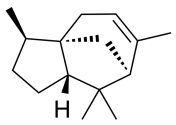
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(-)-Cedrene

(α-cedrene)

Cat. No.: HY-135190

(-)-Cedrene (α-cedrene) is a sesquiterpene constituent of cedarwood oils, with anti-leukemic, antimicrobial and anti-obesity activities.

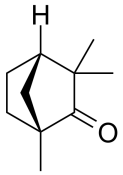


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mL, 5 mL

(-)-Fenchone

Cat. No.: HY-N5132

(-)-Fenchone, a bicyclic monoterpene, is widely distributed in plants and found in essential oils from Thuja occidentalis.

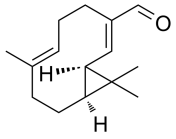


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal

Cat. No.: HY-N8138

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal is a natural sesquiterpene hydrocarbon.



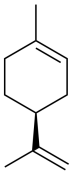
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Limonene

((S)-(-)-Limonene)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0478

(-)-Limonene ((S)-(-)-Limonene) is a monoterpene found in many pine-needle oils and in turpentine. (-)-Limonene can induce a mild bronchoconstrictive effect.

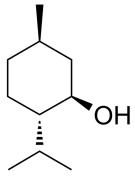


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Menthol

Cat. No.: HY-75161

(-)-Menthol is a key component of peppermint oil that binds and activates transient receptor potential melastatin 8 (**TRPM8**), a Ca^{2+}-permeable nonselective cation channel, to increase $[Ca^{2+}]_i$. Antitumor activity.

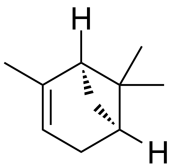


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(-)-α-Pinene

Cat. No.: HY-N0549

(-)-α-Pinene is a monoterpene and shows sleep enhancing property through a direct binding to GABAA-benzodiazepine (BZD) receptors by acting as a partial modulator at the BZD binding site.



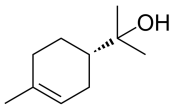
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

(-)-α-Terpineol

((S)-α-Terpineol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1467

(-)-α-Terpineol ((S)-α-Terpineol), a monoterpene compound, is one of important aroma compounds in white wines.

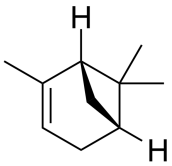


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(1R)-α-Pinene

Cat. No.: HY-Y0739

(1R)-α-Pinene is a volatile monoterpene with antimicrobial activities. (1R)-α-Pinene reduces Bacillus cereus population growth, and exhibits repellent effects.



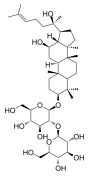
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rg3

((20R)-Propanaxadiol; R-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1376

(20R)-ginsenoside Rg3 ((20R)-Propanaxadiol), one of the active compounds present in ginseng root, inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)(IC_{50}=10 nM) and antitumor activities.

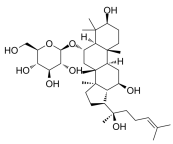


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh1

Cat. No.: HY-N1400

(20R)-Ginsenoside Rh1, the R isomer of Ginsenoside Rh1 isolated from Panax Ginseng, inhibits the thrombin-induced conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin.

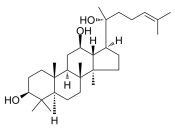


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(20R)-Protopanaxadiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2040

(20R)-Protopanaxadiol is a triterpenoid saponin metabolite of 20(R)-ginsenoside Rg3 in black ginseng. (20R)-Protopanaxadiol exhibits anti-tumor activity and cytotoxicity, and potently inhibits the growth of Helicobacter pylori.

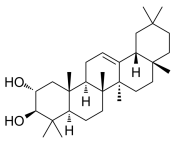


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2α,3β)-Olean-12-ene-2,3-diol

Cat. No.: HY-N9345

(2α,3β)-Olean-12-ene-2,3-diol (Compound 3) is a triterpenoid with lupane, oleanane, and ursane skeleton.

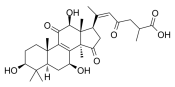


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3β,7β,12β,20Z)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-11,15,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8090

(3β,7β,12β,20Z)-3,7,12-Trihydroxy-11,15,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid, a lanostane triterpenoids, exhibits obvious NO inhibitory activity on n LPS-induced BV-2 microglia cells with an IC_{50} of 9.55 uM. (3β,7β,12β,20Z)-3,7,12-Tri.



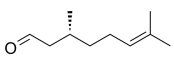
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(+)-Citronellal

((+)-Citronellal)

Cat. No.: HY-111664

(R)-(+)-Citronellal, isolated from citrus, lavender and eucalyptus oils, is a monoterpenoid and main component of citronellal oil with a distinct lemon scent. A flavouring agent. Used for insect repellent and antifungal properties.



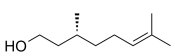
Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

(R)-Citronellol

(D-Citronellol; (R)-(+)-β-Citronellol)

Cat. No.: HY-124257

(R)-Citronellol (D-Citronellol) is an alcoholic monoterpene found in geranium essential oil. (R)-Citronellol inhibits degranulation of mast cells and does not affect caffeine bitterness perception.

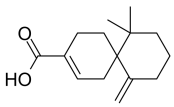


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-β-Chamigrenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7606

(Rac)-β-Chamigrenic acid is a racemate of β-Chamigrenic acid. β-Chamigrenic acid is a sesquiterpenoid isolated from S.chinensis.

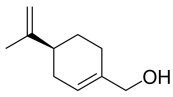


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(S)-(−)-Perillyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-116514

(S)-(−)-Perillyl alcohol is a monoterpene found in lavender, inhibits farnesylation of Ras, upregulates the mannose-6-phosphate receptor and induces **apoptosis**. Anti-cancer activity.



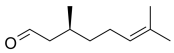
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-(-)-Citronellal

((-)-Citronellal)

Cat. No.: HY-111664A

(S)-(-)-Citronellal ((-)-Citronellal) is a monoterpenoid compound found in Corymbia citriodora and Cymbopogon nardus essential oils.



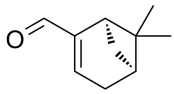
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 mg

(−)-Myrtenal

((1R)-(−)-Myrtenal; (−)-(1R,5S)-Myrtenal)

Cat. No.: HY-121401A

(−)-Myrtenal ((1R)-(−)-Myrtenal) is an orally active terpene with antitumour activity. (−)-Myrtenal ameliorates hyperglycemia by enhancing GLUT2 through Akt in the skeletal muscle and liver of diabetic rats.



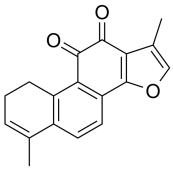
Purity: 96.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

1,2-Dihydrotanshinone

(1,2-Dihydrotanshinquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-122970

1,2-Dihydrotanshinone (1,2-Dihydrotanshinquinone) is an abietane diterpene. 1,2-Dihydrotanshinone inhibits the formation of the pathogenic complex formed between (CUG)n-RNA and the splicing-factor muscleblind-like 1 (MBNL1).

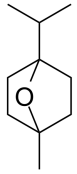


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-Cineole

Cat. No.: HY-N7117

1,4-Cineole is a widely distributed, natural, oxygenated monoterpene. 1,4-Cineole, present in eucalyptus oil, activates both human **TRPM8** and human **TRPA1**.

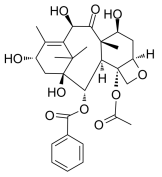


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

10-Deacetylbaccatin III

Cat. No.: HY-16565

10-Deacetylbaccatin-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-Deacetylbaccatin-III.

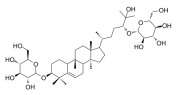


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

11-Deoxymogroside IIE

Cat. No.: HY-N7040

11-Deoxymogroside IIE is a cucurbitane glycoside, isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii fruits. 11-Deoxymogroside IIE has inhibitory effect against Epstein Barr virus (**EBV-EA**) activation induced by TPA, shows weak inhibitory effect on (+.

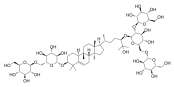


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Deoxymogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N7899

11-Deoxymogroside V is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside.

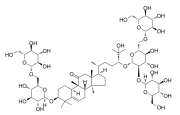


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-oxo-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0501

11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener that exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with EC_{50} of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17 μg/mL, respectively.

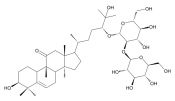


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIa

Cat. No.: HY-N7041

11-Oxomogroside IIa (11-oxomogroside II A1) is a cucurbitane glycoside extracted from the fruits of Siraitia grosVenorii.

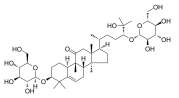


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6852

11-Oxomogroside IIe is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Siraitia grosvenori.

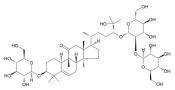


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIIE

Cat. No.: HY-N6920

11-Oxomogroside IIIE is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from Lo Han Kuo (Siraitia grosvenori).

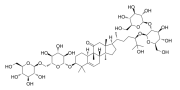


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N8147

11-Oxomogroside IV is a natural compound that could be found in the fruits of Siraitia grosvenori.



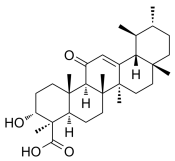
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid

(11-Keto-β-boswellic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2056

11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid (11-Keto-β-boswellic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpenic acid of the oleogum resin from the bark of the Boswellia serrate tree, popularly known as Indian Frankincense.

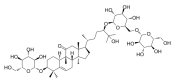


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N6921

11-Oxomogroside III is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from in Siraitia grosvenorii fruits.

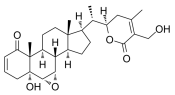


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Deoxywithastramonolide

Cat. No.: HY-N7195

12-Deoxywithastramonolide is a principle bioactive compound found in ashwagandha (W. somnifera). 12-Deoxywithastramonolide possesses antioxidant and enzyme inhibitory effects.

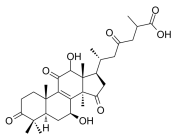


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Hydroxyganoderic Acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N7021

12-Hydroxyganoderic Acid D is a triterpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum.

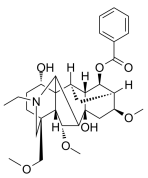


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Benzoylneoline

Cat. No.: HY-N1048

14-Benzoylneoline is found in Aconitum subcuneatum.



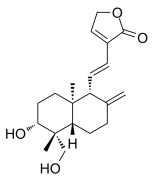
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide

(14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10)

Cat. No.: HY-N1490

14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide.
14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

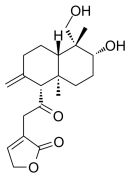


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N8711

14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide is an **antileishmanial** agent.
14-Deoxy-11-oxoandrographolide inhibits the replication of heal chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and can be used for CHIKV infection research.

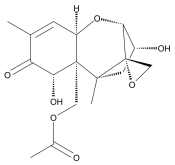


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

15-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6683

15-Acetyl-deoxynivalenol is a highly toxic trichothecene found in cereals, and a metabolite of deoxynivalenol, exhibits toxicity to HepG2 cells.

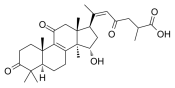


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

15a-Hydroxy-3,11,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8104

15a-Hydroxy-3,11,23-trioxo-lanost-8,20-dien-26-oic acid, a Lanostane triterpenoid, possesses NO production inhibitory activities of LPS-induced microglia.

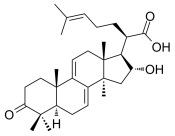


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16R-Hydroxy-3-oxolanosta7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9533

16R-Hydroxy-3-oxolanosta7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid is a lanostanoid that can be found in the Sri Lankan basidiomycete Ganoderma applanatum.



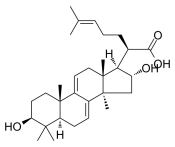
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16α-Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid

(3β,16α-Dihydroxylanosta-7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2990

16α-Hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid is a triterpene Acid in fermented mycelia of edible fungus Poria cocos.

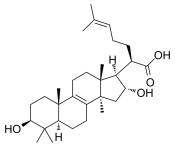


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16α-Hydroxytrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2992

16α-Hydroxytrametenolic acid, a natural triterpene, is a potential **retinoid X receptor (RXR)** selective agonist.

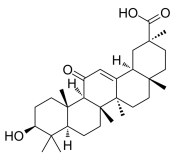


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0375

18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid, a diet-derived compound, is an inhibitor of **NF-kB** and an activator of **proteasome**, which serves as pro-longevity and anti-aggregation factor in a multicellular organism. 18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid induces **apoptosis**.

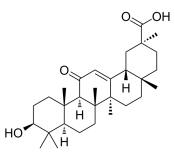


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0180

18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid is the major bioactive component of Glycyrrhizae Radix and possesses anti-ulcerative, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties.

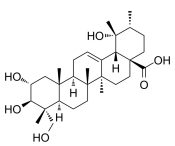


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

19α-Hydroxyasiatic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8164

19α-Hydroxyasiatic acid, a natural triterpenoid, possesses anti-elastase activity.

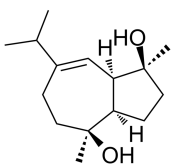


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1αH,5αH-Guaia-6-ene-4β,10β-diol

Cat. No.: HY-N5081

1αH,5αH-Guaia-6-ene-4β,10β-diol is a sesquiterpenoid derivative identified from Alisma orientale.
1αH,5αH-Guaia-6-ene-4β,10β-diol has anti-cancer activities.



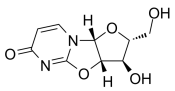
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,2'-Anhydrouridine

(2,2'-Cyclouridine; O2,2'-Cyclouridine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012313

2,2'-Anhydrouridine is used for anticancer and antiviral research.

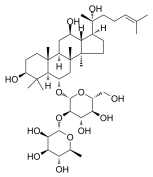


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2

Cat. No.: HY-N2039

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rg2 shows inhibitory effects on lung cancer NCI-H1650 cells. Anti-cancer activities.

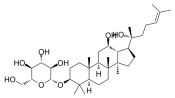


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

Cat. No.: HY-N1401

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2, a **matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor, acts as a cell antiproliferator. It has anticancer effects via blocking cell proliferation and causing G1 phase arrest.

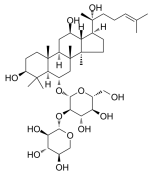


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2

Cat. No.: HY-N2049

20(R)-Notoginsenoside R2 is an isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng.

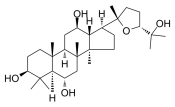


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol

Cat. No.: HY-N6262

20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol is isolated from Panax ginseng.



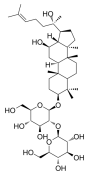
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na^+** and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

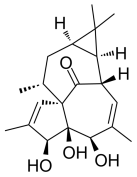


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

20-Deoxyingenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0866

20-Deoxyingenol, a diterpene, is isolated from the roots of Euphorbia kansui. 20-Deoxyingenol can promote autophagy and lysosomal biogenesis by promoting the nuclear translocation of transcription factor EB (TFEB) in vitro.

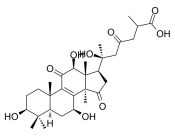


Purity: 97.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G

Cat. No.: HY-N7018

20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G is a lanostane triterpenoid obtained from the EtOH extract of fruiting bodies of the Ganoderma curtisii. 20-Hydroxyganoderic Acid G inhibits BV-2 microglia cells activated by LPS with an IC_{50} of 21.33 μM.



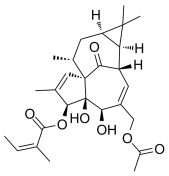
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate

(Euphorbia factor Pe1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0868

20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate is a natural compound.

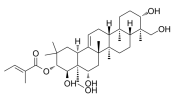


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2275

21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin (Compound 7) is a acylated triterpenes isolated from Gymnema sylvestre.

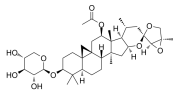


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

23-epi-26-Deoxyactein

(27-Deoxyactein) Cat. No.: HY-139058

23-epi-26-Deoxyactein is a natural and orally active anti-obesity and anti-cancer compound.

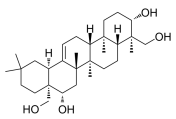


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

23-Hydroxylongispinogenin (12-Oleanene-3β,16β,23,28-tetrol; 3β,16β-12-Oleanene-3, 16,23,28-tetrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2274

23-Hydroxylongispinogenin (12-Oleanene-3β,16β,23,28-tetrol) is extracted from Lysimachia heterogenea Klatt. Lysimachia heterogenea Klatt is a perennial herb, which is used as a folk medicine in subduing swelling and detoxicating in China.

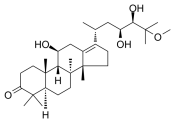


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25-O-Methylalisol A

Cat. No.: HY-N6993

25-O-Methylalisol A is a protostane triterpenoids isolated from Alisma orientale.

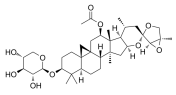


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

26-Deoxyactein

Cat. No.: HY-N6264

26-Deoxyactein is a constituent isolated from Cimicifuga racemosa, prevents TCDD-induced osteoblasts damage. 26-Deoxyactein inhibits increased AhR, CYP1A1 and ERK levels.

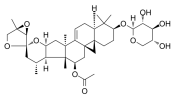


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

26-Deoxycimicifugoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5088

26-Deoxycimicifugoside is a triterpene xylosides isolated from Cimicifuga racemosa.

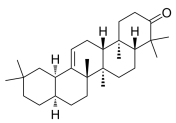


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

28-Demethyl-β-amyrone

(28-Norolean-12-en-3-one) Cat. No.: HY-N7003

28-Demethyl-β-amyrone (28-Norolean-12-en-3-one) is one of the main triterpenes from Pistacia lentiscus var. Chia. 28-Demethyl-β-amyrone is an **antitoxin** and can effectively for the toxic effects of Staphylococcal enterotoxins (SEs).

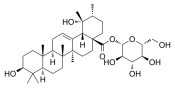


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1533

28-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl pomolic acid is a **urokinase plasminogen activator** inhibitor with IC_{50} at 37.82 μM.

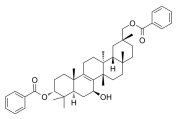


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol

Cat. No.: HY-N0357

3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol is one major bioactive compound of multiflorane triterpene esters Trichosanthes kirilowii, can be chosen as the marker for quantitation of Trichosanthes kirilowii.

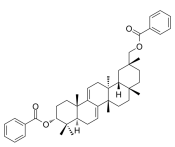


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3,29-O-Dibenzoyloxykarounidiol

(Karounidiol dibenzoate) Cat. No.: HY-N7691

3,29-O-Dibenzoyloxykarounidiol (Karounidiol dibenzoate) is a triterpene benzoate isolated from the fruit of Momordica grosvenori.

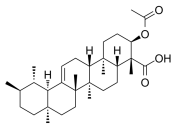


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3-Acetyl-beta-boswellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2075

3-Acetyl-beta-boswellic acid is a boswellic acid isolated from Boswellia serrata gum resin.

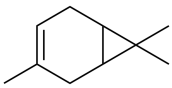


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Carene

Cat. No.: HY-N6663

3-Carene is a bicyclic monoterpene in essential oils extracted from pine trees. 3-Carene inhibits nociceptive stimulus-induced inflammatory infiltrates and COX-2 overexpression, and with antinociceptive effect.

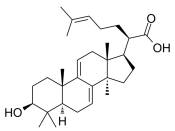


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2177

3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid, isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos, is a **lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)** inhibitor. 3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid promotes adipocyte differentiation in vitro and acts as an insulin sensitizer in vivo.

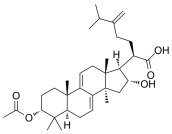


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Epidehydropachymic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8390

3-Epidehydropachymic acid, a lanostane triterpenoid, shows totoxicity effect against human acute monocytic leukemia cell line THP-1 (IC_{50}=52.51 μM).

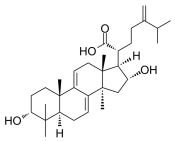


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-125437

3-Epidehydrotumulosic acid has inhibitory activity against AAPH-induced lysis of red blood cells.

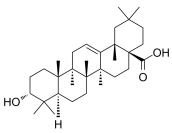


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Epioleanolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4290

3-Epioleanolic acid is an active component of Verbena officinalis Linn, with anti-inflammatory activity.

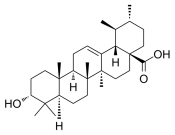


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Epiursolic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4289

3-Epiursolic Acid is a triterpenoid isolated from Myrtaceae, acts as a competitive inhibitor of **cathepsin L** (IC_{50}, 6.5 μM; K_i, 19.5 μM), with no obvious effect on cathepsin B.

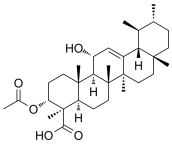


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3-O-Acetyl-11-hydroxy-beta-boswellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7162

3-O-Acetyl-11-hydroxy-beta-boswellic acid is a potent 5-lipoxygenase **(5-LO)** inhibitor.

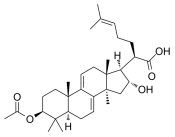


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2989

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxydehydrotrametenolic acid, an anti-inflammatory triterpenoid, inhibits NO production and iNOS expression in LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells.

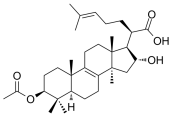


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxytrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2994

3-O-Acetyl-16α-hydroxytrametenolic acid (Compound 3) is a triterpene found in Poria cocos, with anti-oxidant and anti-cancer activity.



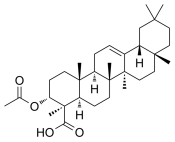
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Acetyl-α-boswellic acid

(α-Boswellic acid acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N3037

3-O-Acetyl-α-boswellic acid suppresses T cell function.

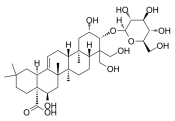


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3523

3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin is an oleanane-type triterpenoid isolated from roots of Platycodon grandiflorum.
3-O-Beta-D-Glucopyranosylplatycodigenin exhibits anti-proliferative activities against HSC-T6 cell line with an IC_{50} of 13.36 μM.



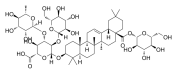
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[a-Lrhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-gl

Cat. No.: HY-N9521

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl 28-O-β-D-glucuronopyranoside

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl 28-O-β-D-glucuronopyranoside, a saponin, is isolated from Polaskia chichipe Backbg.

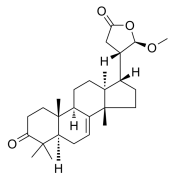


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Oxo-21α-methoxy-24,25,26,27-tetranortirucall-7-ene-23(21)-lactone

Cat. No.: HY-N4162

3-Oxo-21α-methoxy-24,25,26,27-tetranortirucall-7-ene-23(21)-lactone is a cytotoxic tirucallane C26 triterpenoid isolated from the stem barks of Aphanamixis grandifolia.

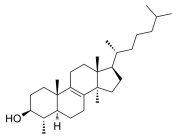


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

31-Norlanostenol

Cat. No.: HY-N7267

31-Norlanostenol is a triterpenic compound isolated from the latex of Euphorbia officinarum. 31-Norlanostenol can act as efficient insect growth regulator on S. frugiperda and Tenebrio molitor.

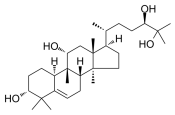


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3α-Hydroxymogrol

Cat. No.: HY-N6913

3α-Hydroxymogrol is a triterpenoid isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii Swingle, acts as a potent **AMPK** activator, and enhances AMPK phosphorylation.

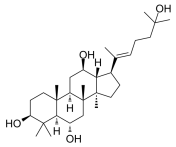


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3β,6α,12β-Dammar-E-20(22)-ene-3,6,12,25-tetraol

Cat. No.: HY-N9398

3β,6α,12β-Dammar-E-20(22)-ene-3,6,12,25-tetraol, a **SIRT1** activator, exhibits significant stimulation of SIRT1 activity. Anti-tumor activity.

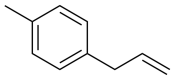


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Allyltoluene

Cat. No.: HY-W074514

4-Allyltoluene, an aromatic compound, can elicite antennal olfactory response of Mediterranean fruit fly measured by electroantennography (EAG).

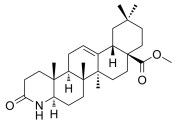


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

4-Aza-Oleanolic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-18005

4-Aza-Oleanolic acid methyl ester is a triterpenic derivative.

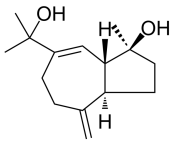


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4β,12-Dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene

Cat. No.: HY-N5108

4β,12-Dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene, a natural terpene, is isolated from the rhizomes of Alisma orientale.



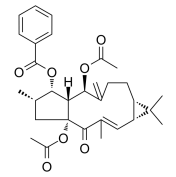
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol

(Euphorbia factor L3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0562

5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol is one of the lathyrane diterpenoids, that has anti-cancer activity.

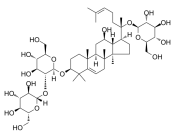


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd

Cat. No.: HY-N4263

5,6-Didehydroginsenoside Rd is a dammarane-type saponin isolated from the dried roots of Panax notoginseng.

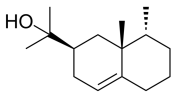


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-epi-Jinkoheremol

Cat. No.: HY-N10057

5-epi-Jinkoheremol exhibits more potent fungicidal activity than validamycin.

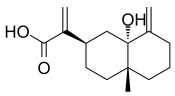


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5α-Hydroxycostic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2666

5α-Hydroxycostic acid, a eudesmane-type sesquiterpene, is isolated from the herb Laggera alata. 5α-Hydroxycostic acid inhibits angiogenesis and suppresses breast cancer cell migration through regulating **VEGF/VEGFR2** and **Ang2/Tie2** pathways.

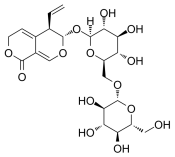


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2100

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside is a secoiridoid isolated from the roots of G. straminea. 6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside strongly suppresses N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation.

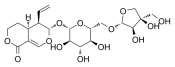


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside

Cat. No.: HY-N5094

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside is a secoiridoid glycoside that can be isolated from the leaves of Lonicera angustifolia Wall.

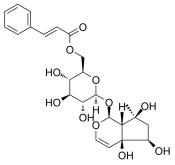


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N4221

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide is an iridoid glycoside isolated from the roots of Scrophularia ningpoensis.

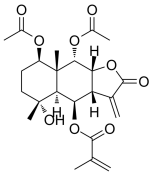


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-O-Methacrylate

Cat. No.: HY-N8521

6-O-Methacrylate, a trilobolide, is isolated from the leaves of Wedelia trilobata.
6-O-Methacrylate displays marked antimalarial activity, with IC_{50} of 8.9 μg/mL against P. falciparum parasite. 6-O-Methacrylate also has anti-tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) activity.



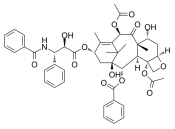
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-epi-Taxol

(7-epi-Paclitaxel)

Cat. No.: HY-N0227

7-epi-Taxol is an active metabolite of taxol, with activity comparable to that of taxol against cell replication, promoting **microtubule** bundle formation and against microtubule depolymerization.



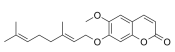
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-O-Geranylscopoletin

(7-Geranyloxy-6-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2746

7-O-Geranylscopoletin is a coumarin from the root of Atalantia monophylla. Various parts of this plant have been used for folk medicine for several purposes such as chronic rheumatism, paralysis, antispasmodic, stimulant and hemiplegia.

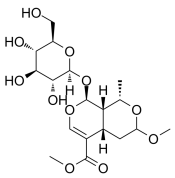


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

7-O-Methyl morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N6008

7-O-Methyl morroniside is an iridoid glycoside (IG) extracted from Cornus officinalis fructus, used in many traditional Chinese medicines.

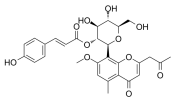


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylaloeresin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2214

7-O-Methylaloeresin A is 5-methylchromone glycoside isolated from Commiphora socotrana (Burseraceae).



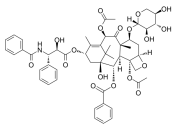
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-xylosyltaxol

(7-Xylosylpaclitaxel; Taxol-7-xyloside)

Cat. No.: HY-77574

7-xylosyltaxol(Taxol-7-xyloside) is a taxol (Paclitaxel) derivative; Paclitaxel binds to tubulin and inhibits the disassembly of microtubules.

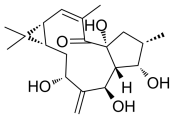


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7beta-Hydroxylathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1484

7beta-Hydroxylathyrol is a natural product.

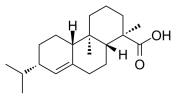


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

8(14)-Abietenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133615

8(14)-Abietenic acid is an abietane diterpenoid. Abietenic acid is racemic of 8(14)-Abietenic acid. Abietenic acid acts as a PPARα/γ dual activator.

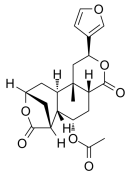


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7047

8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate, a furanoid, is abundant in Dioscorea bulbifera L.. 8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate exhibits broad-spectrum plasmid-curing activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria. 8-Epidiosbulbin E acetate induces liver injury in mice.

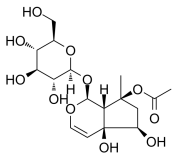


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

8-O-Acetylharpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N0757

8-O-Acetylharpagide is an iridoid isolated from Ajuga reptans with antitumoral, antiviral, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities. 8-O-Acetylharpagide also has a biological activity on isolated smooth muscle preparations from guinea pig.

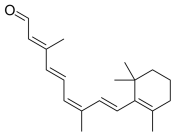


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

9-cis-Retinal

Cat. No.: HY-W009310

9-cis-Retinal is a natural retinoid. Dietary 9-cis-β-carotene generates 9-cis-retinoids via cleavage into 9-cis-retinal. 9-cis Retinal binds to cellular retinol-binding protein-I (CRBP-I) and CRBP-II with K_ds of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.

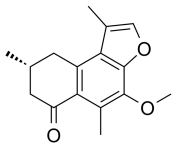


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

9-Methoxymyrrhone

Cat. No.: HY-N8130

9-Methoxymyrrhone is a natural sesquiterpene that could be found in Myrrh.

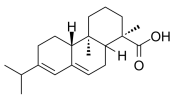


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Abietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6871

Abietic acid, a diterpene isolated from Pimenta racemosa var. grissea, possesses antiproliferative, antibacterial, and anti-obesity properties. Abietic acid inhibits lipoxygenase activity for allergy treatment.

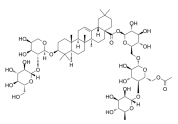


Purity: 81.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Acanthopanaxoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4135

Acanthopanaxoside B is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the leaves of Acanthopanax senticosus.

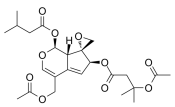


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acevaltrate

Cat. No.: HY-N2070

Acevaltrate inhibits the **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** activity in the rat kidney and brain hemispheres with **IC_{50}**s of 22.8 μM and 42.3 μM, respectively.

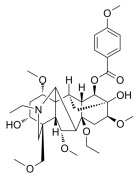


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acoforestinine

Cat. No.: HY-N4163

Acoforestinine is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum handelianum.

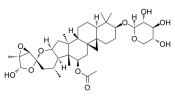


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Actein

Cat. No.: HY-N6872

Actein is a triterpene glycoside isolated from the rhizomes of Cimicifuga foetida. Actein suppresses cell proliferation, induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through promoting **ROS/JNK** activation, and blunting **AKT** pathway in human bladder cancer. Actein has little toxicity in vivo.



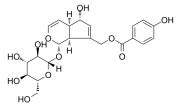
Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Agnuside

(Agnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2518

Agnuside is a compound isolated from Vitex negundo, down-regulates pro-inflammatory mediators **PGE2** and **LTB4**, and reduces the expression of cytokines, with anti-arthritic activity.

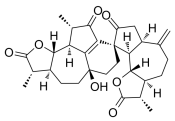


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ainsliadimer C

Cat. No.: HY-N10125

Ainsliadimer C, a potential activator of **SIRT1**, ameliorates inflammatory responses in adipose tissue.

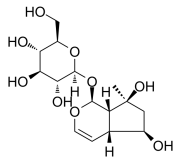


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ajugol

Cat. No.: HY-N0914

Ajugol is an iridoid glycoside that can be isolated from Sideritis germanicopolitana. Ajugol has anti-protozoal activity againt Trypanosoma b. rhodesiense with an IC_{50} of 31.8 μg/mL.



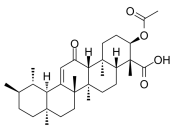
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AKBA

(Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0892

AKBA (Acetyl-11-keto-β-boswellic acid) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrate and a novel Nrf2 activator.



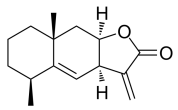
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alantolactone

((+)-Alantolactone; Alant camphor; Inula camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-N0038

Alantolactone is a selective **STAT3** inhibitor, with potent anticancer activity. Alantolactone induces apoptosis in cancer.

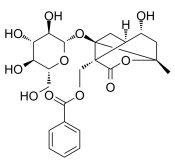


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Albiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0037

Albiflorin, a major constituent contained in peony root, is a monoterpene glycoside with neuroprotective effects. Albiflorin also has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.



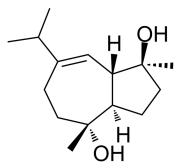
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alismoxide

((+)-Alismoxide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0426

Alismoxide is a natural product.

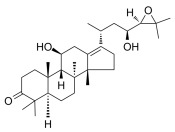


Purity: 95.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Alisol B

Cat. No.: HY-N0805A

Alisol B is a potentially novel therapeutic compound for bone disorders by targeting the differentiation of osteoclasts as well as their functions.

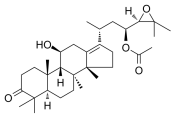


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alisol B 23-acetate (23-Acetylalismol B; 23-O-Acetylalisol B; Alisol B monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0805

Alisol B 23-acetate (23-Acetylalismol B), a natural triterpenoid, produces protective effects against EE-induced cholestasis, due to FXR-mediated gene regulation. IC50 Value: Target: Anti-hepatotoxic natural product.



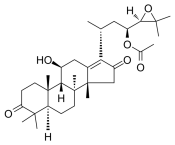
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Alisol C 23-acetate

(23-O-Acetylalisol C; Alisol C monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0856

Alisol C 23-acetate, a natural product extracted from Alisma orientale, can significantly and strongly inhibit DTH response after oral administration.

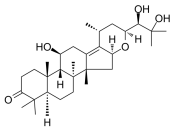


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Alisol F

Cat. No.: HY-N0854

Alisol F is a triterpene isolated from Alisma orientalis, has immunosuppressive and anti-virus functions. Alisol F exhibits inhibitory activity in vitro on hepatitis B virus (HBV) surface antigen (HBsAg) secretion of the HepG2.2.15 cell line with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM.



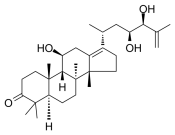
Purity: 96.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alisol G

(Alisol-G; 25-Anhydroalisol A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0855

Alisol G is a natural product extracted from Rhizoma Alismatis.

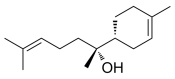


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

alpha-Bisabolol

Cat. No.: HY-121222

alpha-Bisabolol is a nontoxic sesquiterpene alcohol present in natural essential oil, with anticancer activity.



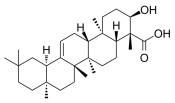
Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

alpha-Boswellic acid

(α-Boswellic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0611

alpha-Boswellic acid (α-Boswellic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene compound from extracts of Frankincense, has anticonvulsant and anti-cancer properties.



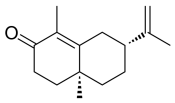
Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Cyperone

(α-Cyperone; (+)-α-Cyperone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0710

alpha-Cyperone (α-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.



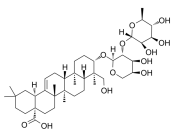
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

alpha-Hederin

(α-Hederin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0255

alpha-Hederin (α-Hederin), a monodesmosidic triterpenoid saponin, exhibits promising antitumor potential against a variety of human cancer cell lines.

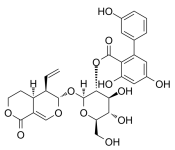


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amarogentin

Cat. No.: HY-N2447

Amarogentin is a secoiridoid glycoside that is mainly extracted from Swertia and Gentiana roots. Amarogentin exhibits many biological effects, including anti-oxidative, anti-tumour, and anti-diabetic activities.

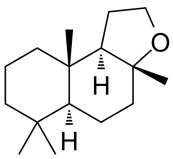


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ambroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N1384

Ambroxide is a naturally occurring terpenoid. Ambroxide is one of the key constituents of ambergris.

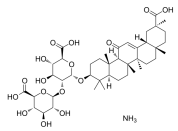


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ammonium glycyrrhizinate (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate; Glycyrrhizic acid ammonium salt; Ammonium glycyrrhizate)

Cat. No.: HY-76225

Ammonium glycyrrhizinate (Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate) has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastriculcer, and antihepatitis activities.



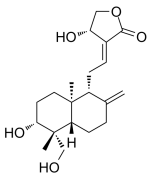
Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Andrographolide

(Andrographis)

Cat. No.: HY-N0191

Andrographolide is a **NF-κB** inhibitor, which inhibits NF-κB activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on **p50** in endothelial cells without affecting IκBα degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.

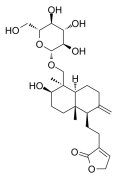


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Andropanoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2868

Andropanoside is a natural product and possesses a protective activity against various liver disorders.

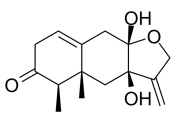


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 5

Cat. No.: HY-N10066

Anti-inflammatory agent 5 displays potent inhibition of NO generation in lipopolysaccharide-induced BV-2 microglial cells.



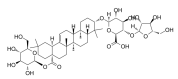
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Araloside A

(Chikusetsusaponin IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N2115

Araloside A (Chikusetsusaponin IV) is a component of Panax japonicus, with low-**renin**-inhibitory activity, with an IC_{50} of 77.4 μM.

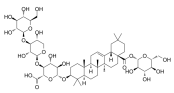


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Araloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N6634

Araloside C exhibits protective effects against myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury.



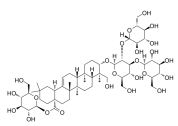
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Araloside VII

(Congmunoside VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N2002

Araloside VII (Congmunoside VII) is a saponin isolated from leaves of Aralias elate.



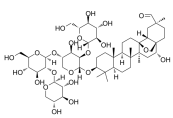
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ardisiacrispin A

(Deglucocyclamin; LTS-4; Saxifragifolin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0206

Ardisiacrispin A (Deglucocyclamin) is a common triterpenoid saponin from Ardisia species. Ardisiacrispin A has similar biological properties with some triterpenoid saponins in A.

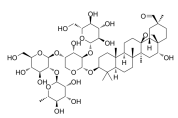


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ardisiacrispin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8198

Ardisiacrispin B displays cytotoxic effects in multi-factorial drug resistant cancer cells via ferroptotic and apoptotic cell death.

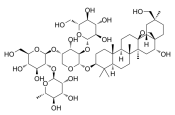


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ardisicrenoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8199

Ardisicrenoside A exhibits anti-cancer activity.



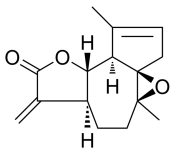
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arglabin

((+)-Arglabin)

Cat. No.: HY-16059

Arglabin ((+)-Arglabin), a natural product isolated from Artemisia glabella, is a **NLRP3 inflammasome** inhibitor. Arglabin shows anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.

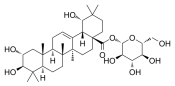


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arjunetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7592

Arjunetin, isolated from Terminalia arjuna, is an insect feeding-deterrent and growth inhibitor.

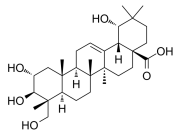


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Arjungenin

Cat. No.: HY-N4294

Arjungenin, a triterpene isolated from Terminalia arjuna, is an insect feeding-deterrent and growth inhibitor.

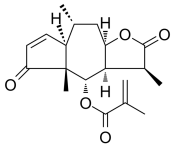


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arnicolide D

Cat. No.: HY-N6843

Arnicolide D is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima. Arnicolide D modulates the cell cycle, activates the **caspase** signaling pathway and inhibits the **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** and **STAT3** signaling pathways.

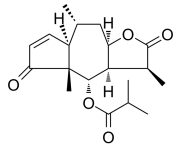


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ArnicolideC

Cat. No.: HY-N6842

ArnicolideC is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated Centipeda minima. ArnicolideC exertes a cytotoxic effect on the panel of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) cells, significantly inhibiting cell growth in a dose- and time- dependent manner.

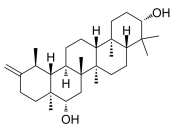


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arnidiol

Cat. No.: HY-N4165

Arnidiol is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Barleria Longiflora Linn F.

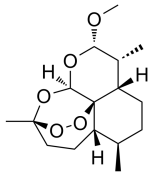


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Artemether (Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; SM224)

Cat. No.: HY-N0402

Artemether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of falciparum malaria. Target: Antiparasitic Artemether is an antimalarial agent used to treat acute uncomplicated malaria. It is administered in combination with lumefantrine for improved efficacy.



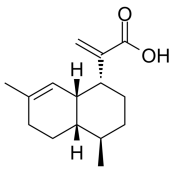
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Artemisic acid

(Qing Hao acid; Artemisinic acid; Arteannuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1984

Artemisinic acid (Qing Hao acid), an amorphane sesquiterpene isolated from Artemisia annua L.



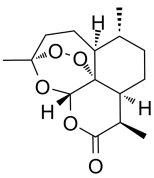
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Artemisinin

(Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)

Cat. No.: HY-B0094

Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an **anti-malarial** drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing **pAKT** in a dose-dependent manner.

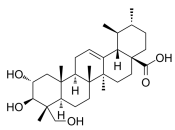


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Asiatic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0194

Asiatic acid, a pentacyclic triterpene found in Centella asiatica, induces apoptosis in melanoma cells. Asiatic acid has the potential for skin cancer treatment. Asiatic acid also has anti-inflammatory activities.

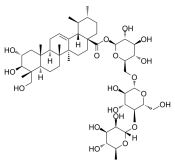


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asiaticoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

Asiaticoside, a trisaccaride triterpene from Centella asiatica, suppresses **TGF-β/Smad** signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF-βRI and TGF-βRII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.

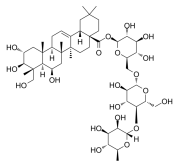


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asiaticoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N5052

Asiaticoside B is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Actaea asiatica, with anti-cancer activity.

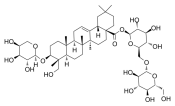


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Asperosaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0265

Asperosaponin VI, A saponin component from Dipsacus asper wall, induces osteoblast differentiation through BMP2/p38 and ERK1/2 pathway.

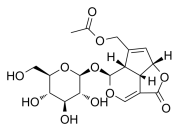


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Asperuloside

Cat. No.: HY-N1382

Asperuloside is an iridoid isolated from Hedyotis diffusa, with anti-inflammatory activity. Asperuloside inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**), suppresses NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathways.

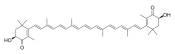


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Astaxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-B2163

Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is a modulator of **PPARγ** and a potent antioxidant with antiproliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity.



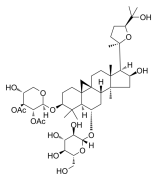
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside I

(Astrasieversianin IV; Cyclosieversioside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0432

Astragaloside I, one of the main active ingredients in Astragalus membranaceus, has osteogenic properties. Astragaloside I stimulates osteoblast differentiation through the **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling pathway.
.



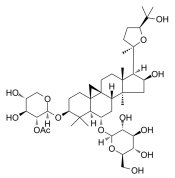
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0433

Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: The developed and validated method has been successfully applied to the quantification and pharmacokinetic study of AST II in rats after intravenous and oral administration of AST II.

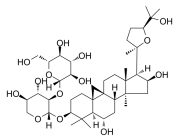


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0434

Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

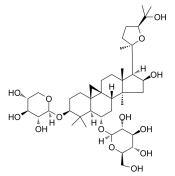


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N0431

Astragaloside IV, an active component isolated from Astragalus membranaceus, suppresses the activation of **ERK1/2** and **JNK**, and downregulates matrix metalloproteases **(MMP)-2, (MMP)-9** in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells.

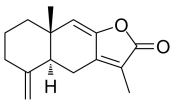


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atractylenolide I

Cat. No.: HY-N0201

Atractylenolide I is a sesquiterpene derived from the rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala, possesses diverse bioactivities, such as neuroprotective, anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties.



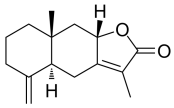
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractylenolide II

(Asterolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0202

Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity.



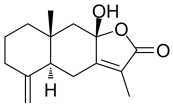
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractylenolide III

(ICodonolactone; 8β-Hydroxyasterolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0203

Atractylenolide III is a major component of Atractylodes rhizome can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells.

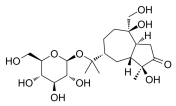


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractyloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0237

Atractyloside A is a natural TCM reference compound.

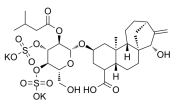


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractyloside potassium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N1462

Atractyloside potassium salt is a toxic diterpenoid glycoside that can be isolated from the fruits of Xanthium sibiricum. Atractyloside potassium salt is a powerful and specific inhibitor of mitochondrial **ADP/ATP transport**.

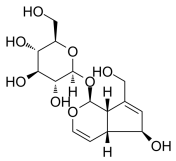


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aucubin

Cat. No.: HY-N0664

Aucubin, an iridoid glucoside, is isolated from Plantago asiatica, Eucommia ulmoides, the leaves of Aucuba japonica and more recently from butterfly larva.

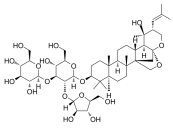


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bacopaside II

Cat. No.: HY-N6016

Bacopaside II, an extract from the medicinal herb Bacopa monnieri, blocks the **Aquaporin-1 (AQP1)** water channel and impairs migration of cells that express AQP1. Bacopaside II induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

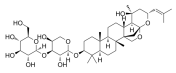


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacopaside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N8216

Bacopaside IV is a saponin.

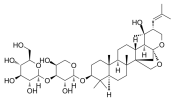


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacopaside V

Cat. No.: HY-N4295

Bacopaside V is a bioactive triterpenoid glycoside of Bacopa monniera, a herb having confirmed nervine tonic activity.

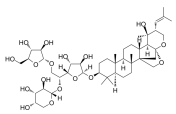


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bacoside A2

Cat. No.: HY-N9373

Bacoside A2 is a triterpenoid saponin.

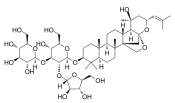


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacoside A3

Cat. No.: HY-N5064

Bacoside A3, a triterpenoid saponin, is one of the major active constituents in Bacopa monnieri. Bacoside A3 has neuroprotective activity.

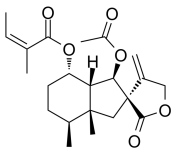


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bakkenolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N7292

Bakkenolide B is isolated from petasites japonicas leaves and has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory effects. Bakkenolide B can be used for the study of asthma.



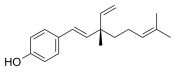
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bakuchiol

((S)-(+)-Bakuchiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0235

Bakuchiol is a phytoestrogen isolated from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia L; has anti-tumor effects.



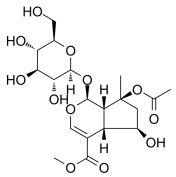
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Barlerin

(8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N0758

Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibit **NF-κB**.

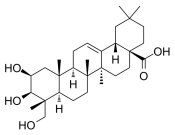


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bayogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1932

Bayogenin is an alfalfa saponin, shows moderate potency of glycogen phosphorylase inhibition.

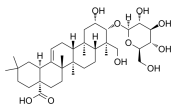


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2601

Bayogenin 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Polygala japonica, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

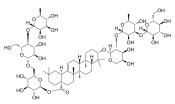


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beesioside Q

Cat. No.: HY-125686

Beesioside Q is a oleanolic acid triterpene saponin isolated from the rhizome of Beesia calthaefolia (Maxim.) Ulbr.

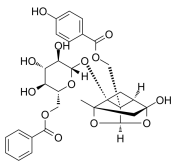


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2101

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin, isolated from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor against mushroom tyrosinase with IC_{50} of 0.453 mM.

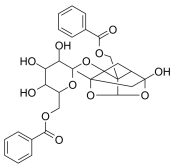


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoylpaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0852

Benzoylpaeoniflorin, a natural product from Chinese paeony root, has the potential for coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.

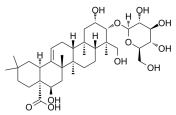


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bernardioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2606

Bernardioside A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Bellis bernardii.

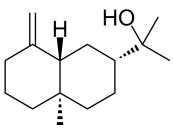


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-Eudesmol

Cat. No.: HY-N6018

Beta-Eudesmol is a natural oxygenated sesquiterpene, activates **hTRPA1**, with an EC_{50} of 32.5 μM. Beta-Eudesmol increases appetite through TRPA1.



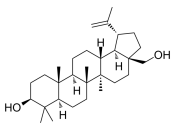
Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Betulin

(Trochol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0083

Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein (**SREBP**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14.5 μM in K562 cell line.



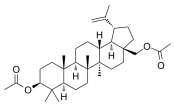
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Betulin diacetate

(Betulin 3,28-diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N9437

Betulin diacetate, a triterpene and derivative of Betulin, is an anti-AID agent and also possesses anti-cancer activity.



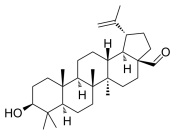
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betulinaldehyde

(Betulinic aldehyde; Betunal)

Cat. No.: HY-N0084

Betulinaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus.



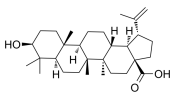
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betulinic acid

(Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-10529

Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. Betulinic acid acts as a new activator of **NF-kB**.



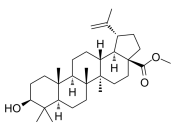
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Betulinic acid methyl ester

(Methyl betulinate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6587

Betulinic acid methyl ester, a betulinic acid derivative, possesses antiprotozoal activity.



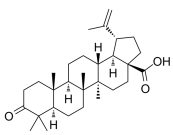
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Betulonic acid

(Betunolic acid; Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1451

Betulonic acid (Betunolic acid), a naturally occurring triterpene, is found in many plants. Betulonic acid has anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, antiparasitic and anti-viral (**HSV-1**) activities.



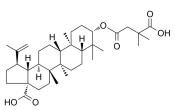
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bevirimat

(PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312)

Cat. No.: HY-N0842

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.



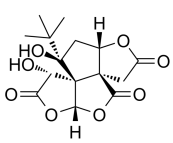
Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bilobalide

((-)-Bilobalide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0076

Bilobalide, a sesquiterpene trilactone constituent of Ginkgo biloba, inhibits the NMDA-induced efflux of choline with an IC_{50} value of 2.3 μM. Bilobalide prevents **apoptosis** through activation of the PI3K/Akt pathway in SH-SY5Y cells. Exerts protective and trophic effects on neurons.

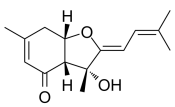


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bisabolangelone

Cat. No.: HY-N4233

Bisabolangelone, a sesquiterpene derivative, is isolated from the roots of Osterici Radix.

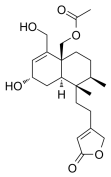


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Blinin

Cat. No.: HY-N0463

Blinin is a neoclerodane diterpene, isolated from the whole plant of Conyza blinii.

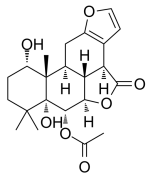


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bonducellpin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2949

Bonducellpin D is a furanoditerpenoid lactone isolated from Caesalpinia minax. Bonducellpin D exhibits broad-spectrum inhibition potential against **SARS-CoV M^{pro}** and **MERS-CoV M^{pro}**, with an K_i of 467.11 and 284.86 nM, respectively.

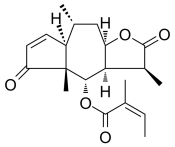


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Brevilin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2959

Brevilin A is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima with anti-tumor activity. Brevilin A is a selective inhibitor of **JAK-STAT** signal pathway by attenuating the JAKs activity and blocking STAT3 signaling (IC_{50} = 10.6 μM) in Cancer Cells.



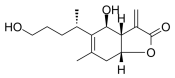
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Britannilactone

(Desacetylinulicin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0895

Britannilactone(Desacetylinulicin) is a methanol extract of the dried flower of Inula britannica L.

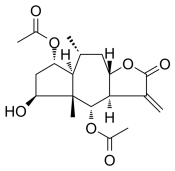


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Britannin

Cat. No.: HY-N3005

Britannin, isolated from Inula aucheriana, is a sesquiterpene lactone. Britannin induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** by activating AMPK regulated by ROS in liver cancer cells. Britannin has anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities.



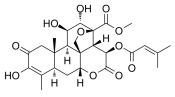
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Brusatol

(NSC 172924)

Cat. No.: HY-19543

Brusatol (NSC 172924) is a unique inhibitor of the **Nrf2** pathway that sensitizes a broad spectrum of cancer cells to Cisplatin and other chemotherapeutic agents. Brusatol enhances the efficacy of chemotherapy by inhibiting the Nrf2-mediated defense mechanism.

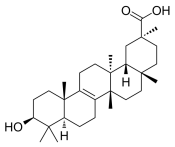


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bryonolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2965

Bryonolic acid is an active triterpenoid compound with immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer activities.

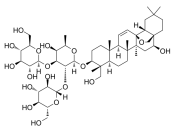


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-125131

Buddlejasaponin IV (BSIV) exerts anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic effects against cancer cells.

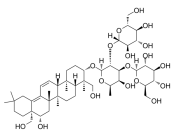


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Buddlejasaponin IVb

Cat. No.: HY-N2138

Buddlejasaponin IVb (Compound 2), a triterpene saponin isolated from Clinopodium chinense (Benth.) O. Kuntze, Compound 2 has hemostasis efficacy, shortens thrombin time (TT) by 20.6 %.

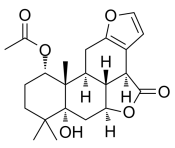


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Caesalmin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2981

Caesalmin B is a furanoditerpenoid lactone isolated from Caesalpinia minax. Caesalmin B exhibits antiviral activity.

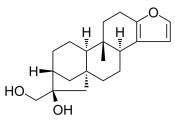


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a **ERK** inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

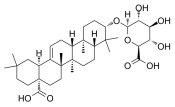


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Calenduloside E

Cat. No.: HY-N6850

Calenduloside E (CE) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin extracted from Aralia elata. Calenduloside E (CE) has **anti-apoptotic** potent by targeting heat shock protein 90 (**Hsp90**).



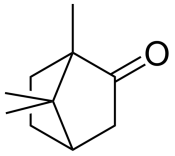
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Camphor

((±)-Camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-N0808

Camphor ((±)-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities. Camphor is a **TRPV3** agonist.



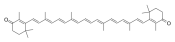
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Canthaxanthin

(E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1960

Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.

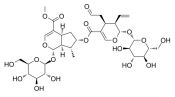


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cantleyoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9352

Cantleyoside is a natiural iridoid glycoside that could be found in the Roots of Dipsacus asper.

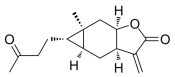


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carabrone

Cat. No.: HY-N5020

Carabrone is isolated from the fruits of Carpesium abrotanoides , is a well-known sesquiterpene and exhibits significant anti-bacterial and anti-tumor activities.



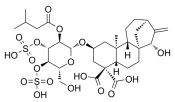
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Carboxyatractyloside

(Gummiferin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1502

Carboxyatractyloside is a toxic natural product, acts as an inhibitor of **ADP/ATP carrier**, inhibits mitochondrial ADP/ATP transport.



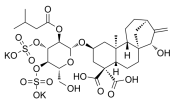
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carboxyatractyloside dipotassium

(Gummiferin dipotassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N2522

Carboxyatractyloside dipotassium is a toxic natural product, acts as an inhibitor of **ADP/ATP carrier**, inhibits mitochondrial ADP/ATP transport.

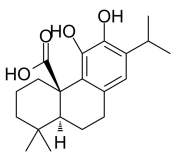


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Carnosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0644

Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.

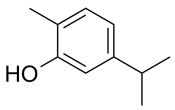


Purity: 97.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Carvacrol

Cat. No.: HY-N0711

Carvacrol is a monoterpenoid phenol isolated from Lamiaceae family plants, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties. Carvacrol causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1, downregulates **Notch-1**, and Jagged-1, and induces **apoptosis**.

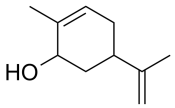


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Carveol

Cat. No.: HY-W017370

Carveol is an endogenous metabolite.



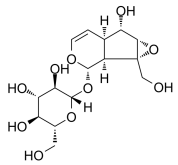
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Catalpol

(Catalpinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0820

Catalpol (Catalpinoside), an iridoid glycoside found in Rehmannia glutinosa. Catalpol has neuroprotective, hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-spasmodic, anti-oxidant effects and anti-**HBV** effects.

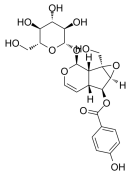


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Catalposide

Cat. No.: HY-N3552

Catalposide, an iridoid glycoside that could be isolated from Catalpa ovate G. Don (Bignoniaceae), inhibits TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 productions and NF-κB (p65) activation in lipopolysaccharide-activated RAW 264.7 macrophages.

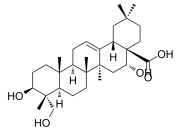


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caulophyllogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7687

Caulophyllogenin is a triterpene saponin extracted from M. polimorpha. Caulophyllogenin is a partial **PPARγ** agonist, with an EC_{50}of12.6μM. Caulophyllogenin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes, obesity, metabolic syndrome and inflammation.

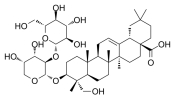


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cauloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N6919

Cauloside C is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Caulophyllum robustum Max. Cauloside C exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.

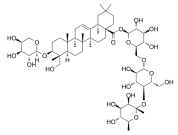


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cauloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N6878

Cauloside D is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Caulophyllum robustum Max. Cauloside D exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of expression of iNOS and proinflammatory cytokines.

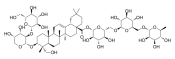


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cauloside F

Cat. No.: HY-N6265

Cauloside F is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Clematis akebioides.



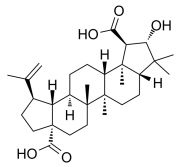
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ceanothic acid

(Emmolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N3558

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.



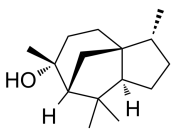
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cedrol

((+)-Cedrol; α-Cedrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2071

Cedrol is a bioactive sesquiterpene, a potent competitive inhibitor of **cytochrome P-450** (CYP) enzymes. Cedrol inhibits CYP2B6-mediated bupropion hydroxylase and CYP3A4-mediated midazolam hydroxylation with K_i of 0.9 μM and 3.4 μM, respectively.

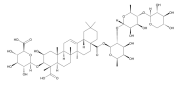


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Celosin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7026

Celosin I, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of Celosia argentea L, could be used as chemical markers for the quality control of C. argentea seeds.

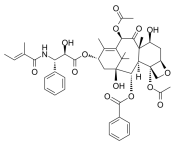


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephalomannine

Cat. No.: HY-77554

Cephalomannine is a Paclitaxel (HY-B0015) alkaloidal analog and isolated from most Cephalotaxus species. Cephalomannine is an orally active **anti-tumor agent** and can be used as a chemotherapy agent for cancer research.



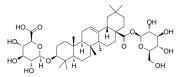
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chikusetsusaponin Iva

(Calenduloside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0818

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.

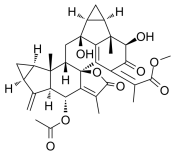


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chloraholide C

Cat. No.: HY-N8404

Chloraholide C, a lindenane sesquiterpenoid dimer, is isolated from Chloranthus holostegius. Chloraholide C is a potent and selective potassium channel blocker, with an IC_{50} of 3.6 μM.

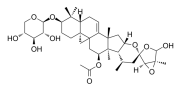


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimicifugoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7119

Cimicifugoside, a triterpenoid isolated from Cimicifuga simplex, is a novel specific **nucleoside transport** inhibitor that displays synergistic potentiation of methotrexate cytotoxicity.



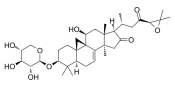
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimicifugoside H-1

(Cimicidanol-3-O-β-d-xyloside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9331

Cimicifugoside H-1, a cyclolanostanol xyloside, is a major constituent of C. foetida L. extract. Cimicifugoside H-1 inhibits bone resorption and ovariectomy-induced bone loss.

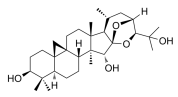


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimigenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6988

Cimigenol is an active compound isolated from Cimicifuga, with potent anti-tumor activity.

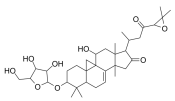


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimigenol-3-O-α-L-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2042

Cimigenol-3-O-α-L-arabinoside is a triterpenoid isolated from Cimicifuga foetida L.

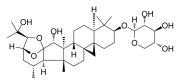


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimigenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2097

Cimigenoside is an active compound from genus Cimicifuga.



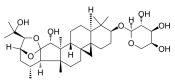
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimiracemoside C

(Cimicifugoside M)

Cat. No.: HY-N6971

Cimiracemoside C is an active component of Cimicifuga racemosa, activates **AMPK**, has the potential activity against diabetes.

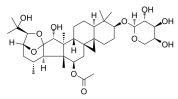


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cimiracemoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0900

Cimiracemoside D is a natural product found in Actaea racemosa with unknown details.

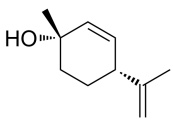


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

cis-Isolimonenol

((1S,4R)-p-Mentha-2,8-dien-1-ol) Cat. No.: HY-41094

cis-Isolimonenol ((1S,4R)-p-Mentha-2,8-dien-1-ol) is a chemical composition of essential oil.

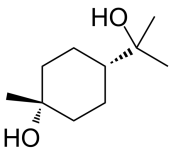


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

cis-p-Menthan-1,8-diol

(4-p-Menthan-1,8-diol) Cat. No.: HY-N4324

cis-p-Menthan-1,8-diol is a natural menthane monoterpenoid.

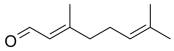


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citral

Cat. No.: HY-N7083

Citral is a monoterpene found in Cymbopogon citratus essential oil, with antihyperalgesic, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects.

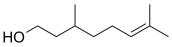


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Citronellol

((±)-Citronellol; (±)-β-Citronellol) Cat. No.: HY-W010201

Citronellol ((±)-Citronellol) is a monoterpene Pelargonium capitatum.

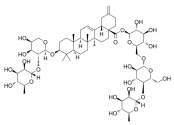


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ciwujianoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0307

Ciwujianoside B is isolated from Eleutherococcus senticosus leaf, is able to penetrate and work in the brain after the oral administration. Ciwujianoside B significantly enhances object recognition memory.

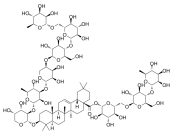


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Clematichinenoside AR

Cat. No.: HY-N4232

Clematichinenoside AR is a major active ingredient that could be extracted from the traditional Chinese herb **Clematis chinensis** and has potent pharmacological effects on various diseases, including atherosclerosis (AS).

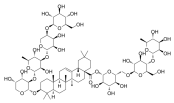


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Clematichinenoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N5071

Clematichinenoside C is one of triterpenoid saponins found in Clematis parviloba.

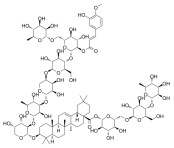


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4230

Clematomandshurica saponins B shows significant inhibitory activity on cyclooxygenase-2 (IC_{50}=2.58 mM).

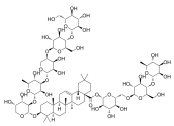


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N4229

Clematomandshurica saponin C is found in Clematis manshurica.

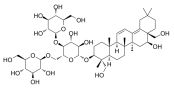


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clinodiside A

Cat. No.: HY-N1371

Clinodiside A is isolated from the Chinese medicinal herb Clinopodium chinensis.

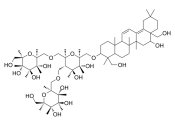


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Clinopodiside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8496

Clinopodiside A, a triterpenoid saponin, is isolated from Clinopodium polycephalum which is a popular Chinese traditional medicinal herb..

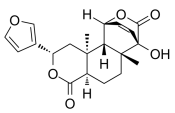


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Columbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0389

Columbin is an orally active diterpenoid furanolactone from Calumbae radix, has anti-inflammatory and anti-trypanosomal effects. Columbin selectively inhibits **COX-2** (EC_{50}=53.1 μM) over COX-1 (EC_{50}=327 μM).

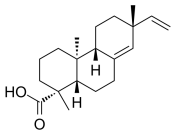


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Continentalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6908

Continentalic acid from Aralia continentalis has minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of approximately 8-16 μg/mL against S. aureus, including the Methicillin susceptible Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) and Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus...



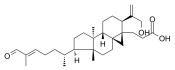
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coronalolic acid

(Coronalonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N3625

Coronalolic acid, extract from the apical bud of Gardenia sootepenesis Hutch, inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** activity and **NO** production.



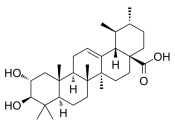
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corosolic acid

(Colosolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0280

Corosolic acid (Colosolic acid) isolated from the fruit of Cratoegus pinnatifida var. psilosa, was reported to have anticancer activity.



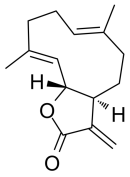
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Costunolide

((+)-Costunolide; Costus lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0036

Costunolide ((+)-Costunolide) is a naturally occurring sesquiterpene lactone, with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, bone remodeling, neuroprotective, hair growth promoting, anticancer, and antidiabetic properties.

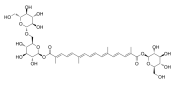


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Crocin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0698

Crocin II is isolated from the fruit of Gardenia jasminoides with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocin II inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 31.1 μM. Crocin II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of **iNOS** and **COX-2**.



Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Crocin IV

(Dicrocin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9371

Crocin IV (Dicrocin), a crocetin glycoside, is a carotenoid pigment. Crocin IV has potent antioxidant activity.

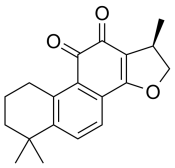
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cryptotanshinone

(Cryptotanshinon; Tanshinone c)

Cat. No.: HY-N0174

Cryptotanshinone is a natural compound extracted from the root of Salvia miltiorrhiza Bunge that shows antitumor activities. Cryptotanshinone inhibits **STAT3** with an IC_{50} of 4.6 μM.



Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cucurbitacin A

Cat. No.: HY-N4175

Cucurbitacin A, a triterpenoid that could be isolated from the Stems of Cucumis melo, shows anti-cancer activity.
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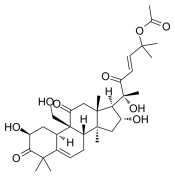
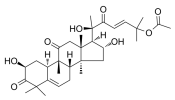


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cucurbitacin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0416

Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids; could repress cancer cell progression.

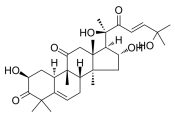


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cucurbitacin D

Cat. No.: HY-N1986

Cucurbitacin D is an active component in Cucurbita texana, disrupts interactions between **Hsp90** and two co-chaperones, Cdc37 and p23. Cucurbitacin D prevents Hsp90 client (Her2, Raf, Cdk6, pAkt) maturation without induction of the heat shock response. Anti-cancer activity.



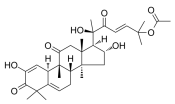
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin E

(α-Elaterin; α-Elaterine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0417

Cucurbitacin E is a natural compound which from the climbing stem of Cucumic melo L. Cucurbitacin E significantly suppresses the activity of the **cyclin B1/CDC2** complex.



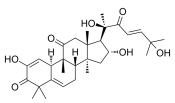
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin I

(Elatericin B; JSI-124; NSC-521777)

Cat. No.: HY-N1405

Cucurbitacin I is a natural selective inhibitor of **JAK2/STAT3**, with potent anti-cancer activity.



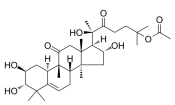
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin IIa

(Hemslecin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1988

Cucurbitacin IIa is a triterpene isolated from Hemsleya amalils Diels, induces apoptosis of cancer cells, reduces expression of **survivin**, reduces phospho-Histone H3 and increases cleaved PARP in cancer cells.

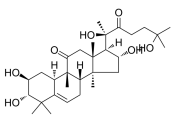


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cucurbitacin IIb

Cat. No.: HY-N1987

Cucurbitacin IIb is an active component isolated from **Hemsleya amabilis**, induces **apoptosis** with anti-inflammatory activity.

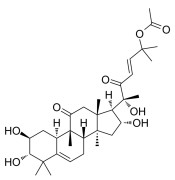


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin Q1

Cat. No.: HY-N8137

Cucurbitacin Q1 is a tetracyclic triterpene that can be found in Cucumis prophetarum.

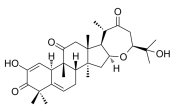


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cucurbitacin S

Cat. No.: HY-N0725

Cucurbitacin S is isolated from cucurbitaceae with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.



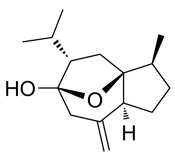
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Curcumol

((-)-Curcumol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0104

Curcumol ((-)-Curcumol), a bioactive sesquiterpenoid, possesses numerous pharmacological activities like anticancer, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, and antiinflammatory.



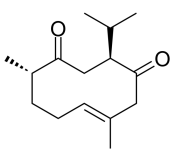
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Curdione

((+)-Curdione)

Cat. No.: HY-N0353

Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties.

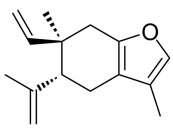


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Curzerene

Cat. No.: HY-N1963

Curzerene is a sesquiterpene is isolated from the rhizome of Curculigo orchioides Gaertn with anti-cancer activity. Curzerene inhibits glutathione S-transferase A1 (**GSTA1**) mRNA and protein expression. Curzerene induces cell **apoptosis**.



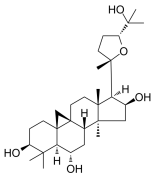
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (1 mg x 5), 10 mg (1 mg x 10), 1 mg

Cyclogalegenin

(Cyclogalegigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0424

Cyclogalegenin (Cyclogalegigenin) is a isoprenoid found in Astragalus galegiformis. Cyclogalegenin is the enantiomer of Cycloastragenol.

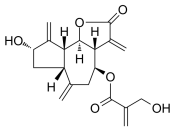


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cynaropicrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2350

Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit **tumor necrosis factor** (**TNF-α**) release with **IC_{50}**s of 8.24 and 3.18 μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively.

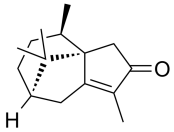


Purity: 97.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyperotundone

Cat. No.: HY-N3004

Cyperotundone is a sesquiterpene isolated from Nagarmotha (Cyperus rotundus).

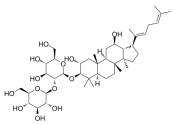


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Damulin A

Cat. No.: HY-16941

Damulin A is a saponin found in G. pentaphyllum with anti-cancer activities.

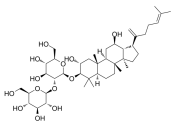


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Damulin B

Cat. No.: HY-16942

Damulin B is a dammarane-type saponin found in Gynostemma pentaphyllum.Damulin B can induce cell **apoptosis** and has anti-cancer activities in vitro.

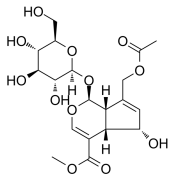


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daphylloside

Cat. No.: HY-N6245

Daphylloside is an iridoid isolated from the aerial parts of Galium verum.

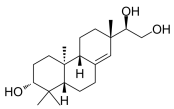


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Darutigenol

Cat. No.: HY-N3003

Darutigenol is an ent-pimarane-type diterpenoid isolated from Siegesbecikia orientalis L..

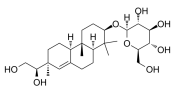


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Darutoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6028

Darutoside is a diterpenoid isolated from Siegesbeckia.

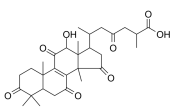


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deacetyl Ganoderic Acid F

Cat. No.: HY-N3501

Deacetyl Ganoderic Acid F is a 7-anostane triterpenoid from Ganoderma lucidum.

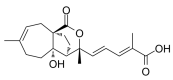


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacetylpseudolaric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N3696

Deacetylpseudolaric acid A is found in the bark of Pseudolarix amabilis.

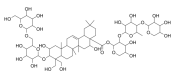


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deapi-platycodin D3

Cat. No.: HY-N3520

Deapi-platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the roots of Platycodon grandiflorum.

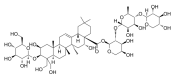


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deapioplatycodin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0588

Deapioplatycodin D is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-HCV activity.

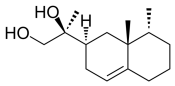


Purity: 97.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Debneyol

Cat. No.: HY-N10058

Debneyol exhibits more potent fungicidal activity than validamycin.

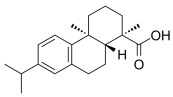


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6869

Dehydroabietic acid possesses antiviral activity.

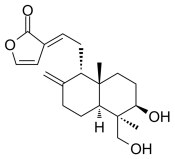


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydroandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0676

Dehydroandrographolide is extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata Nees. Dehydroandrographolide reduces oxidative stress in LPS-induced acute lung injury by inactivating iNOS. Dehydroandrographolide has anti-infective activity.

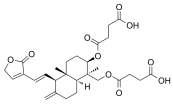


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dehydroandrographolide succinate

Cat. No.: HY-N0677

Dehydroandrographolide succinate, extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its immunostimulatory, anti-infective and anti-inflammatory effect.

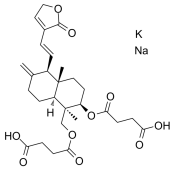


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydroandrographolide succinate potassium sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N0677B

Dehydroandrographolide succinate (potassium sodium salt), extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its immunostimulatory, anti-infective...



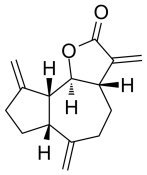
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydrocostus Lactone

((-)-Dehydrocostus lactone; Epiligulyl oxide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0591

Dehydrocostus Lactone is a major sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the roots of Saussurea lappa.

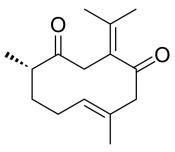


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N8160

Dehydrocurdione, a zedoary-derived sesquiterpene, induces heme oxygenase **(HO)-1**, an antioxidative enzyme, in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Dehydrocurdione interacts with **Keap1**, resulting in Nrf2 translocation followed by activation of the HO-1 E2 enhancer.

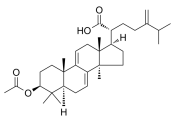


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate

(3-O-Acetyldehydroeburicoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N4125

Dehydroeburicoic acid monoacetate (Compound 18) is a lanostane triterpenoid isolated from Wolfiporia cocos.

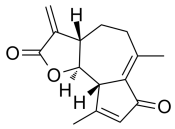


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dehydroleucodine

Cat. No.: HY-122295

Dehydroleucodine is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Gynoxys verrucosa. Dehydroleucodine is a mast cell stabilizer that inhibits tmast cell degranulation induced by compound 48/80. Dehydroleucodine inudces cells **apoptosis**, and has gastric ulcer inhibition and antileukemic effects.

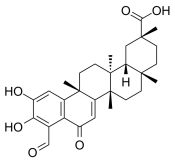


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Demethylzeylasteral

Cat. No.: HY-N0587

Demethylzeylasteral is a triterpene compound isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook F, with anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and anti-tumor activities. Demethylzeylasteral can significantly alleviates atherosclerosis (AS).

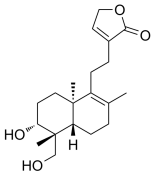


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deoxyandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0857

Deoxyandrographolide suppresses LPS induced increase in mRNA levels of iNOS as well as production of proinflammatory mediators TNF-α and IL-6. Deoxyandrographolide potentiates NGF-induced neurite outgrowth.

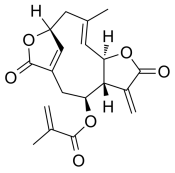


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Deoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2491

Deoxyelephantopin, a natural bioactive sesquiterpene lactone from Elephantopus scaber, has shown promising anticancer effects against a broad spectrum of cancers. Deoxyelephantopin inhibits **NF-κB**, **MAPK**, **PI3K/Akt**, and **β-catenin** signaling.

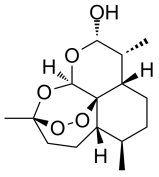


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroartemisinin

(Dihydroqinghaosu; β-Dihydroartemisinin; Artenimol) Cat. No.: HY-N0176

Dihydroartemisinin is a potent **anti-malaria** agent.

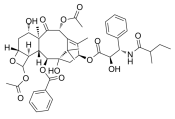


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dihydrocephalomannine

Cat. No.: HY-N7256

Dihydrocephalomannine (compound 1b), an analogue of Paclitaxel, shows reduced cytotoxicity and tubulin binding compared to Paclitaxel.

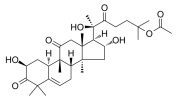


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrocucurbitacin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4171

Dihydrocucurbitacin B, a triterpene isolated from Cayaponia tayuya roots, inhibits nuclear factor of activated T cells (**NFAT**), induces cell cycle arrested in the G0 phase, and inhibits delayed type hypersensitivity.

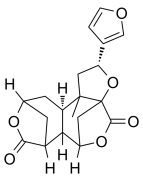


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diosbulbin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0429

Diosbulbin B is a diterpene lactone isolated from D. bulbifera L., with anti-tumor activity. Diosbulbin B can induce liver injury.

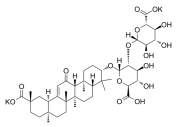


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate

(Glycyrrhizic acid dipotassium; Dipotassium glycyrrhizate) Cat. No.: HY-N0184A

Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate is a natural compound, inhibits atopic dermatitis-related gene expression with anti-anti-inflammatory activity.

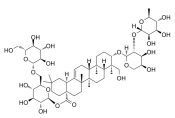


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dipsacoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0266

Dipsacoside B is a major bioactive saponin, which can be used as a marker.

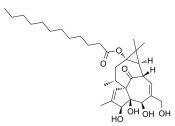


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0867

Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester is a natural compound.

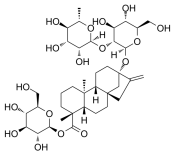


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dulcoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N6992

Dulcoside A is isolated from Stevia rebaudiana, it often advertised as a sweetener.

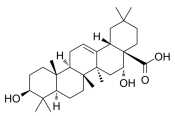


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echinocystic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0271

Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast.

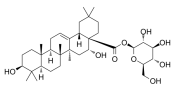


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8102

Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside is a metabolite of Echinocystic acid by microbial oxidation and glucosidation. Echinocystic acid 28-O-β-D-glucoside is a **tissue factor** pathway inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 10.61 nM.

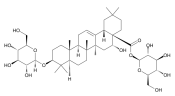


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eclalbasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7022

Eclalbasaponin I is isolated from Eclipta prostrata L with antitumor activity. Eclalbasaponin I inhibits the proliferation of hepatoma cell smmc-7721 with an IC_{50} value of 111.1703 μg/ml.

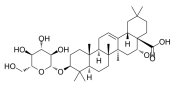


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecliptasaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N1508

Ecliptasaponin A , a pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, is one of major compounds separated from Eclipta prostrate.

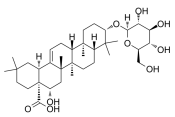


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ecliptasaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2191

Ecliptasaponin D is a triterpenoid glucoside isolated from Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk which is the aerial part of Eclipta prostrate.

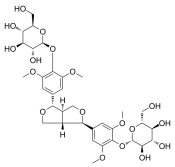


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eleutheroside E

Cat. No.: HY-N0272

Eleutheroside E, a principal component of Eleutherococcus enticosus, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.

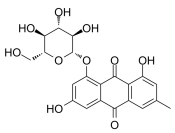


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emodin-8-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0311

Emodin-8-glucoside is an anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera, binds to minor groove of DNA.

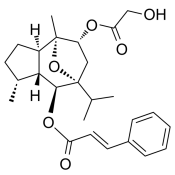


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Englerin A

Cat. No.: HY-133168

Englerin A is a potent and selective activator of **TRPC4** and **TRPC5** channels, with EC_{50}s of 11.2 and 7.6 nM, respectively. Englerin A can induce renal carcinoma cells death by elevated Ca^{2+} influx and Ca^{2+} cell overload.

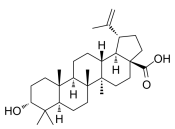


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epibetulinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0223

Epibetulinic acid exhibits potent inhibitory effects on **NO** and prostaglandin E2 (**PGE2**) production in mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) stimulated with bacterial endotoxin with IC_{50}s of 0.7 and 0.6 μM, respectively. Anti-inflammatory activity.

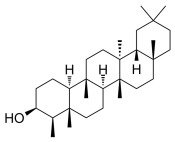


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epifriedelanol

Cat. No.: HY-N1931

Epifriedelanol is a triterpenoid isolated from the root bark of Ulmus davidiana, with antitumor activity. Epifriedelanol inhibits cellular senescence in human primary cells.

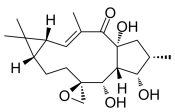


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Epoxylathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N0425

Epoxylathyrol, an epoxylathyrane derivative isolated from the Euphorbia boetica, is a **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Epoxylathyrol is a P-gp-mediated multidrug resistance (MDR) reverser.



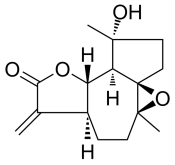
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epoxymicheliolide

(1β,10β-Epoxymicheliolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0845

Epoxymicheliolide is a micheliolide derivative.

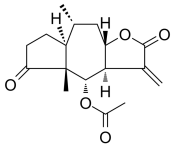


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ergolide

Cat. No.: HY-N6893

Ergolide is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the dried flowers of Inula Britannica. Ergolide inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclo-oxygenase-2 expression in RAW 264.7 macrophages through the inactivation of **NF-κB**.

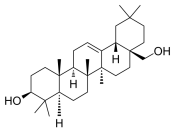


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Erythrodiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2419

Erythrodiol is an olive oil component. Erythrodiol promotes Cholesterol efflux (ChE) by selectively inhibiting the degradation of **ABCA1** protein. Erythrodiol is a good candidate to be further explored for therapeutic or preventive application in the context of atherosclerosis.

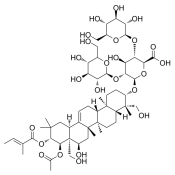


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Escin

Cat. No.: HY-B2114

Escin, a natural compound of triterpenoid saponins isolated from horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) seeds, can be used as a vasoprotective anti-inflammatory, anti-edematous and anti-nociceptive agent.

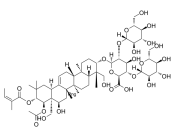


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Escin IB

Cat. No.: HY-N0555

Escin IB is a saponin isolated from skin and the endosperm of seeds of horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum). Escin IB shows inhibitory effect on **pancreatic lipase** activity.

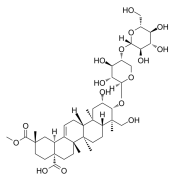


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Esculentoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0632

Esculentoside A (EsA), a kind of triterpene saponin isolated from roots of Phytolacca esculenta. Esculentoside A (EsA) possesses anti-inflammatory activity in acute and chronic experimental models, has selective inhibitory activity towards cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**).

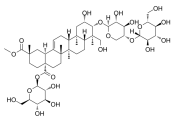


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Esculentoside H

Cat. No.: HY-N2205

Esculentoside H (EsH) is a saponin isolated from the root extract of perennial plant Phytolacca esculenta. Esculentoside H (EH) has anti-tumor activity, the mechanism is related to the capacity for **TNF**release.

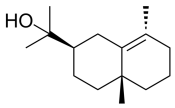


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eudesmol

Cat. No.: HY-N0065

Eudesmol is a sesquiterpenoid compound produced by Streptomyces tendae.

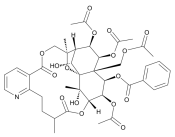


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euojaponine D

Cat. No.: HY-N3507

Euojaponine D is a sesquiterpene alkaloids from Euonymus japonica (Celastraceae). Celastraceae has potent insecticidal activity.

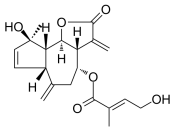


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupalinilide B

Cat. No.: HY-N6955

Eupalinilide B is a guaiane type sesquiterpene lactone that can be found in Eupatorium lindleyanum. Eupalinilide B shows potent cytotoxicity against P-388 and A-549 tumor cell lines.

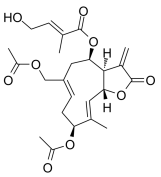


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupalinolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N0753

Eupalinolide B is a germacrane sesquiterpene isolated from Eupatorium lindleyanum. Eupalinolide B demonstrates potent cytotoxicity against A-549, BGC-823 and HL-60 tumour cell lines.

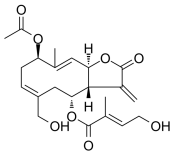


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eupalinolide H

Cat. No.: HY-N8149

Eupalinolide H, a sesquiterpene lactone, has the potential to be used as natural anti-inflammatory agent.

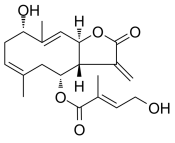


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupalinolide K

Cat. No.: HY-N2240

Eupalinolide K, a sesquiterpene lactones compound from Eupatorium lindleyanum, is a **STAT3** inhibitor. Eupalinolide K is a Michael reaction acceptor (MRA) .

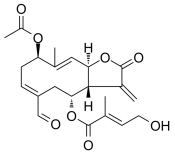


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eupalinolide O

Cat. No.: HY-N8187

Eupalinolide O is a sesquiterpene lactone with anticancer activities. Eupalinolide O induces cell **apoptosis** in human MDA-MB-468 breast cancer cells.

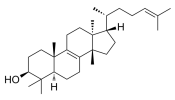


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphol

Cat. No.: HY-N0313

Euphol is a tetracyclic triterpene alcohol isolated from the sap of Euphorbia tirucalli with anti-mutagenic, anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory effects, orally active.

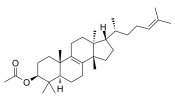


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Euphol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-138142

Euphol acetate is a triterpene that can be isolated from Euphorbia broteri. Euphol acetate is an inhibitor of hepatic transport proteins **organic anion-transporting polypeptide 1/3 (OATP1B1/3)**.



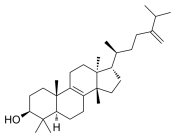
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbadienol

(alpha-Euphorbol)

Cat. No.: HY-125648

Euphorbadienol (alpha-Euphorbol), a triterpenic compound, isolated from the latex of Euphorbia resinifera. The derivatives of Euphorbadienol can be used as elicitors of disease resistance, and has antileishmanial and antitrypanosomal activity.

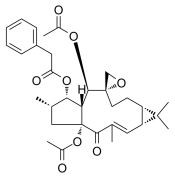


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbia Factor L1

Cat. No.: HY-N2557

Euphorbia Factor L1 is a diterpenoid from Euphorbia lathyris L., reduces the expression of Bcl-2, PI3K, AKT and mTOR protein and mRNA, upregulates cleaved caspase-9 and caspase-3 levels, buts shows no effect on pro-caspase-9 and pro-caspase-3.

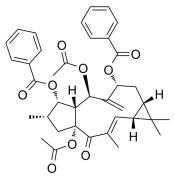


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Euphorbia Factor L2

Cat. No.: HY-N5001

Euphorbia factor L2, a lathyrane diterpenoid isolated from caper euphorbia seed (the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris L.), has been traditionally applied to treat cancer. Euphorbia factor L2 shows potent cytotoxicity and induces **apoptosis** via a mitochondrial pathway.

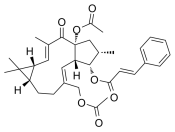


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Euphorbia factor L7a

Cat. No.: HY-N8121

Euphorbia factor L7a, as a natural product, is a diterpenoid from the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris.

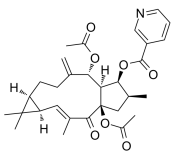


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbia factor L8

Cat. No.: HY-N8119

Euphorbia factor L(8) is a diterpenoid from the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris.

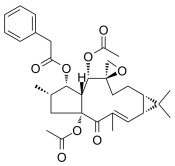


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbiasteroid

Cat. No.: HY-N2032

Euphorbiasteroid is a tricyclic diperpene of Euphorbia lathyris L., inhibits tyrosinase, and increases the phosphorylation of **AMPK**, with anti-cancer, anti-virus, anti-obesity and multidrug resistance-modulating effect.

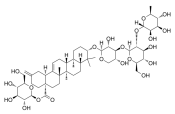


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eupteleasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N5095

Eupteleasaponin I is a component of Euptelea polyandra, may has gastroprotective activity.

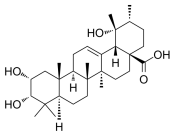


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euscaphic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2566

Euscaphic acid, a **DNA polymerase** inhibitor, is a triterpene from the root of the R. alceaefolius Poir. Euscaphic inhibits calf DNA polymerase α (pol α) and rat DNA polymerase β (pol β) with IC_{50} values of 61 and 108 μM. Euscaphic acid induces **apoptosis**.

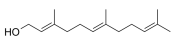


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Farnesol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0248A

Farnesol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in Candida albicans, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.

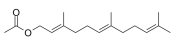


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Farnesyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-128430

Farnesyl acetate is a sesquiterpene isolated from the leaves of Amomum gagnepainii. Farnesyl acetate has significant toxicity against red palm weevil larvae with a LD_{50} of 7867 ppm.

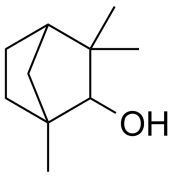


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 g

Fenchyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N7107

Fenchyl alcohol is a monoterpene alcohol in the essential oils isolated from Douglas fir needles, acts as a fragrance. Fenchyl alcohol strongly inhibits the rumen microbial activity of both sheep and deer.

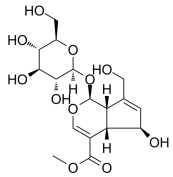


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Feretoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6249

Feretoside, a phenolic compound extracted from the barks of E. ulmoides, is a **HSP inducer** which act as cytoprotective agent.

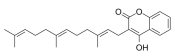


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ferulenol

Cat. No.: HY-129605

Ferulenol, a sesquiterpene prenylated coumarin derivative, specifically inhibits succinate ubiquinone reductase at the level of the ubiquinonecycle. Ferulenol shows good antimycobacterial activity and haemorrhagic action.

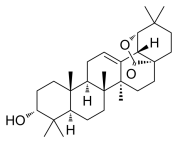


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ficusonolide

Cat. No.: HY-N10064

Ficusonolide has significant antidiabetic activity with a possible mechanism of interaction with dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV), protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP-1B), α-glucosidase, and α-amylase.

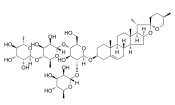


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Formosanin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2389

Formosanin C is a diosgenin saponin isolated from Paris formosana Hayata and an immunomodulator with antitumor activity. Formosanin C induces apoptosis.



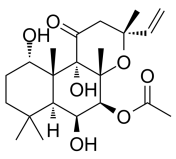
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Forskolin

(Coleonol; Colforsin)

Cat. No.: HY-15371

Forskolin (Coleonol) is a potent **adenylate cyclase** activator with an IC_{50} of 41 nM and an EC_{50} of 0.5 μM for **type I adenylyl cyclase**. Forskolin is also an inducer of intracellular **cAMP** formation.

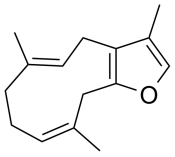


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Furanodiene

Cat. No.: HY-126940

Furanodiene is a natural terpenoid isolated from Rhizoma Curcumae. Furanodiene plays anti-cancer effects through anti-angiogenesis and inducing **ROS** production, DNA strand breaks and **apoptosis**.

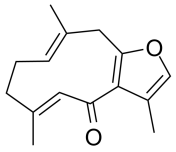


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furanodienone

Cat. No.: HY-N2184

Furanodienone is one of the major bioactive constituents derived from Rhizoma Curcumae. Furanodienone induced **apoptosis**.

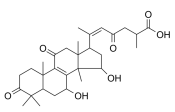


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N2998

Ganoderenic acid A is a lanostane-type triterpene. Ganoderenic acid A is a potent inhibitor of **β-glucuronidase**. Ganoderenic acid A has a potent hepatoprotective effect against CCl4-induced liver injury.

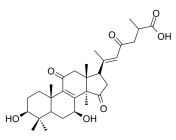


Purity: 97.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderenic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N1514

Ganoderenic acid B is a lanostane-type triterpene isolated from Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderenic acid B exhibits potent reversal effect on ABCB1-mediated multidrug resistance of HepG2/ADM cells to Doxorubicin.

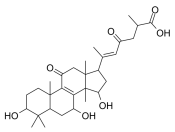


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderenic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N1515

Ganoderenic acid C is a triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lingzhi. Ganoderenic acid C is abundant in fruit bodies at an early growth stage.

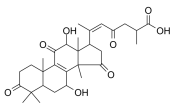


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderenic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N6867

Ganoderenic acid E is a lanostane-type triterpene.

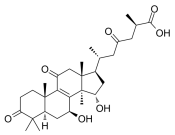


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N1447

Ganoderic acid A can inhibit of the **JAK-STAT3** signaling pathway, also inhibit proliferation, viability, ROS.

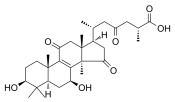


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ganoderic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N2006

Ganoderic acid B is a triterpene isolated from a mushroom Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid B inhibits the activation of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) antigens as telomerase inhibitor. Ganoderic acid B is a moderately active inhibitor against **HIV-1 protease**.

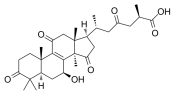


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid C1

Cat. No.: HY-129151

Ganoderic acid C1, a natural compound that could be isolated from G. lucidum, suppresses TNF-α production by murine macrophages (RAW 264.7 cells).

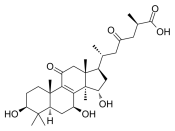


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid C2

Cat. No.: HY-N1517

Ganoderic acid C2 is a bioactive triterpenoid in Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid C2 possesses the potential anti-tumor bioactivity, antihistamine, anti-aging and cytotoxic effects.

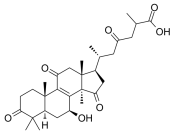


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1511

Ganoderic acid D, a highly oxygenated tetracyclic triterpenoid, is the major active component of Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid D upregulates the protein expression of **SIRT3** and induces the deacetylated cyclophilin D (CypD) by SIRT3.

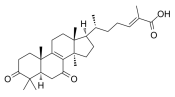


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid DM

Cat. No.: HY-120140

Ganoderic acid DM, a natural triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, induces DNA damage, G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human breast cancer cells. Ganoderic acid DM as a specific inhibitor of osteoclastogenesis.

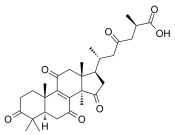


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N1512

Ganoderic acid E is a triterpenoid found in Ganoderma lucidum.

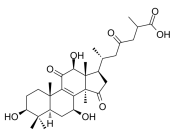


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid G

Cat. No.: HY-N2458

Ganoderic acid G is a triterpene isolated from the surface part of gills of Ganoderma lucidum.

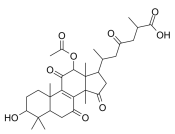


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid H

Cat. No.: HY-N1513

Ganoderic acid H is a lanostane-type triterpene isolated from Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid H suppresses growth and invasive behavior of breast cancer cells through the inhibition of transcription factors AP-1 and NF-kappaB signaling.

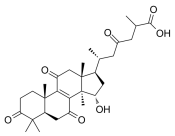


Purity: 97.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid J

Cat. No.: HY-N9312

Ganoderic acid J is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid J possesses anti-inflammatory anti-inflammatory activity.

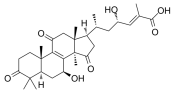


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid LM2

Cat. No.: HY-N2997

Ganoderic acid LM2 is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid LM2 possesses potential anti-tumor activity.

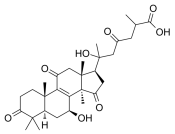


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ganoderic acid N

Cat. No.: HY-123100

Ganoderic acid N is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum.

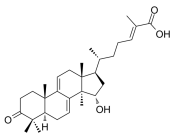


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid TR

Cat. No.: HY-129150

Ganoderic acid TR is a broad-spectrum inhibitor against **influenza neuraminidases (NAs)**, particularly H5N1 and H1N1 neuraminidases. The IC_{50} values of 10.9 and 4.6 μM, respectively.

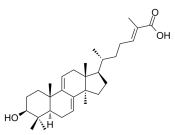


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ganoderic acid Y

Cat. No.: HY-125713

Ganoderic acid Y is a **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 170 μM for yeast α-glucosidase. Ganoderic acid Y inhibits **enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication** through blocking EV71 uncoating.

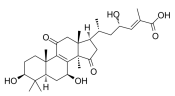


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid ε

Cat. No.: HY-N9350

Ganoderic acid ε is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid ε exhibits an ED_{50} of 12.2 μg/mL in Meth-A tumor cells.

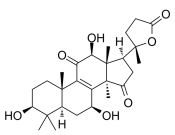


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderlactone D

Cat. No.: HY-N3503

Ganoderlactone D shows inhibitory effects of yeast α-Glucosidase with IC_{50} values of 41.7 μM.

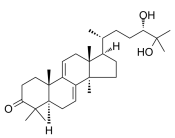


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganodermanondiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2996

Ganodermanondiol is a melanogenesis inhibitor isolated from the Ganoderma lucidum.Ganodermanondiol exhibits potent cytoprotective effects on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced hepatotoxicity.

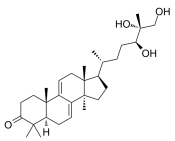


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ganodermanontriol

Cat. No.: HY-N1506

Ganodermanontriol, a sterol isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, induces anti-inflammatory activity in tert-butyl hydroperoxide (t-BHP)-damaged hepatic cells through the expression of HO-1. Ganodermanontriol exhibits hepatoprotective activity.

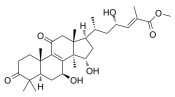


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderterpene A

Cat. No.: HY-N10119

Ganoderterpene A attenuates LPS-induced inflammation and apoptosis via suppressing **MAPK and TLR-4/NF-κB** pathways in BV-2 cells.

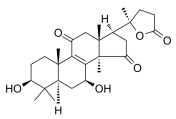


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganolactone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2234

Ganolactone B is a lanostane-type triterpene isolated from the fruiting bodies of G. sinense.

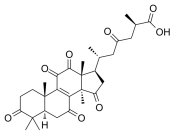


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganosporeric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-125361

Ganosporeric acid A, a natural product, is isolated from the ether-soluble fraction of the spores of Ganoderma lucidum (Curt.: Fr.) P. Karst. Ganosporeric acid A can be used for the research of liver injury.

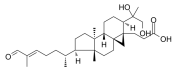


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Gardenoin J

Cat. No.: HY-N3930

Gardenoin J, a cycloartane triterpene, is isolated from the exudate of Gardenia thailandica.

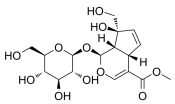


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gardenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1478

Gardenoside is a natural compound found in Gardenia fruits, with hepatoprotective properties. Gardenoside suppresses the pain of chronic constriction injury by regulating the P2X3 and P2X7 receptors.



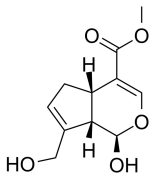
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Genipin

((+)-Genipin)

Cat. No.: HY-17389

Genipin ((+)-Genipin) is a natural crosslinking reagent derived from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits. Genipin inhibits UCP2 (uncoupling protein 2) in cells.

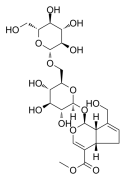


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside; Genipin 1-β-gentiobioside; Genipin gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2094

Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside) is one of the most abundant and bioactive iridoid glycosides in Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, which possesses hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antithrombotic activities.

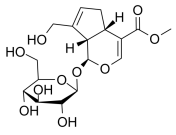


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Geniposide

Cat. No.: HY-N0009

Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a varity of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

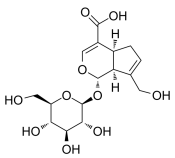


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Geniposidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0010

Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent. Target: Others Mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of Geniposidic acid (GA) (12.5, 25, 50 mg/kg) 1 h before receiving GA against d-galactosamine (GalN) (800 mg/kg)/LPS (40 μg/kg).



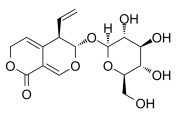
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gentiopicroside

(Gentiopicrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0494

Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits **P450** activity, with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 61 μM and 22.8 μM for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has antianti-inflammatoryand antioxidative effects.



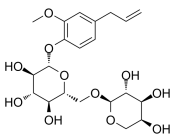
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Geoside

(Gein; Eugenyl vicianoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6903

Geoside (Gein) is a natural compound isolated from stevia rebaudiana.

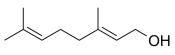


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geraniol

Cat. No.: HY-N6952

Geraniol, an olefinic terpene, was found to inhibit growth of Candida albicans and Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains.



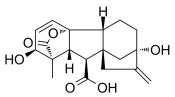
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gibberellic acid

(Gibberellin A3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1964

Gibberellic Acid is named after a fungus Gibberella fujikuroi . Gibberellic Acid regulates processes of plant development and growth, including seed development and germination, stem and root growth, cell division, and flowering time.



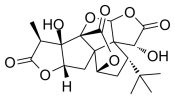
Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ginkgolide A

(BN-52020)

Cat. No.: HY-B0355

Ginkgolide A (BN-52020) is an extract from in Ginkgo biloba and a g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.



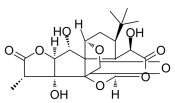
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginkgolide B

(BN-52021)

Cat. No.: HY-N0784

Ginkgolide B (BN-52021), an important active terpenoid from Ginkgo biloba leaves, is reported to increase cell viability and decrease cell apoptosis.



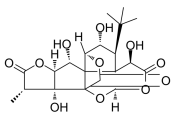
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginkgolide C

(BN-52022; Ginkgolide-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0785

Ginkgolide C is a flavone isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves, possessing multiple biological functions, such as decreasing platelet aggregation and ameliorating Alzheimer disease.

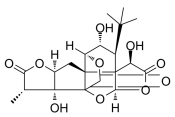


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginkgolide J

Cat. No.: HY-N0786

Ginkgolide J is a main constituent of the non-flavone fraction of Ginkgo biloba with an IC_{50} range of 12-54 μM, has neuroprotective and anti neuronal apoptotic ability.

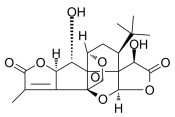


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginkgolide K

Cat. No.: HY-N4176

Ginkgolide K, isolated from Ginkgo biloba, induces protective autophagy through the AMPK/mTOR/ULK1 signaling pathway. Ginkgolide K possesses neuroprotective activity.



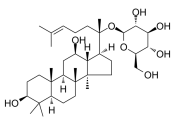
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ginsenoside C-K

(Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K)

Cat. No.: HY-N0904

Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of **CYP2C9** and **CYP2A6** in human liver microsomes with IC_{50}s of 32.0±3.6 μM and 63.6±4.2 μM, respectively.



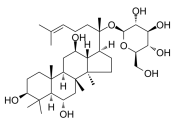
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside F1

(20(S)-Ginsenoside F1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0598

Ginsenoside F1, an enzymatically modified derivative of Ginsenoside Rg1, demonstrates competitive inhibition of **CYP3A4** activity and weaker inhibition of CYP2D6 activity.

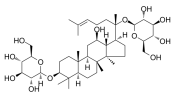


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginsenoside F2

Cat. No.: HY-125848

Ginsenoside F2, a metabolite from Ginsenoside Rb1, induces apoptosis accompanied by protective autophagy in breast cancer stem cells.

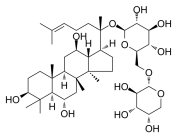


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside F3

Cat. No.: HY-N0600

Ginsenoside F3, a component of PPTGs (an minor saponin in the leaves of Panax ginseng), has immunoenhancing activity by regulating production and gene expression of type 1 cytokines (IL-2, IFN-gamma) and type 2 cytokines (IL-4 and IL-10).

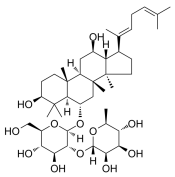


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Ginsenoside F4

Cat. No.: HY-N2503

Ginsenoside F4 (GF4), ginseng saponinis, isolated from notoginseng or red ginseng. Ginsenoside F4 (GF4) has inhibitory effect on human lymphocytoma JK cell by inducing its **apoptosis**.

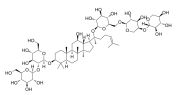


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra1

Cat. No.: HY-N2506

Ginsenoside Ra1 is a component from ginseng, inhibits protein tyrosine kinase (**PTK**) activation induced by hypoxia/reoxygenation.

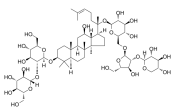


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra2

Cat. No.: HY-N4260

Ginsenoside Ra2 is a component from Panax ginseng.

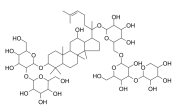


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Ra3

Cat. No.: HY-N4259

Ginsenoside Ra3, isolated from Panax ginseng, possesses anti-cancer activity.



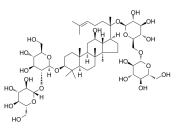
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Gypenoside III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0039

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an **IC_{50}** of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits **IRAK-1** activation and phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** .



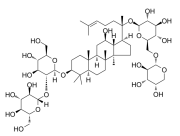
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginsenoside Rb2

(Ginsenoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0040

Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate **GPR120** gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.



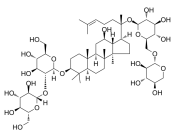
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rb3

(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an **IC_{50}** of 8.2 μM in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA.



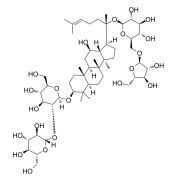
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rc

(Panaxoside Rc)

Cat. No.: HY-N0042

Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor$_A$ (**$GABA_A$**)-mediated ion channel currents (I_{GABA}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**.



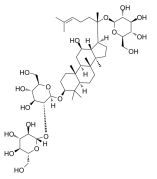
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd

(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 12.05±0.82 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits Ca^{2+} influx.



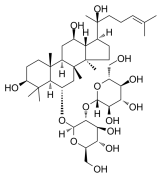
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rf

(Panaxoside Rf)

Cat. No.: HY-N0601

Ginsenoside Rf is a trace component of ginseng root. Ginsenoside Rf inhibits **N-type Ca^{2+} channel**.



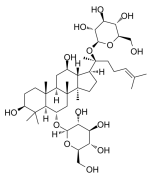
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg1

(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0045

Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates the impaired cognitive function, displays promising effects by reducing cerebral **Aβ** levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces **NF-κB** nuclear translocation.



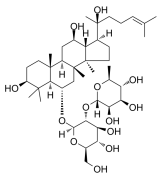
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg2

(Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0602

Ginsenoside Rg2 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg2 inhibits **VCAM-1** and **ICAM-1** expressions stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Ginsenoside Rg2 also reduces $Aβ_{1-42}$ accumulation.

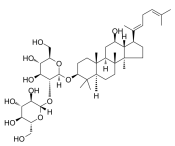


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of **IGF-1** to its receptor with an IC_{50} of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of **COX-2** via suppression of the DNA binding activities of **NF-κB p65**.

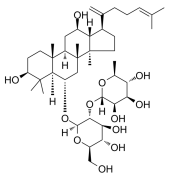


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg6

Cat. No.: HY-N0907

Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 29.34 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits **apoptosis**-inducing effect.



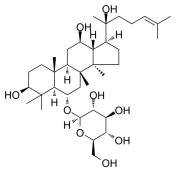
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rh1

(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0604

Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of **PPAR-γ**, **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, and **IL-1β**.



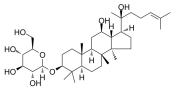
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh2

(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0605

Ginsenoside Rh2 induces the activation of **caspase-8** and **caspase-9**. Ginsenoside Rh2 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** in a multi-path manner.

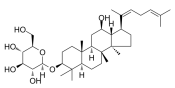


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh3

Cat. No.: HY-N0606

Ginsenoside Rh3 is a bacterial metabolite of Ginsenoside Rg5. Ginsenoside Rh3 treatment in human retinal cells induces **Nrf2** activation.

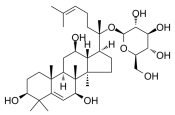


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rh7

Cat. No.: HY-N4262

Ginsenoside Rh7 is a minor saponin isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng.

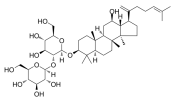


Purity: 96.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rk1

Cat. No.: HY-N2515

Ginsenoside Rk1 is a unique component created by processing the ginseng plant (mainly Sung Ginseng, SG) at high temperatures. Ginsenoside Rk1 has anti-inflammatory effect, suppresses the activation of **Jak2/Stat3** signaling pathway and **NF-κB**.

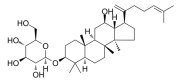


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside Rk2

Cat. No.: HY-N2504

Ginsenoside Rk2 is a dammarane glycoside isolated from the processed ginseng (SG; Sun Ginseng).

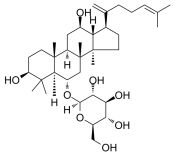


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rk3

Cat. No.: HY-N0906

Ginsenoside Rk3 is present in the roots Panax notoginseng herbs. Ginsenoside Rk3 significantly inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity, with an IC_{50} of 14.24±1.30 μM in HepG2 cells.

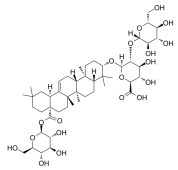


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V)

Cat. No.: HY-N0607

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a Ca^{2+}-antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an IC_{50} of 155 μM. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of **TXA_2** more than it reduces the activities of COX-1 and TXAS.

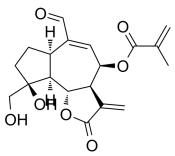


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabrescone C

Cat. No.: HY-N10112

Glabrescone C possesses potent anti-inflammatory activity by directly bnding to **IKKα/β**.

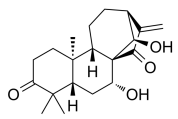


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glaucocalyxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2112

Glaucocalyxin A, an ent-kauranoid diterpene from Rabdosia japonica var., induces apoptosis in osteosarcoma by inhibiting nuclear translocation of Five-zinc finger Glis 1 (GLI1) via regulating **PI3K/Akt** signaling pathway. Glaucocalyxin A has antitumor effect.

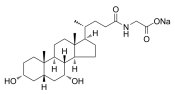


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (Chenodeoxycholylglycine sodium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334A

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (Chenodeoxycholylglycine sodium salt) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine. It acts as a detergent to solubilize fats for absorption and is itself absorbed.

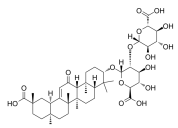


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glycyrrhizic acid (Glycyrrhizin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0184

Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponinl, acting as a direct **HMGB1** antagonist, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

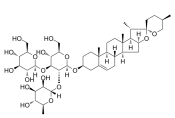


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N0706

Gracillin is a kind of steroidal saponin isolated from the root bark of wild yam Dioscorea nipponica with antitumor agent. Gracillin could induce cell cycle arrest, oxidative stress, and apoptosis in HL60 cells.

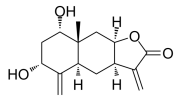


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Granilin

Cat. No.: HY-N9357

Granilin, a sesquiterpene lactone, can be found in the flower buds of Carpesium triste. Granilin can be used as the bactericide and fungicide.

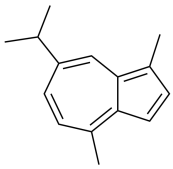


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guaiazulene

Cat. No.: HY-N6951

Guaiazulene is present in several essential oils of medicinal and aromatic plants, with antioxidant activity. Guaiazulene has in vitro cytotoxic activity against neuron and N2a neuroblastom (N2a-NB) cells.



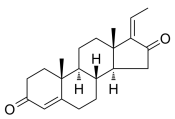
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Guggulsterone

(Z/E-Guggulsterone)

Cat. No.: HY-107738

Guggulsterone is a plant sterol derived from the gum resin of the tree Commiphora wightii.

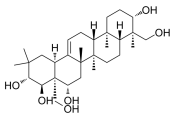


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gymnemagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2268

Gymnemagenin is a triterpenoid isolated from G. sylvestre. Gymnemagenin is an agent for diabetes and obesity and also possesses antiviral properties.

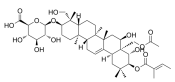


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gymnemic acid I

Cat. No.: HY-N2541

Gymnemic acid I is a bioactive triterpene saponin found in Gymnema sylvestre. Gymnemic acid I decreases the apoptosis under the high glucose stress.

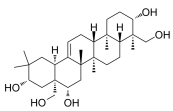


Purity: 96.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gymnestrogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2273

Gymnestrogenin is a pentahydroxytriterpene from the leaves of Gymnema sylvestre R.Br. Gymnestrogenin is a **LXR** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 2.5 and 1.4 μM for LXRα and LXRβ transactivation, respectively.



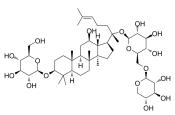
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gynostemma Extract

(Ginsenoside C-Mx1; Gynosaponin I; Gypenoside IX)

Cat. No.: HY-N0167

Gynostemma Extract (Ginsenoside C-Mx1) is a natural product.

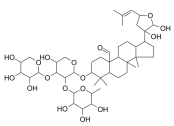


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gypenoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2440

Gypenoside A is a natural compound isolaated from Gynostemma pentaphyllum Makino.

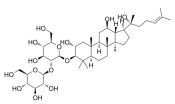


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypenoside LI

Cat. No.: HY-N8207

Gypenoside LI, a gypenoside monomer, possesses anti-tumor activity. Gypenoside LI induces cell apoptosis, cell cycle and migration.

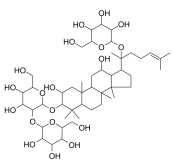


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypenoside XLVI

Cat. No.: HY-N6252

Gypenoside XLVI is one of the major dammarane-type triterpenoid saponins from Gynostamma pentaphallum. Gypenoside XLVI has a tetracyclic triterpene structure and possess potent non-small cell lung carcinoma A549 cell inhibitory activity.

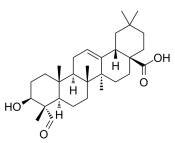


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypsogenin

Cat. No.: HY-121382

Gypsogenin shows antiangiogenic activity and the significant cytotoxicity against H460.

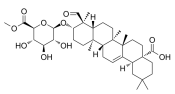


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypsogenin-3-O-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N1439

Gypsogenin-3-O-glucuronide is a ubiquitous saponin precursor in plants of the genus Gypsophila.

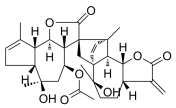


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Handelin

Cat. No.: HY-N2083

Handelin is a guaianolide dimer from Chrysanthemum boreale that has potent anti-inflammatory activity by down-regulating **NF-κB** signaling and pro-inflammatory cytokine production.

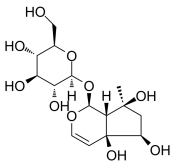


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Harpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N0397

Harpagide is a class of iridoid glycoside isolated from Scrophularia cryptophila and has antiparasitic activity, which exhibits good in vitro trypanocidal activities against **African trypanosomes** (**T.b. rhodesiense**) with an IC_{50} of 21 μg/mL.

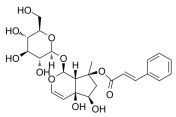


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Harpagoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0396

Harpagoside is isolated from Harpagophytum procumbens (Hp). Harpagoside has inhibitory effects on **COX-1** and **COX-2** activity and inhibits NO production.

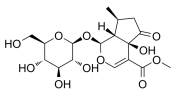


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hastatoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2015

Hastatoside is an iridoid glycoside that is isolated from Verbena officinalis and has a role in promoting sleep.

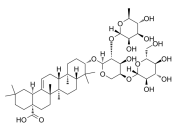


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hederacolchiside A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6950

Hederacolchiside A1, isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis, suppresses proliferation of tumor cells by inducing apoptosis through modulating **PI3K/Akt/mTOR** signaling pathway.



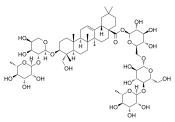
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hederacoside C

(Kalopanaxsaponin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0253

Hederacoside C is a principal active ingredient of Hedera helix leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmolytic effects.

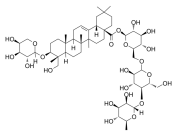


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

Hederacoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0254

Hederacoside D is one of the bioactive saponins from Hedera helix, and plays pivotal roles in the overall biological activity.

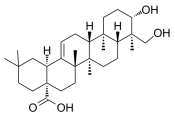


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hederagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0256

Hederagenin is a triterpenoid saponin. It can inhibit LPS-stimulated expression of iNOS, COX-2, and NF-κB.

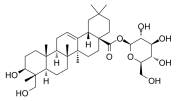


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N2190

Hederagenin 28-O-beta-D-glucopyranosyl ester, a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Ilex cornuta, exhibits protective effects against H_2O_2-induced myocardial cell injury.

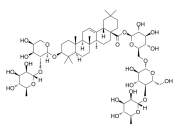


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hederasaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0306

Hederasaponin B, isolated from Hedera helix, has broad-spectrum **antiviral** activity against various subgenotypes of Enterovirus 71 (EV71).

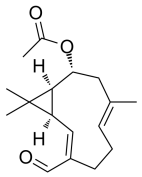


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Heishuixiecaoline A

Cat. No.: HY-N8103

Heishuixiecaoline A is a germacrane-type sesquiterpenoid. Heishuixiecaoline A shows protective effect on the neurotoxicity of PC12 cells induced by $A\beta_{25-35}$.

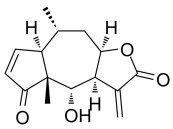


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Helenalin

Cat. No.: HY-119970

Helenalin is an anti-inflammatory sesquiterpene lactone. Helenalin selectively inhibits transcription factor **NF-κB** by directly targeting p65. Helenalin has alkylating activity, targets the cysteine sulfhydryl groups in the p65 subunit of NF-κB, thereby inhibits its DNA binding.



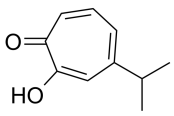
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Hinokitiol

(β-Thujaplicin)

Cat. No.: HY-B2230

Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from Chymacyparis obtusa, reduces **Nrf2** expression, and decreases **DNMT1** and UHRF1 mRNA and protein expression, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.

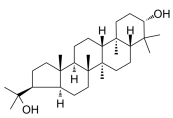


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hopane-3β,22-diol

Cat. No.: HY-N4034

Hopane-3β,22-diol (compound 74) is a hopane isolated from A. mariesii.

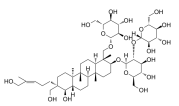


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hosenkoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2251

Hosenkoside C is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of Impatiens balsamina.

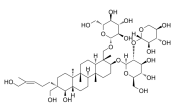


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hosenkoside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2242

Hosenkoside G, a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of Impatiens Balsamina L., possesses anti-tumor activity.

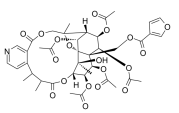


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypoglaunine D

Cat. No.: HY-N9340

Hypoglaunine D is an analogue of Triptonine B and acts as an **anti-HIV** compound. Hypoglaunine D inhibits **HIV** replication in H9 lymphocytes with an EC_{50} value of 22 μg/ml.



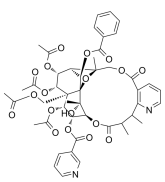
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyponine D

((+)-Hyponine D)

Cat. No.: HY-N3508

Hyponine D is an immunosuppressive sesquiterpene alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii.



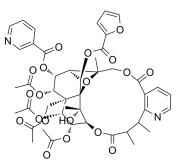
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyponine E

((-)-Hyponine E)

Cat. No.: HY-N3509

Hyponine E, a macrocyclic sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid that could be isolated from from Tripterygium hypoglaucum, possesses anti-inflammatory effects.

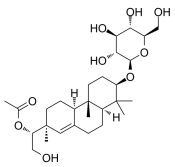


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hythiemoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N8150

Hythiemoside B is isolated as a white amorphous powder. Hythiemoside B is an ent-pimarane glucoside isolated from the aerial part of Siegesbecikia orientalis L. (Asteraceae).

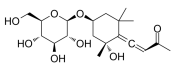


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N8083

Icariside B1 is a megastigmane glycoside compound isolated from Petasites tricholobus Franch, with an anticancer effect.

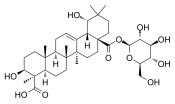


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexhainanoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N5040

Ilexhainanoside D is the main triterpenoid saponin extracted from Ilex hainanensis Merr., and the combination of Ilexhainanoside D and ilexsaponin A1 has anti-inflammation effect.

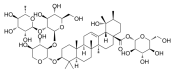


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexoside O

Cat. No.: HY-N9324

Ilexoside O is a triterpene saponin isolated from the roots of Ilex pubescens. Ilexoside O exhibits weak **xanthine oxidase (XOD)** inhibitory activity (IC_{50}=53.05 μM).

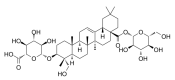


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexoside XLVIII

Cat. No.: HY-N9524

Ilexoside XLVIII is an acyl CoA cholesteryl acyl transferase (**ACAT**) inhibitor. Ilexoside XLVIII is a triterpene saponin isolated from an aqueous extract of the leaves of Ilex kudincha.

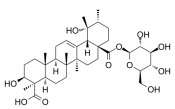


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexsaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2638

Ilexsaponin A, isolated from the root of Ilex pubescens, attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced myocardial injury through **anti-apoptotic** pathway.

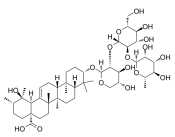


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ilexsaponin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N6256

Ilexsaponin B2 is a saponin isolated from the root of Ilex pubescens Hook. et Arn. Ilexsaponin B2 is a potent **phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5)** and **PDEI** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 48.8 μM and 477.5 μM, respectively.

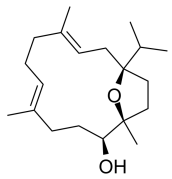


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Incensole

Cat. No.: HY-N4097

Incensole, a 14-membered diterpenoid, is isolated from both essential oils and resins of frankincense. Incensole has shown anti-inflammatory and anti-depression activities due to their ability to activate ion channels in the brain to alleviate anxiety or depression.

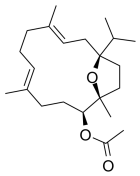


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Incensole Acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N4098

Incensole acetate is a main constituent of Boswellia carterii resin, has neuroprotective effects against neuronal damage in traumatic and ischemic head injury. Incensole acetate reduces Aβ25–35-triggered **apoptosis** in hOBNSCs.



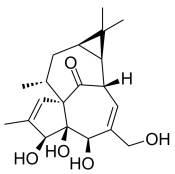
Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ingenol

((-)-Ingenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0865

Ingenol is a **PKC** activator, with a K_i of 30 μM, with antitumor activity.

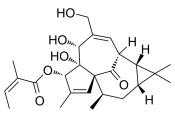


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ingenol Mebutate

(Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005) Cat. No.: HY-B0719

Ingenol Mebutate is an active ingredient in Euphorbia peplus, acts as a potent **PKC** modulator, with K_is of 0.3, 0.105, 0.162, 0.376, and 0.171 nM for PKC-α, PKC-β, PKC-γ, PKC-δ, and PKC-ε, respectively, and has antiinflammatory and antitumor activity.

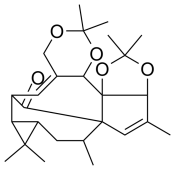


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide

(Ingenol 3,4:5,20-bisacetonide) Cat. No.: HY-N0871

Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide is a natural compound.

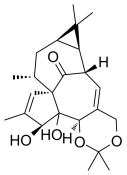


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide

Cat. No.: HY-N0869

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide is an intermediate from ingenol for synthesis of ingenoids; improved stability compared to ingenol.

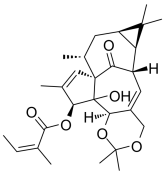


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate (Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0870

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate is a natural compound.

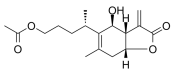


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Inulicin

(1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) Cat. No.: HY-N0896

Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound that inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of **Src** and **FAK**. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE_2 production and **COX-2** expression, and **NF-κB** activation and translocation.

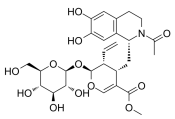


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ipecoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2261

Ipecoside is an alkaloid isolated from Psychotria.

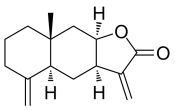


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoalantolactone

((+)-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin) Cat. No.: HY-N0780

Isoalantolactone is an **apoptosis** inducer, which also acts as an alkylating agent.

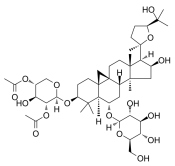


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isoastragaloside I

(Isoastragaloside-I) Cat. No.: HY-N0887

Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb Radix Astragali; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production.

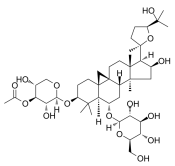


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isoastragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin-VII) Cat. No.: HY-N0888

Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus.

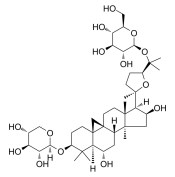


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoastragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N4214

Isoastragaloside IV is a triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Astragali Radix.

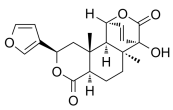


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocolumbin

Cat. No.: HY-N3050

Isocolumbin is a diterpenoid isolated from Jateorhiza palmate Miers (Colombo root).

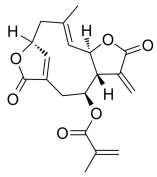


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isodeoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2585

Isodeoxyelephantopin is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Elephantopus scaber. Isodeoxyelephantopin induces ROS generation, suppresses NF-κB activation. Isodeoxyelephantopin also modulates LncRNA expression and exhibit activities against breast cancer.

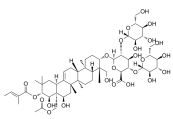


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoescin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N0556

Isoescin IA is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of Aesculus chinensis. Isoescin IA has **anti-HIV-1 protease** activity.

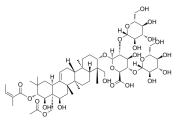


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoescin IB

Cat. No.: HY-N0557

Isoescin IB is an isomer of Escin IB. Isoescin IB and Escin IB are the chief active ingredients in escin.



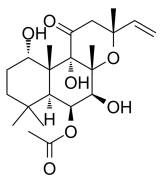
Purity: 95.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoforskolin

(Coleonol B)

Cat. No.: HY-N6927

Isoforskolin is the principle active component of C. forskohlii native to China. Isoforskolin reduces the secretion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cytokines, namely **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, **IL-6** and **IL-8**, in human mononuclear leukocytes.

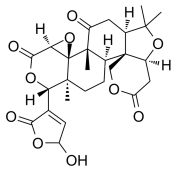


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isolimonexic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8405

Isolimonexic acid is a limonoid isolated from lemon (Citrus lemon L. Burm) seed, has anti-cancer and **anti-aromatase** (IC_{50}=**25.60 μM**) properties.

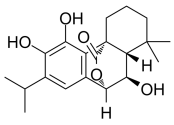


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorosmanol

Cat. No.: HY-N4191

Isorosmanol is an abietane-type diterpene isolated from the leaves of sage, with antioxidant, neuroprotective and neurotrophic effects. Isorosmanol inhibits **AChE** activity and melanin synthesis.

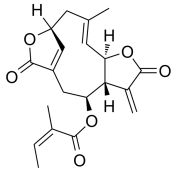


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoscabertopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2596

Isoscabertopin is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Elephantopus scaber L and shows **anti-tumor** activities.



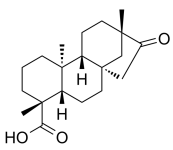
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosteviol

((-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0872

Isosteviol ((-)-Isosteviol) is a derivative of Stevioside through acid catalyzed hydrolysis of Stevioside. Isosteviol inhibits DNA polymerase and DNA topoisomerase and has antibacterial, anticancer and anti-tuberculosis effects.

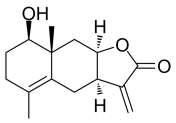


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ivangustin

Cat. No.: HY-123091

Ivangustin is a sesquiterpene isolated from the flower heads of the medicinal plant Inula britannica.

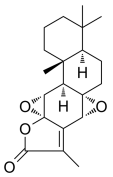


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jolkinolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N0732

Jolkinolide B, a bioactive diterpene isolated from the roots of Euphorbia fischeriana Steud, is known to induce **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

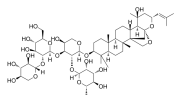


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Jujuboside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0660

Jujuboside B is one of the major bioactive constituents isolated from Zizyphus jujuba. Jujuboside B can inhibit platelet aggregation.

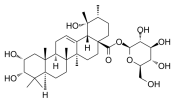


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kaji-ichigoside F1

Cat. No.: HY-N2297

Kaji-ichigoside F1 is isolated from S. cuneata with hemolytic and in vitro antiviral activity.



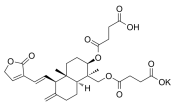
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Kalii Dehydrographolidi Succinas

(Potassium dehydroandrographolide succinate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0677A

Kalii Dehydrographolidi Succinas (Potassium dehydroandrographolide succinate), extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its...

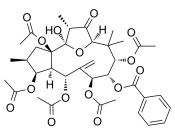


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kansuinine A

Cat. No.: HY-126421

Kansuinine A inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine A possesses antiviral and anticancer activity.

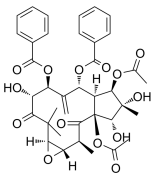


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kansuinine B

Cat. No.: HY-126420

Kansuinine B inhibits IL-6-induced Stat3 activation. Kansuinine B possesses anti-viral activity and could be used in the study for COVID-19.

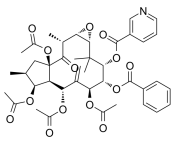


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kansuinine E

Cat. No.: HY-N9376

Kansuinine E is a plant-derived **nitric oxide** inhibitor (IC_{50}=6.3 μM). Kansuinine E belongs to jatrophane-type diterpenoids and is isolated from the roots of E. kansui.

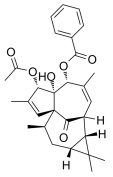


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kansuiphorin C

Cat. No.: HY-125120

Kansuiphorin C ameliorates malignant ascites by modulating gut microbiota and related metabolic functions.

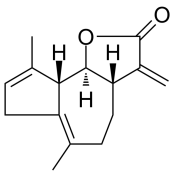


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kauniolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0843

Kauniolide(81066-45-7) is a natural compound.



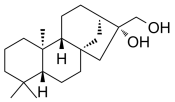
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kauran-16,17-diol

(ent-Kauran-16β,17-diol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7422

Kauran-16,17-diol (ent-Kauran-16β,17-diol), a natural diterpene, posseses anti-tumor and inducing-apoptosis activity, with a IC_{50} of 17 μM on inhibiting NO production in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages.

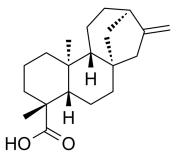


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Kaurenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1469

Kaurenoic acid is a diterpene from Sphagneticola trilobata, inhibits Inflammatory Pain by the inhibition of cytokine production and activation of the NO–cyclic GMP–PKG–ATP-sensitive potassium channel signaling pathway.

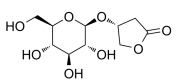


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kinsenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2292

Kinsenoside is a main active component isolated from plants of the genus Anoectochilus, and exhibits many biological activities and pharmacological effects.

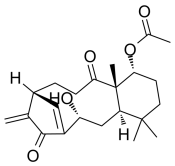


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kongensin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3417

Kongensin A is a natural product isolated from Croton kongensis. Kongensin A is an effective, covalent **HSP90** inhibitor that blocks **RIP3**-dependent necroptosishas. Kongensin A is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor and an **apoptosis** inducer.

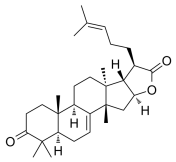


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kulactone

Cat. No.: HY-N9343

Kulactone, a natural bioflavonoid and an inhibitor against **jRdRp**, possesses antifungal, antibacterial and antiplasmodial activities. Kulactone exhibit no crossing through Blood Brain Barrier (BBB).

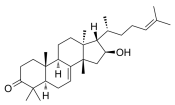


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kulinone

Cat. No.: HY-116038

Kulinone has cytotoxic effects against A549, H460 and HGC27 with IC_{50} values of 6.2 ± 0.1, 7.8 ± 1.2, 5.6 ± 0.2 μg/ml.



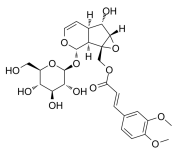
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lagotisoide D

(10-O-[(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamoyl]-catalpol)

Cat. No.: HY-N8171

Lagotisoide D is a Iridoid glycoside from Lagotis yunnanensis.



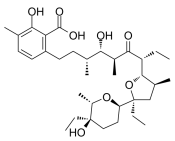
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lasalocid

(Lasalocid-A; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A)

Cat. No.: HY-B1071

Lasalocid (Lasalocid-A; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A) is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives.

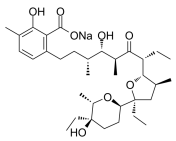


Purity: 96.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A sodium; Ionophore X-537A sodium; Antibiotic X-537A sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B1071A

Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A 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.

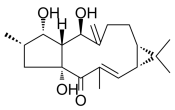


Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N0561

Lathyrol is a natural product, and is used for cancer treatment.

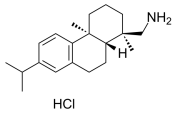


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leelamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110028

Leelamine hydrochloride is a tricyclic diterpene molecule that is extracted from the bark of pine trees.

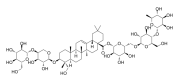


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leonloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N8116

Leonloside D is a Hederagenin-derived saponin, composed of a molecule of Hederagenin and 1-3 molecules of rhamnose, glucose, or arabinose.



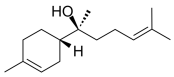
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levomenol

((-)-α-Bisabolol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6967

Levomenol is a monocyclic sesquiterpene alcohol found in various plants and mainly in Matricaria chamomilla, which exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-apoptotic activities.

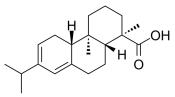


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mL

Levopimaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7431

Levopimaric acid is a type of diterpene resin acid produced by plants. Levopimaric acid induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and has anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and cardiovascular activities.

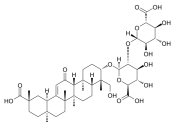


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricesaponin G2

Cat. No.: HY-N6983

Licoricesaponin G2 is a pentacyclic triterpenoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza aspera.



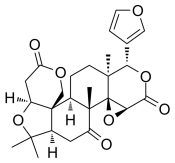
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Limonin

(Limonoic acid 3,19:16,17 dilactone)

Cat. No.: HY-17411

Limonin is a triterpenoid enriched in citrus fruits, which has antivirus and antitumor ability. IC50 Value: Target: HIV; anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits.

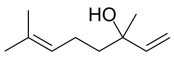


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Linalool

Cat. No.: HY-N0368

Linalool is natural monoterpene in essential olis of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of **Nmethyl d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor**, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity.

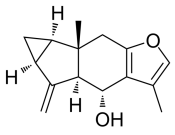


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lindenenol

Cat. No.: HY-N2061

Lindenenol is isolated from Radix linderae, with antioxidant and antibacterial activities.

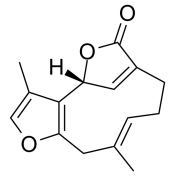


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Linderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0781

Linderalactone is an important sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Radix linderae. Linderalactone inhibits cancer growth by modulating the expression of **apoptosis**-related proteins and inhibition of JAK/STAT signalling pathway.

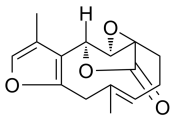


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Linderane

Cat. No.: HY-N0688

Linderane, isolated from the root of Lindera strychnifolia, is an irreversible inhibitor **cytochrome P450 2C9 (CYP2C9)**. Linderane has the potential to relieve pain and cramp.

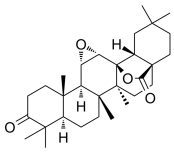


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liquidambaric lactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0497

Liquidambaric lactone is a compound isolated from Euonymus grandiflorus Wall.

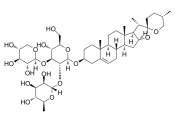


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Liriope muscari baily saponins C

Cat. No.: HY-N0345

Liriope muscari baily saponins C is one of major active compounds of L. muscari (Decne.) Baily. Liriope muscari baily saponins C possesses strong anti-inflammatory, immunopharmacological and cardioprotective activities.

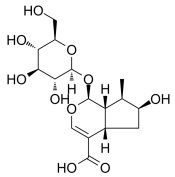


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Loganic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0513

Loganic acid is an iridoid isolated from cornelian cherry fruits. Loganic acid can modulate diet-induced atherosclerosis and redox status. Loganic acid has strong free radical scavenging activity and remarkable cyto-protective effect against heavy metal mediated toxicity.



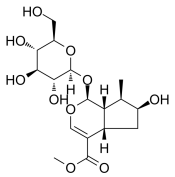
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Loganin

(Loganoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0512

Loganin, a major iridoid glycoside obtained from Corni fructus, has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-shock effects. Loganin exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in cases of AP and its pulmonary complications through inhibition of NF-κB activation.

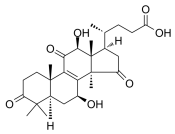


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lucidenic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6861

Lucidenic acid B is a natural compound isolated from **Ganoderma lucidum**, induces **apoptosis** of cancer cells, and causes the activation of caspase-9 and caspase-3, and cleavage of PARP. Lucidenic acid B does not affect the cell cycle profile, or the number of necrotic cells.

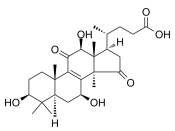


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidenic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N6860

Lucidenic acid C is a natural compound isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, inhibits PMA-induced **MMP-9** activity, with anti-invasive effect on hepatoma cells.

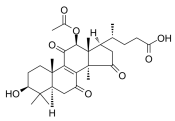


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidenic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-107265

Lucidenic acid E is a terpenoid from Ganoderma lucidum.

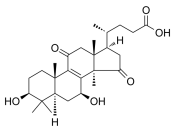


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lucidenic acid LM1

Cat. No.: HY-N6859

Lucidenic acid LM1 is a natural triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum.

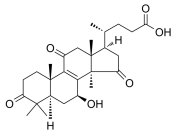


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucideric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N6862

Lucideric acid A is a natural compound isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, inhibits PMA-induced **MMP-9** activity, with anti-invasive effect on hepatoma cells.

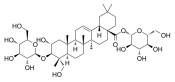


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucyoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4231

Lucyoside B inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators via both **NF-κB** and activator protein-1 pathways in activated macrophages.

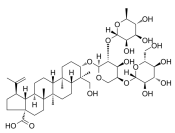


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6049

Lup-20(29)-en-28-oic acid, a triterpenoid saponins of Pulsatilla koreana Root, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effect.

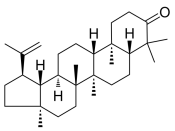


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lupenone

Cat. No.: HY-N2590

Lupenone, isolated from Rhizoma Musae, belongs to lupane type triterpenoids. Lupenone shows various pharmacological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-virus, anti-diabetes, anti-cancer, improving Chagas disease without major toxicity.



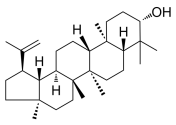
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lupeol

(Clerodol; Monogynol B; Fagarasterol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0790

Lupeol (Clerodol; Monogynol B; Fagarasterol) is an active pentacyclic triterpenoid, has anti-oxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activity.

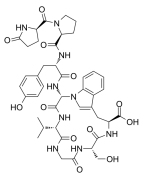


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lyciumin A

Cat. No.: HY-N9528

Lyciumin A, a cyclic octapeptide, exhibits inhibitory activity on proteases, renin and angiotensin-converting enzyme. Lyciumin A can be used for the research of hypertension.

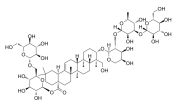


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Macranthoidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2109

Macranthoidin A is an orally active saponin from Flos Lonicerae. Macranthoidin A possess protection effects on hepatic injury caused by Acetaminophen, Cd, and CCl4, and conspicuous depressant effects on swelling of ear croton oil.



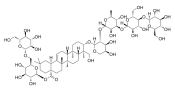
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Macranthoidin B

(Macranthoiside I)

Cat. No.: HY-N0864

Macranthoidin B is a major bioactive saponin in rat plasma after oral administration of extraction of saponins from Flos Lonicerae.

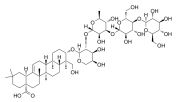


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Macranthoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N5008

Macranthoside B, isolated from Flos Lonicerae, possesses anti-bacterial activity.

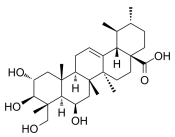


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Madecassic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0569

Madecassic acid is isolated from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by **iNOS**, **COX-2**, **TNF-alpha**, **IL-1beta**, and **IL-6** inhibition via the downregulation of **NF-κB** activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



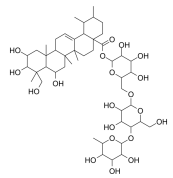
Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Madecassoside

(Asiaticoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0568

Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asitica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.

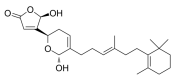


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Manoalide

Cat. No.: HY-N7487

Manoalide is a potent Phospholipase A2 (**PLA2**) and Phospholipase C (**PLC**) inhibitor. Manoalide, a sesterpenoid compound, displays anti-inflammatory and antibacterial activities.

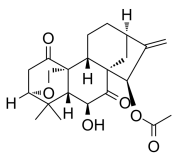


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maoecrystal A

Cat. No.: HY-N2017

Maoecrystal A is a compound isolated from leaves of Isodon eriocalyx.



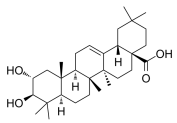
Purity: 95.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Maslinic acid

(Crategolic acid; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0629

Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of **NF-κB p65** and abolish the phosphorylation of **IκB-α**, which is required for p65 activation.



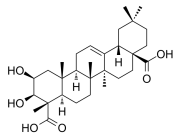
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Medicagenic acid

(Castanogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2472

Medicagenic acid (Castanogenin) is isolated from the roots of Herniaria glabra L, exhibits potent fungistatic effects against several plant pathogens and human dermatophytes.

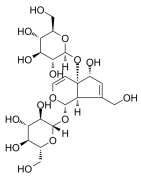


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Melittoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0915

Melittoside is a natural compound.

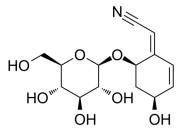


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Menisdaurin

Cat. No.: HY-N1927

Menisdaurin is a cyanogenetic glucoside isolated from Flueggea virosa.

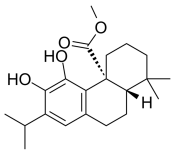


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl carnosate

Cat. No.: HY-136150

Methyl camosate is a diterpene isolated from Salvia officinalis or Rosmarinus officinalis. Methyl camosate has potent antioxidant and anti-bacterial activity.

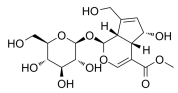


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate (6α-Hydroxygeniposide; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N1503

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate is an iridoid and shows purgative effects in mice and lowers the blood glucose level in normal mice.



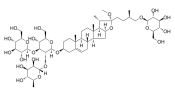
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl protogracillin

(NSC-698793)

Cat. No.: HY-N4277

Methyl protogracillin (NSC-698793), isolated from the roots of Dioscorea opposite Thunb, exhibits strong anti-cancer activity.

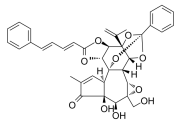


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mezerein

Cat. No.: HY-N7466

Mezerein is a **PKC** activator that exhibits antileukemic properties. Mezerein inhibits the growth of yeast expressing PKC alpha (IC_{50}=1190 nM), PKC beta1 (IC_{50}=908 nM), and PKC delta (IC_{50}=141 nM) but not of yeast expressing PKC.

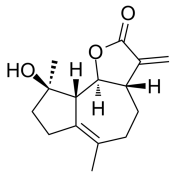


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Micheliolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0847

Micheliolide could effectively attenuate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-κB, the degradation of IκBα, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-β1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).

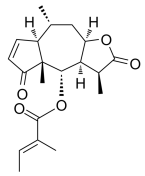


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Microhelenin C

Cat. No.: HY-N7595

Microhelenin C is a sesquiterpene lactone that can be isolated from Helenium microcephalum, with antitumor activity.

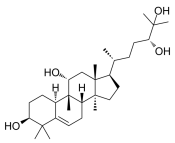


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Mogrol

Cat. No.: HY-N2312

Mogrol is a biometabolite of mogrosides, and acts via inhibition of the **ERK1/2** and **STAT3** pathways, or reducing **CREB** activation and activating **AMPK** signaling.

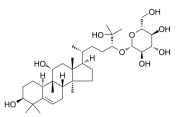


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mogroside I A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6854

Mogroside I A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

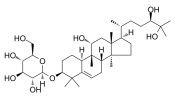


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside I E1

Cat. No.: HY-N6853

Mogroside I E1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

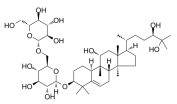


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside II-A2

Cat. No.: HY-108272

Mogroside II-A2 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

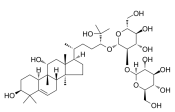


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside II-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6915

Mogroside II-A is a natural product isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

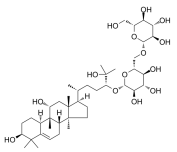


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIA1

Cat. No.: HY-N6855

Mogroside IIA1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

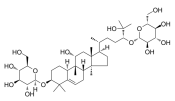


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6814

Mogroside IIe is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

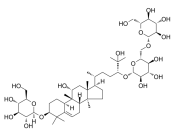


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0500

Mogroside III is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

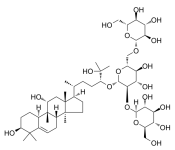


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III-A1

Cat. No.: HY-108271

Mogroside III-A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

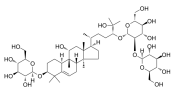


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside III-E

Cat. No.: HY-N6928

Mogroside III-E is a cucurbitane-type compound isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii, inhibits NO release, with anti-fibrotic activity.

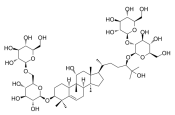


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N6945

Mogroside IV, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

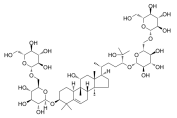


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Mogroside IV-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6942

Mogroside IV-A, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

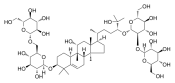


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV-E

Cat. No.: HY-N2456

Mogroside IV-E, a triterpenoid glycoside, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

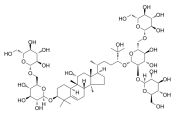


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0502

Mogroside V is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogroside V is nearly 300 times sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose.

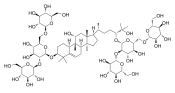


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mogroside VI

Cat. No.: HY-108275

Mogroside VI is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

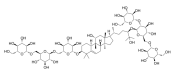


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside VI A

Cat. No.: HY-N7438

Mogroside VI A, an isomer of Mogroside VI isolated from Luo Han Guo, exerts sweetness property. Mogroside VI A can be used for sweetener and/or taste modifier research.

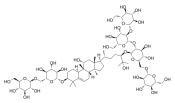


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside VI B

Cat. No.: HY-N7439

Mogroside VI B, a cucurbitane glucoside, separated from the crude extract of Siraitia grosvenorii. Mogroside VI B shows effect on activating **PGC-1α** transcription.

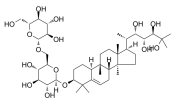


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Momordicoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2111

Momordicoside A is isolated from Momordica charantia L. Momordicoside A has the inhibitory effect on **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP1B)**.

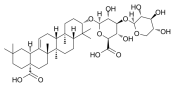


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Momordin Ic

Cat. No.: HY-N0330

Momordin Ic is a principal saponin constituent of Fructus Kochiae, with with anti-cancer bioactivity. Momordin Ic induces apoptosis through oxidative stress-regulated mitochondrial dysfunction.



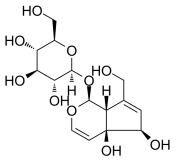
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Monomelittoside

(Danmelittoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0916

Monomelittoside is a natural compound.

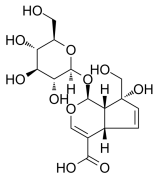


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monotropein

Cat. No.: HY-N0648

Monotropein is an iridoid glycoside isolated Morinda officinalis. Monotropein inhibits the expression of inflammatory mediators in dextran sulfate sodium (DSS)-induced colitis mouse model.

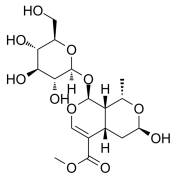


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

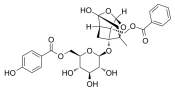


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mudanpioside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2163

Mudanpioside C is a monoteepenoid isolated from Paeonia lactiflora Pall .

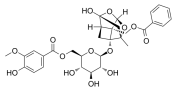


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mudanpioside J

Cat. No.: HY-N7278

Mudanpioside J, a monoterpene glycoside, is a metabolite of cortex moutan.

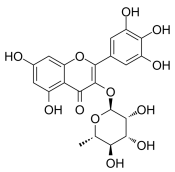


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myricitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0152

Myricitrin is a major antioxidant flavonoid.

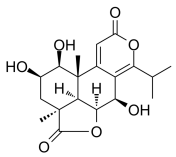


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nagilactone B

Cat. No.: HY-N3216

Nagilactone B is a liver X receptor (**LXR**) agonist.



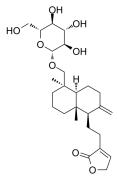
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neoandrographolide

(Neoandrographiside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0721

Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the Andrographis paniculata (Acanthaceae).

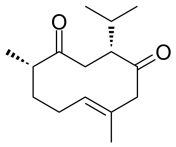


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N4243

Neocurdione is a hepatoprotective sesquiterpene isolated from Curcuma zedoaria rhizome. Neocurdione exerts potent effect on D-galactosamine- (D-Gain) and lipopolysaccharide- (LPS) induced acute liver injury in mice.

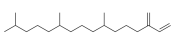


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neophytadiene

Cat. No.: HY-N8534

Neophytadiene is a diterpene found in Turbinaria ornate, with anti-inflammatory antioxidant and cardioprotective properties.

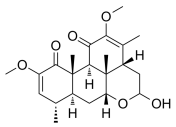


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoquassin

Cat. No.: HY-122932

Neoquassin is found in Picrasma quassioides.

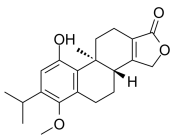


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neotriptophenolide

Cat. No.: HY-N4082

Neotriptophenolide is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid isolated from the root barks of Tripterygium hypoglaucum.

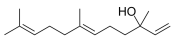


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nerolidol

Cat. No.: HY-N1944

Nerolidol is a natural membrane-active sesquiterpene, with antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic activity.

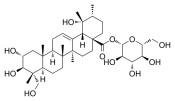


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Niga-ichigoside F1

Cat. No.: HY-N8144

Niga-ichigoside F1, an orally active ursane triterpenoid, has antihyperlipidemic and antioxidant activities. Niga-ichigoside F1 can prevent high-fat diet (HFD)-induced hepatic steatosis.

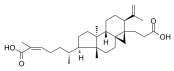


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nigranoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122935

Nigranoic acid is a triterpenoid separated from Schisandra chinensis. Nigranoic acid inhibits **HIV-1 reverse transcriptase**. Nigranoic acid exhibits protective effects on brain through PARP/AIF signaling pathway in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion animal model.

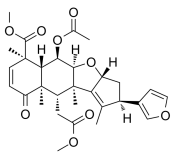


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Nimbin

Cat. No.: HY-N3187

Nimbin is a intermediate limonoid isolated from Azadirachta. Nimbin prevents **tau** aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the **envelope protein of dengue virus**.

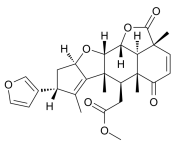


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nimbolide

Cat. No.: HY-116035

Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (Azadirachta indica L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of **NF-κB**. Nimbolide inhibits **CDK4/CDK6** kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the NF-κB, Wnt, PI3K-Akt, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways.

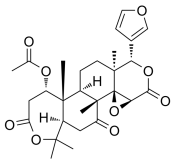


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nomilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0547

Nomilin is a limonoid compound obtained from the extracts of citrus fruits. Nomilin is an anti-obesity and anti-hyperglycemic agent .



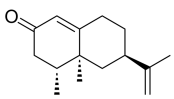
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nootkatone

((+)-Nootkatone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2195

Nootkatone, a neuroprotective agent from Alpiniae Oxyphyllae Fructus, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects. Nootkatone improves cognitive impairment in lipopolysaccharide-induced mouse model of Alzheimer's disease.

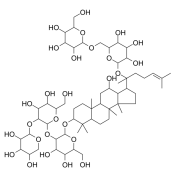


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Notoginsenoside Fa

Cat. No.: HY-N2530

Notoginsenoside Fa, a protopanaxadiol (ppd)-type saponin isolated from P. notoginseng, could possibly activate and recover the function of degenerated brain.

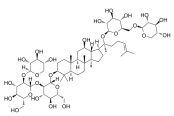


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Fc

Cat. No.: HY-N2531

Notoginsenoside Fc, a protopanaxadiol- (PPD-) type saponin isolated from the leaves of Panax notoginseng, effectively counteracts platelet aggregation. Notoginsenoside Fc can accelerate reendothelialization following vascular injury in diabetic rats by promoting **autophagy**.



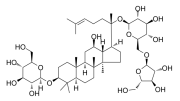
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Fe

(Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb)

Cat. No.: HY-N0046

Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from Panax japlcus var.

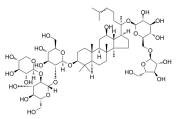


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside FP2

Cat. No.: HY-N4305

Notoginsenoside FP2, a dammarane-Type Bisdesmoside isolated from the Fruit Pedicels of Panax notoginseng, has potential to treat cardiovascular disease.

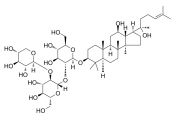


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Ft1

Cat. No.: HY-N0910

Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng; stimulator of angiogenesis.



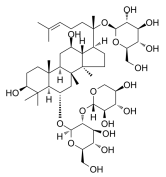
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R1

(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0615

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities.



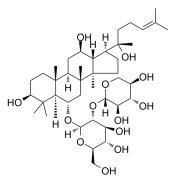
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R2

(20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0909

Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.

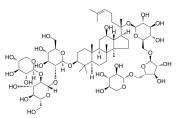


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Notoginsenoside S

Cat. No.: HY-N5019

Notoginsenoside S is a compound isolated from Panax notoginseng.

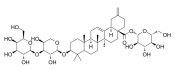


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nudicaucin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5087

Nudicaucin A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Hedyotis nudicaulis.

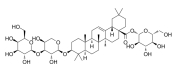


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nudicaucin B

Cat. No.: HY-N5085

Nudicaucin B is a triterpenoid saponi found in Hedyotis nudicaulis. Nudicaucin B has **antifungal** activities.



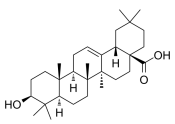
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleanolic Acid

(Oleanic acid; Caryophyllin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0156

Oleanolic acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities.



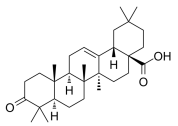
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oleanonic acid

(3-Oxooleanolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1487

Oleanonic acid (3-Oxooleanolic acid) is a triterpenoid, inhibits infection by HIV-1 in in vitro infected PBMC, naturally infected PBMC and monocyte/macrophages with EC_{50} of 22.7 mM, 24.6 mM and 57.4 mM, respectively.

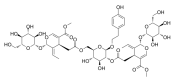


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Oleonuezhenide

Cat. No.: HY-N3145

Oleonuezhenide, isolated from Fructus Ligustri Lucidi, exerts neuroprotective effects.

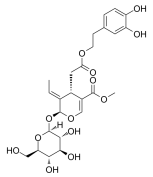


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleuropein

Cat. No.: HY-N0292

Oleuropein, found in olive leaves and oil, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic effects through direct inhibition of **PPARγ** transcriptional activity.



Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ophiopogonoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4274

Ophiopogonoside A is an eudesmane sesquiterpene glycoside isolated from Liriope muscari.
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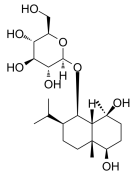
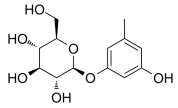


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orcinol glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0008

Orcinol glucoside (OG) is an active constituent isolated from Rhizoma Curculiginis, with antidepressant effects. Orcinol glucoside facilitates the shift of MSC fate to osteoblast and prevents adipogenesis via Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway.



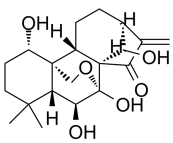
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oridonin

(NSC-250682; Isodonol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0004

Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from Rabdosia rubescens, acts as an inhibitor of **AKT**, with IC_{50}s of 8.4 and 8.9 μM for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.

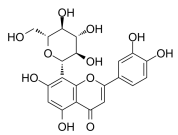


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Orientin

Cat. No.: HY-N0405

Orientin is a naturally occurring bioactive flavonoid that possesses diverse biological properties, including anti-inflammation, anti-oxidative, anti-tumor, and cardio protection. Orientin is a promising neuroprotective agent suitable for therapy for neuropathic pain.

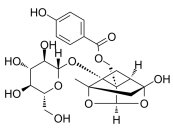


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0748

Oxypaeoniflorin, an anti-oxidant, is a monoterpene glycoside compound isolated from Paeoniae species. Oxypaeoniflorin has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects.



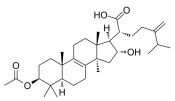
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pachymic acid

(3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0371

Pachymic acid is a lanostrane-type triterpenoid from P. cocos. Pachymic acid inhibits **Akt** and **ERK** signaling pathways.

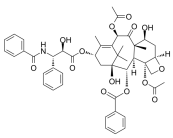


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Paclitaxel

Cat. No.: HY-B0015

Paclitaxel is a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent and stabilizes **tubulin** polymerization. Paclitaxel can cause both mitotic arrest and **apoptotic** cell death. Paclitaxel also induces **autophagy**.

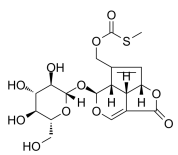


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paederoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2432

Paederoside is a monoterpene S-methyl thiocarbonate isolated from Paederia pertomentosa. Paederoside shows a high anti-tumor promoting activity against the **Epstein-Barr virus** activation.

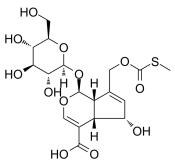


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Paederosidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6998

Paederosidic acid is isolated from P. scandens with anticancer and antiinflammation activities. Paederosidic acid inhibits lung caner cells via inducing mitochondria-mediated **apoptosis**.

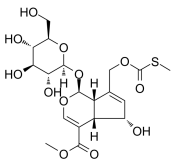


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Paederosidic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N2433

Paederosidic acid methyl ester is a ATPsensitive **K^+ channel** activator, isolated from P. scandens.



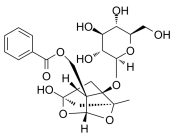
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paeoniflorin

(Peoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0293

Paeoniflorin (Peoniflorin), a **heat shock protein**-inducing compound and a pinane monoterpene glycoside with various bioactivities, such as anticancer effects, anti-oxidative stress, antiplatelet aggregation, expansion of blood vessels, reducing blood viscosity...

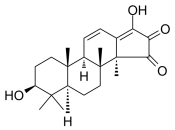


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Palbinone

Cat. No.: HY-N3115

Palbinone is a terpenoid isolated from the roots of Paeonia albiflora Pallas, potently inhibits **3α-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3α-HSD)**, with an IC_{50} of 46 nM. Anti-inflammatory activity.

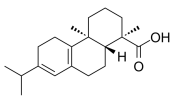


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Palustric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133593

Palustric acid is a diterpenic resin acid found in Pinus nigra.



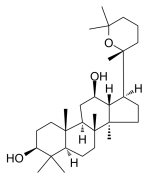
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Panaxadiol

(20(R)-Panaxadiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0596

Panaxadiol is found in the roots of Panax ginseng, activities **neuroprotective** and **anti-tumour functions**. Panaxadiol inhibits **programmed cell death-ligand 1(PD-L1)** expression and tumour proliferation.

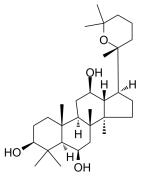


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Panaxatriol

Cat. No.: HY-N0597

Panaxatriol is a natural product that can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.

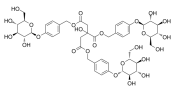


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Parishin

Cat. No.: HY-N2031

Parishin is a phenolic glucoside isolated from Gastrodia elata. Parishin exhibits antiaging effects and extends the lifespan of yeast via regulation of **Sir2/Uth1/TOR** signaling pathway.



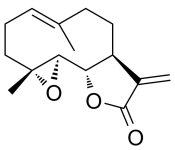
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Parthenolide

((-)-Parthenolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0141

Parthenolide is a sesquiterpene lactone found in the medicinal herb Feverfew. Parthenolide exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation; also inhibits **HDAC1** protein without affecting other class I/II HDACs.

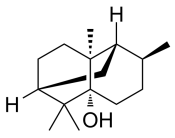


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Patchouli alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N0207

Patchouli alcohol is a natural tricyclic sesquiterpene extracted from Pogostemon cablin (Blanco) Benth, and exhibits anti-Helicobacter pylori and anti-inflammatory properties.

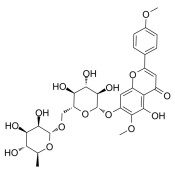


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pectolinarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0314

Pectolinarin possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarin inhibits secretion of **IL-6** and **IL-8**, as well as the production of **PGE2** and **NO**. Pectolinarin suppresses cell proliferation and inflammatory response and induces **apoptosis** via inactivation of the **PI3K/Akt** pathway.

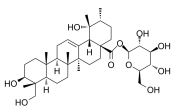


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pedunculoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0458

Pedunculoside exerts lipid-lowering effects partly through the regulation of lipogenesis and fatty acid β-oxidation.

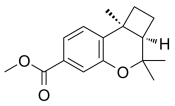


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Penispidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10063

Penispidin A inhibits hepatic lipid accumulation in HepG2 cells.

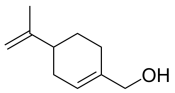


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perillyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N7000

Perillyl alcohol, a monoterpene, is active in inducing **apoptosis** in tumor cells without affecting normal cells.

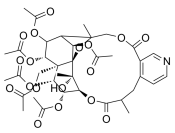


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Peritassine A

Cat. No.: HY-N3510

Peritassine A, an alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook. f., possesses anti-HIV activity.

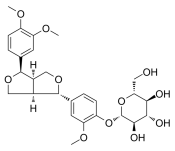


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phillyrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0482

Phillyrin is isolated from Forsythia suspensa Vahl (Oleaceae), has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. Phillyrin has potential inductive effects on rat **CYP1A2** and **CYP2D1** activities, without affecting CYP2C11 and CYP3A1/2 activities.



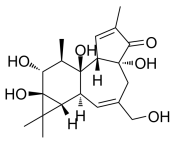
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phorbol

(4β-Phorbol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2147

Phorbol is a highly toxic diterpene, whose esters have important biological properties.



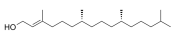
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phytol

((E)-Phytol)

Cat. No.: HY-N3075

Phytol ((E)-Phytol), a diterpene alcohol from chlorophyll widely used as a food additive and in medicinal fields, possesses promising antischistosomal properties.

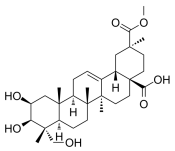


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phytolaccagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1433

Phytolaccagenin, a triterpenoid saponin, is the active component of Radix Phytolaccae. Phytolcaccagenin has antifungal activity, anti-inflammatory activity and lower toxicity.

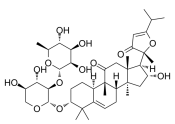


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picfeltarraenin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N1474

Picfeltarraenin IA, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IA can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.

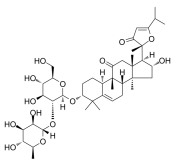


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picfeltarraenin IB

Cat. No.: HY-N2211

Picfeltarraenin IB, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IB can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.

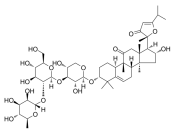


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picfeltarraenin IV

Cat. No.: HY-N5076

Picfeltarraenin IV, a triterpenoid obtained from Picriafel-terrae Lour (P.fel-terrae), is an acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor. Picfeltarraenin IV can be used for the treatment of herpes infections, cancer and inflammation.



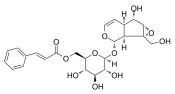
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picroside I

(6'-Cinnamoylcatalpol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0407

Picroside I is the major ingredient of Picrorhiza kurroa. Picrorhiza kurroa is a high value medicinal herb due to rich source of hepatoprotective metabolites, Picroside-I and Picroside-II. Picroside I is a promising agent for the management of asthma.

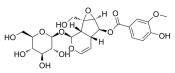


Purity: 96.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

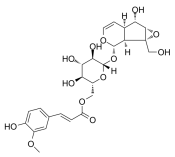


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Picroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0409

Picroside III is an iridoid glycoside isolated from Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora (PS), a traditional Chinese medicine.

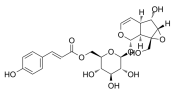


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Picroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N5086

Picroside IV is an iridoid glycoside found in the underground parts of Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora. Picroside IV is a derivative of Catalpol (HY-N0820).

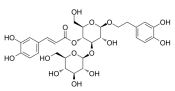


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Plantamajoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0031

Plantamajoside is a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Plantago asiatica L.(Plantaginaceae). Plantamajoside has protective effects on LPS-induced acute lung injury (ALI) mice model. Plantamajoside has the potential for the treatment of pulmonary inflammation.

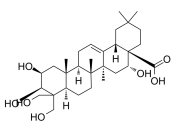


Purity: 95.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Platicodigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1991

Platicodigenin isolated from platycodon grandiflorum.

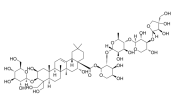


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycodin D

Cat. No.: HY-N1411

Platycodin D is a saponin isolated from Platycodi Radix, acts as an activator of **AMPKα**, with anti-obesity property.

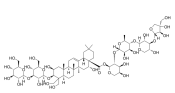


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Platycodin D2

Cat. No.: HY-N4087

Platycodin D2 is a saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-cancer activity.

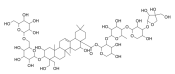


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Platycodin D3

Cat. No.: HY-N3519

Platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-**HCV** activity.

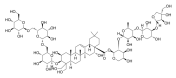


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycoside E

Cat. No.: HY-N3522

Platycoside E is a platycodigenin-type saponin isolated from the root of Platycodon grandiflorum with **haemolytic activity** and **adjuvant potential**. Platycoside E promotes the production of the sera OVA-specific **IgG2a** and **IgG2b** antibody in the ovalbumin (OVA)-immunized mice.



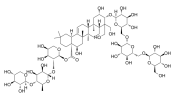
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycoside G1

(Deapi-platycoside E)

Cat. No.: HY-N3521

Platycoside G1, a natural product found in Platycodon grandiflorum, is a triterpenoid saponin. Platycoside G1 has potent antioxidant activities.



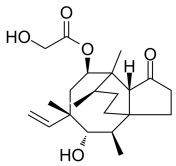
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pleuromutilin

(Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2301

Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B) inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.

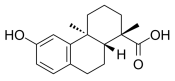


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Podocarpic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2318

Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel **TRPA1** activator.

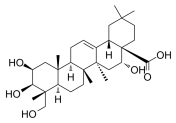


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Polygalacic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0801

Polygalacic acid, is a triterpene, isolated from the root of Polygala tenuifolia Willd. Polygalacic acid inhibits **MMP** expression. Polygalacic acid may have a therapeutic effect in Osteoarthritis (OA) treatment .

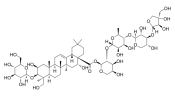


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polygalacin D

Cat. No.: HY-N6064

Polygalacin D (PGD) is a bioactive compound isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacq.) with anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.

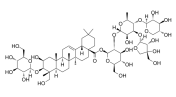


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polygalasaponin V

Cat. No.: HY-N2169

Polygalasaponin V is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the aerial parts of Polygala japonica. Polygala japonica has been a folk medicine herb used as expectorant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antidepressant agents in the south of China.

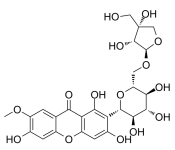


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polygalaxanthone III

Cat. No.: HY-N1407

Polygalaxanthone III is extracted from polygala tenuifolia wild, has inhibitory effect towards **CYP450** enzyme. Polygalaxanthone III inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1 with an IC_{50} of 50.56 μM.



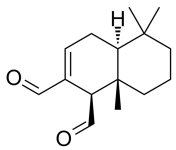
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polygodial

(Poligodial; Tadeonal)

Cat. No.: HY-108450

Polygodial (Poligodial) is an **antifungal** potentiator. Polygodial is a sesquiterpene with anti-hyperalgesic properties.

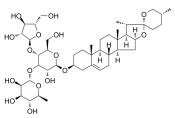


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0048

Polyphyllin II is one of the most significant saponins in Rhizoma Paridis and has toxic effects on kinds of cancer cells. Polyphyllin II induces **apoptosis** through caspases activation and cell-cycle arrest.

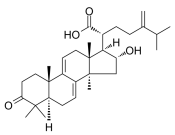


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyporenic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N2993

Polyporenic acid C is a lanostane-type triterpenoid isolated from P. cocos. Polyporenic acid C induces cell **apoptosis** through the death receptor-mediated apoptotic pathway without the involvement of the mitochondria. Polyporenic acid C is promising agent for lung cancer therapy.



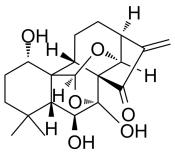
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ponicidin

(Rubescensine B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1535

Ponicidin (Rubescensine B) is a diterpenoid derived from Rabdosia rubescens, and exhibits immunoregulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral and anti-cancer activity.

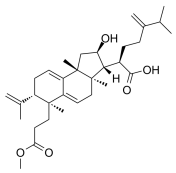


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Poricoic acid AM

Cat. No.: HY-N8430

Poricoic acid AM is a triterpenoid with ant-tumor activities.

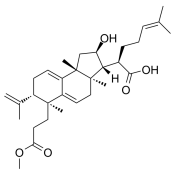


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Poricoic acid BM

Cat. No.: HY-N9527

Poricoic acid BM is a lanostane triterpenoid that can be found in from peels of the mushroom Wolfiporia cocos.



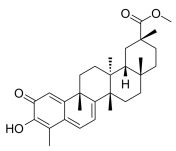
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pristimerin

(Celastrol methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N1937

Pristimerin is a potent and reversible monoacylglycerol lipase (**MGL**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 93 nM.

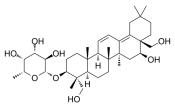


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Prosaikogenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N9402

Prosaikogenin A is a triterpene saponin isolated from Clinopodium chinense. Prosaikogenin A has significant promoting effects on platelet aggregation with an EC_{50} value of 12.2 μM.

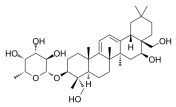


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prosaikogenin H

Cat. No.: HY-N9403

Prosaikogenin H is an intestinal metabolite of saikosaponin with a weak hemolytic activity.



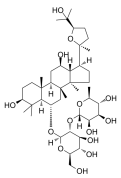
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudoginsenoside F11

(Ginsenoside A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0541

Pseudoginsenoside F11 (Ginsenoside A1), 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.

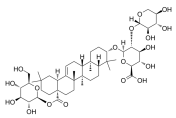


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudoginsenoside RT1

Cat. No.: HY-N2201

Pseudoginsenoside RT1, isolated from the fruit of Randia siamensis, exhibits acute ichthyotoxic activity.

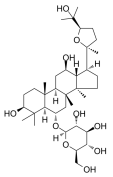


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudoginsenoside RT5

Cat. No.: HY-N0542

Pseudoginsenoside RT5 is isolated from Panax quinquefolium.

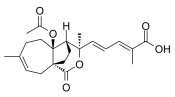


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudolaric Acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N0673

Pseudolaric Acid A is a diterpene acid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi, has antifungal, cytotoxic and antifertile activities.

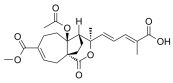


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudolaric Acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6939

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.

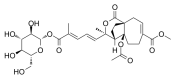


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6938

Pseudolaric acid B β-D-glucoside is a diterpenoid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi.

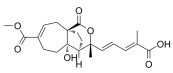


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pseudolaric Acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N0672

Pseudolaric C is a diterpenoid isolated from the root bark of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden, has antifungal activity.

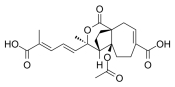


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pseudolaric Acid C2

Cat. No.: HY-N6910

Pseudolaric Acid C2, a diterpenoid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi, is identified as the specific metabolite of Pseudolaric acid B in plasma, urine, bile and feces after both oral and intravenous administration to rats.



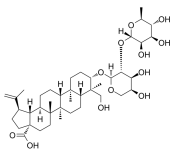
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulchinenoside A

(Anemoside A3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0204

Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.



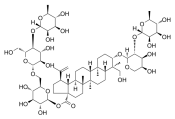
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pulchinenoside C

(Anemoside B4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0205

Pulchinenoside C (Anemoside B4) is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.



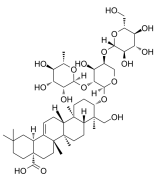
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pulsatilla saponin D

(SB365; Hederacolchiside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0834

Pulsatilla saponin D (SB365), isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana Nakai, is an anti-tumor agent.

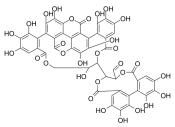


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Punicalagin

Cat. No.: HY-N0063

Punicalagin is a polyphenol ingredient isolated from Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) or the leaves of Terminalia catappa L.. Punicalagin is a reversible and non-competitive **3CL^{pro}** inhibitor and inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** replication in vitro.



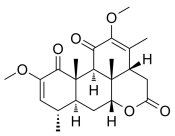
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Quassin

(Nigakilactone D)

Cat. No.: HY-N1581

Quassin (Nigakilactone D) is a bioactive triterpenoid from stem bark extract of Quassia amara. Quassin inhibits **P. falciparum** with an IC_{50} of 0.15 μM. Quassin possesses reversible antifertility, anti-estrogenic and anti-plasmodial activity.



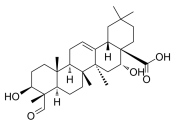
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Quillaic acid

(Quillaja sapogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0839

Quillaic acid(Quillaja sapogenin) 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.

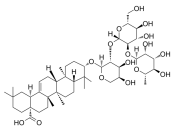


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Raddeanin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0819

Raddeanin A is a natural triterpenoid saponin component of Anemone raddeana, with anti-cancer activities. Raddeanin A exerts anticancer effect on human osteosarcoma via the ROS/JNK and NF-κB signal pathway.

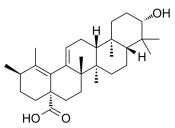


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Randialic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N8152

Randialic acid B, a triterpenoid compound, is a **formyl peptide receptor 1 (FPR1)** antagonist. Randialic acid B blocks **FPR1** in human neutrophils and attenuates psoriasis-like inflammation in vivo.

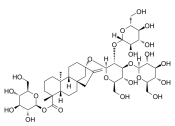


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0466

Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, α-glucosidase inhibitor with IC50 of 35.01 μg/ml.can inhibit ATP-sensitive K+-channels.



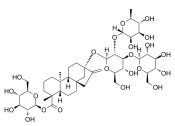
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rebaudioside C

(Dulcoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0467

Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.

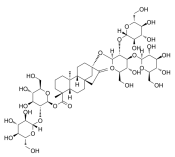


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebaudioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0468

Rebaudioside D is a glycoside found in the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana and acts as a sweetener.

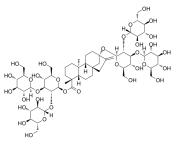


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rebaudioside M

Cat. No.: HY-N6833

Rebaudioside M, a glycoside of the ent-kaurene diterpenoid aglycone, is a natural non-calorie sweetener isolated from Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni.

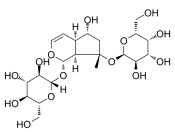


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rehmannioside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2400

Rehmannioside C is an iridoid glucoside isolated from Radix Rehmanniae Praeparata.

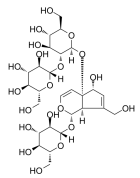


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rehmannioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0912

Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.

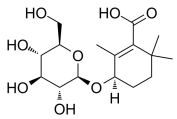


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rehmapicroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2398

Rehmapicroside is an ionone glycoside isolated from rhizomes of Rehmannia glutinosa.



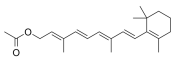
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Retinyl acetate

(Retinol acetate; Vitamin A acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0679

Retinyl acetate is a synthetic acetate ester form derived from retinol and has potential antineoplastic and chemo preventive activities.

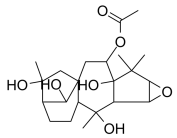


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rhodojaponin II

Cat. No.: HY-N2151

Rhodojaponin II is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.

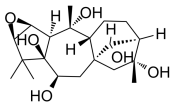


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodojaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-N2152

Rhodojaponin III is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.

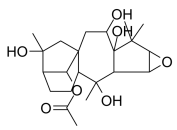


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodojaponin V

Cat. No.: HY-N2154

Rhodojaponin V is a diterpenoid from the leaves of Rhododendron molle with anti-inflammatory activity.

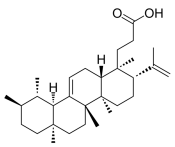


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roburic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0481

Roburic acid, a tetracyclic triterpenoid found in Gentiana macrophylla, acts as an inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 5 and 9 μM for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

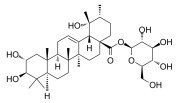


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rosamultin

Cat. No.: HY-N2565

Rosamultin is a 19 α-hydroxyursane-type triterpenoid isolated from Potentilla anserina L. Rosamultin has inhibitory effects against **HIV-1 protease**.

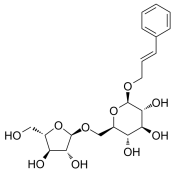


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0506

Rosarin is a cinnamyl alcohol glycoside isolated from Rhodiola rosea. Rosarin has anti-inflammatory and **neuroprotective** effects.

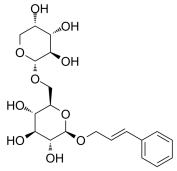


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosavin

Cat. No.: HY-N0507

Rosavin is isolated from R. rosea, Rosavin shows antidepressant-like, adaptogenic, anxiolytic-like effects in mice model.

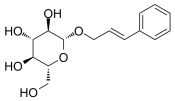


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rosin

Cat. No.: HY-N0508

Rosin is isolated from pine wood or pine stumps, Rosin is a frequent contact **allergen** which induces allergic contact dermatitis.

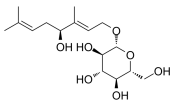


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosiridin

Cat. No.: HY-N0505

Rosiridin inhibits **MAO A** and **MAO B** with potential beneficial effect in depression and senile dementia. Rosiridin shows an inhibition of 83.8% against MAO B at 10 μM (pIC_{50}=5.38).



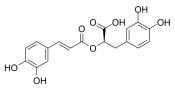
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosmarinic acid

(Labiatenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0529

Rosmarinic acid is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits **MAO-A**, **MAO-B** and **COMT** enzymes with IC_{50}s of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.

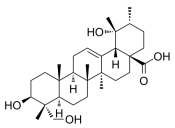


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rotundic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2217

Rotundic acid, a triterpenoid obtained from I. rotunda, induces DNA damage and cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma through **AKT/mTOR** and **MAPK** Pathways. Rotundic acid possesses anti-inflammatory and cardio-protective abilities.

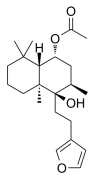


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rotundifuran

Cat. No.: HY-116894

Rotundifuran, a labdane type diterpene, is isolated from Vitex rotundifolia. Rotundifuran can inhibit the cell cycle progression and induce apoptosis in human myeloid leukaemia cells.

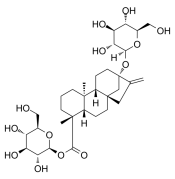


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rubusoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0668

Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent.

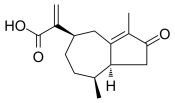


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rupestonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3016

Rupestonic acid, a sesquiterpene, can inhibit **influenza virus**.

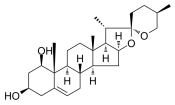


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ruscogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0496

Ruscogenin, an important steroid sapogenin derived from Ophiopogon japonicus, 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.

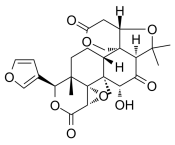


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Rutaevin

Cat. No.: HY-N2620

Rutaevin is isolated from the fruits of Euodia rutaecarpa. Rutaevin inhibits **NO production** in LPS-induced RAW 264.7 macrophages.

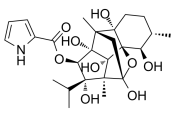


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ryanodine

Cat. No.: HY-103306

Ryanodine is a cell permeant **ryanodine receptor** modulator. Ryanodine can either stimulate or inhibit Ryanodine-mediated Ca^{2+} release depending on its concentrations. Poisonous diterpenoid found in Ryania speciosa.

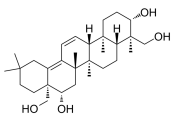


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Saikogenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6584

Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor.

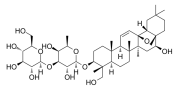


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Saikosaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0246

Saikosaponin A is an active component of Bupleurum falcatum, up-regulates **LXRα** expression, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.

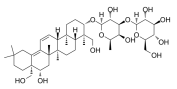


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N0247

Saikosaponin B1 is a component of Saiko, enhances the effect of cancer chemotherapy.

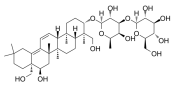


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N0248

Saikosaponin B2 is an active component from Bupleurum kaoi root, acts as an entry inhibitor against HCV infection. Anti-cancer activity.

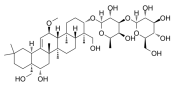


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Saikosaponin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N4219

Saikosaponin B3 is a saikosaponin isolated from the roots of Bupleurum falcatum L., with analgesic effect. Saikosaponin B3 inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis in the fat cells.

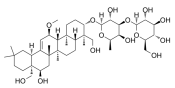


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin B4

Cat. No.: HY-N4218

Saikosaponin B4 is a member of saikosaponins isolated from the roots of B. falcatum, selectively inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis.

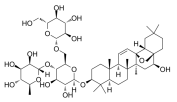


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N0249

Saikosaponin C is a bioactive component found in radix bupleuri, targets **amyloid beta** and **tau** in Alzheimer's disease. Saikosaponin C inhibits the secretion of both Aβ1-40 and Aβ1-42, and suppresses abnormal tau phosphorylation, but shows no effect on BACE1 activity and expression.

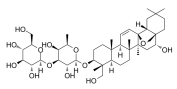


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Saikosaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0250

Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from Bupleurum, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities; Saikosaponin D inhibits **selectin**, **STAT3** and **NF-kB** and activates **estrogen receptor-β**.

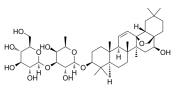


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin E

Cat. No.: HY-N4211

Saikosaponin E is a saikosaponin isolated from Bupleurum yinchowense.

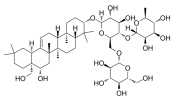


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N2178

Saikosaponin F is a component found in Bupleurum (B.) falcatum L.

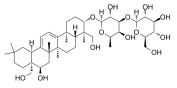


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Saikosaponin G

Cat. No.: HY-N4216

Saikosaponin G is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Bupleuri Radix.

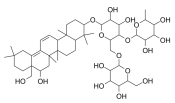


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2603

Saikosaponin H is a saikosaponin derived from the herb Radix bupleuri.

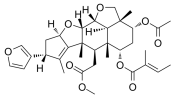


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salannin

Cat. No.: HY-123026

Salannin, a limonoid bitter principle of the seed oil of Azadirachta indica, shows antiulcer and spermicidal activities. Salannin displays antibacterial activity towards both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

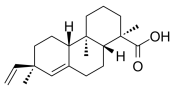


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sandaracopimaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133594

Sandaracopimaric acid is a diterpenoid with anti-inflammatory effect. Sandaracopimaric acid reduces the contraction of phenylephrine-induced pulmonary arteries with an EC_{50} of 43.93 μM.

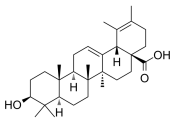


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanguisorbigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N8151

Sanguisorbigenin is a natural antibacterial agent that inhibits methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA).



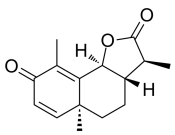
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Santonin

(Alpha-Santonin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1761

Santonin is an active principle of the plant Artemisia cina, which is formely used to treat worms.

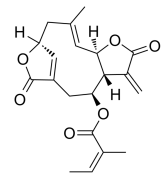


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Scabertopin

Cat. No.: HY-N1247

Scabertopin is a sesquiterpene lactone. Scabertopin has been found to be prominent anticancer constituents.

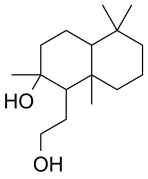


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Sclareol glycol

Cat. No.: HY-N7007

Sclareol glycol is the precursor of ambroxide. Hyphozyma roseonigra ATCC 20624 was the only reported strain capable of degrading sclareol to the main product of sclareol glycol.

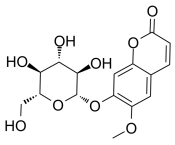


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scopolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0341

Scopolin is a coumarin isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana (Arabidopsis) roots. Scopolin attenuated hepatic steatosis through activation of **SIRT1**-mediated signaling cascades.

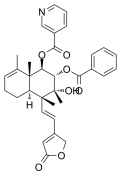


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Scutebarbatine B

Cat. No.: HY-N1261

Scutebarbatine B shows significant cytotoxic activities against three human cancer lines, namely, HONE-1 nasopharyngeal, KB oral epidermoid carcinoma, and HT29 colorectal carcinoma cells, with IC_{50} values in the range 3.5-8.1 mM[c].

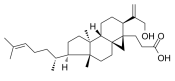


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secaubryenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1272

Secaubryenol is a class of 3,4-secocycloartane triterpenes isolated from Coussarea macrophylla. Secaubryenol does not display any cytotoxic effect at a dose of 10 μg/mL..

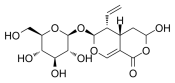


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secologanic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7895

Secologanic acid is a secoiridoid glycoside.

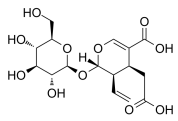


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secologanoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6876

Secologanoside is a triterpenoid isolated from Poraqueiba sericea, weakly inhibits **elastase** with an IC_{50} of 164 μg/mL. Secologanoside is moderate cytotoxic to fibroblasts.

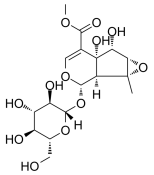


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sesamoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0412

Sesamoside is a iridoid isolated from the aerial part of Phlomis linearifolia. Sesamoside has antiodant and antiglycation activities.

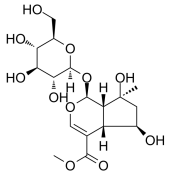


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Shanzhiside methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0630

Shanzhiside methy lester is isolated from L. rotata. Shanzhiside methyl ester is a small molecule **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist and has the ability to induce anti-allodynic tolerance.

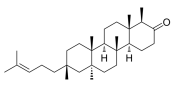


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Shionone

Cat. No.: HY-N0829

Shionone is the major triterpenoid isolated from Aster tataricus, has anti-tussive, anti-inflammatory activities. Shionone possesses a unique six-membered tetracyclic skeleton and 3-oxo-4-monomethyl structure.

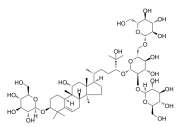


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Siamenoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0612

Siamenoside I is one of the mogrosides that has several kinds of bioactivities.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siaresinolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N8204

Siaresinolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester possesses anti-tumor and antidiabetic effect activity.
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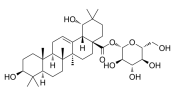
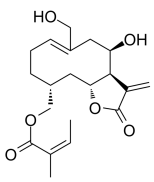


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siegesbeckialide I

Cat. No.: HY-N10111

Siegesbeckialide I most potently inhibits LPS-induced NO production in RAW264.7 murine macrophages by directly binding to **IKKα/β**.



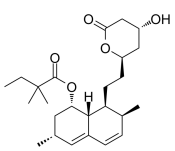
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Simvastatin

(MK 733)

Cat. No.: HY-17502

Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.

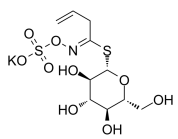


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sinigrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0404

Sinigrin is a major glucosinolate present in plants of the Brassicaceae family, with anti-adipogenic effects.

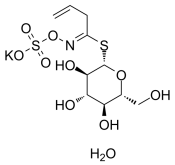


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinigrin hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N2423

Sinigrin (hydrate) is a natural aliphatic glucosinolate present in plants of the Brassicaceae family. Sinigrin (hydrate) exhibits anti-cancer, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

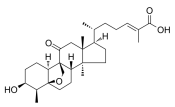


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siraitic Acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N6917

Siraitic Acid A is a cucurbitane triterpenoid isolated from the root of S. grosvenori .

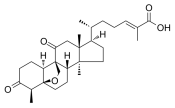


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siraitic Acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6916

Siraitic Acid B is a cucurbitane triterpenoid isolated from the root of S. grosvenori .

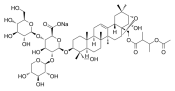


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium aescinate

Cat. No.: HY-N1404

Sodium aescinate is a triterpene saponin derived from Aesculus hippocastanum seeds, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Sodium aescinate inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth by targeting CARMA3/NF-κB pathway.

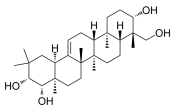


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasapogenol A

Cat. No.: HY-N6073

Soyasapogenol A, a triterpene compound, isolated from the roots of Abrus cantoniensis.

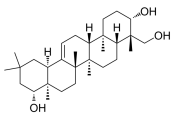


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Soyasapogenol B

Cat. No.: HY-N6074

Soyasapogenol B, an ingredient of soybean, exerts anti-proliferative, anti-metastatic activities. Soyasapogenol B triggers endoplasmic reticulum stress, which mediates **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in colorectal cancer.

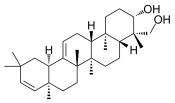


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Soyasapogenol C

Cat. No.: HY-N8156

Soyasapogenol C is an oleanane-type triterpenoid. Soyasapogenol C exhibits anti-**HSV-1** activity, with an IC_{50} of 18.9 μM.

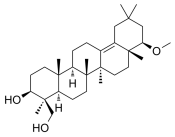


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasapogenol D

Cat. No.: HY-N8162

Soyasapogenol D is a methyl-trimethylsilyl derivative of the sapogenin.

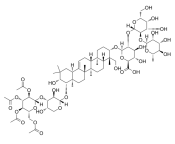


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasaponin Ac

Cat. No.: HY-N6999

Soyasaponin Ac is a triterpenoid isolated from the seeds of Glycine max.

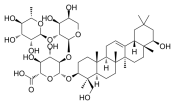


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasaponin II

Cat. No.: HY-122920

Soyasaponin II is a saponin with antiviral activity. Soyasaponin II inhibits the replication of HSV-1, HCMV, influenza virus, and HIV-1. Soyasaponin II shows potent inhibition on HSV-1 replication.

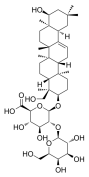


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Soyasaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-N7273

Soyasaponin III, a monodesmodic oleanane triterpenoid, is one of the main potentially bioactive saponins found in soy (Glycine max) and related products. Soyasaponin III can induce **apoptosis** in Hep-G2 cells.

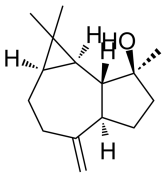


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Spathulenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1205

Spathulenol is isolated from Psidium guineense Sw, and has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antimycobacterial activities. Spathulenol shows a high **antioxidant** activity with an IC_{50} of 85.60 μg/mL in the DPPH system.



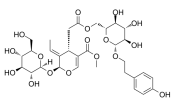
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Specnuezhenide

((8E)-Nuezhenide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0665

Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) is isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum. Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) can inhibit IL-1β-induced inflammation in chondrocytes via inhibition of **NF-κB** and **wnt/β-catenin** signaling.



Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Squalene

(Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax)

Cat. No.: HY-N1214

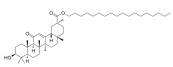
Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Stearyl glycyrrhetinate

Cat. No.: HY-N2417

Stearyl glycyrrhetinate, a major component in licorice extract, has a MIC against S. aureus strains of more than 256 mg/L. Stearyl glycyrrhetinate has **antibacterial** effects.

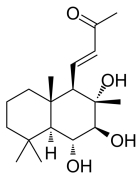


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Sterebin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8135

Sterebin A is a bisnorditerpenoid that can be found in Blumea aromatic.

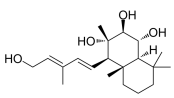


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sterebin E

Cat. No.: HY-N8108

Sterebin E is a labdane diterpenoid that can be found in Stevia rebaudiana<i/> leaves..

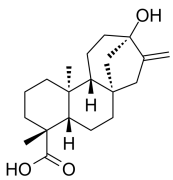


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Steviol

Cat. No.: HY-N2057

Steviol is a major metabolite of the sweetening compound stevioside. Steviol slows renal cyst growth by reducing AQP2 expression and promoting AQP2 degradation.

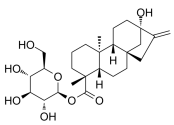


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Steviol-19-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6918

Steviol-19-O-glucoside is a metabolite of steviol in the steviol glycosides biosynthesis pathway in Stevia rebuadiana.

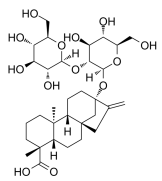


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Steviolbioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2547

Steviolbioside is a rare sweetener that exists in stevia rebaudiana leaves. Steviolbioside presents inhibition on several human cancer cells and acts as potential remedy for human breast cancer.

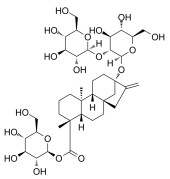


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Stevioside

Cat. No.: HY-N0669

Stevioside is a natural sweetener extracted from leaves of Stevia rebaudiana, with anticancer activity.

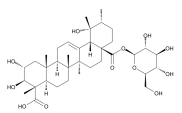


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Suavissimoside R1

Cat. No.: HY-N7025

Suavissimoside R1, isolated from the roots of Rubus parvifollus, possesses potent neuroprotective activity and has the potential to treat anti-Parkinson's disease drug.

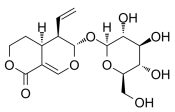


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sweroside

Cat. No.: HY-N0806

Sweroside, isolated from Lonicera japonica, exhibits cytoprotective, anti-osteoporotic, and hepatoprotective effect.

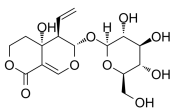


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Swertiamarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0807

Swertiamarin, a secoiridoid glycoside found in genera of Enicostemma Species, confers anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hyperlipidemic effects.

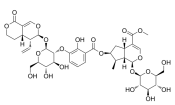


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Szechenyin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8227

Szechenyin A is a constituent from Tibetan medicine Gentianae Szechenyii Spray.



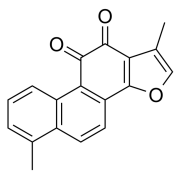
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tanshinone I

(Tanshinone A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0134

Tanshinone I is an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant **sPLA$_2$** (**IC$_{50}$**=11 μM) and rabbit recombinant **cPLA$_2$** (**IC$_{50}$**=82 μM).

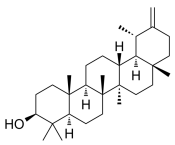


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taraxasterol

Cat. No.: HY-N1178

Taraxasterol is a pentacyclic triterpenoid isolated from Taraxacum officinale. Taraxasterol has a role as a metabolite and an anti-inflammatory agent.

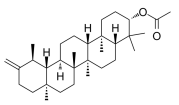


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Taraxasteryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2478

Taraxasteryl acetate is isolated from P. sagittalis,and has a broad spectrum of **anti-inflammatory** activity. Taraxasteryl acetate relieves dextran, zymosan and arachidonic acid induced rat hind-paw edema.

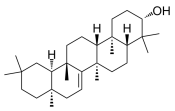


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Taraxerol

Cat. No.: HY-N2477

Taraxerol is isolated from Abroma augusta L, and has anti-inflammtory and anti-cancer effects. Taraxerol attenuates acute inlammation through inhibition of **NF-κB** signaling pathway. Taraxerol induces cell **apoptosis**.

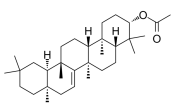


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Taraxerol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2599

Taraxerol acetate is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC$_{50}$ values of 116.3 μM and 94.7 μM, respectively. Taraxerol acetate the has the anticancer potential and induces cell **apoptosis**.</br>.

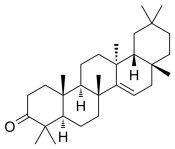


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taraxerone

Cat. No.: HY-N1177

Taraxerone is isolated from Sedum sarmentosum. Taraxerone enhances effects on alcohol dehydrogenase (**ADH**) and acetaldehyde dehydrogenase (**ALDH**) activities with EC_{50} values of 512.42 and 500.16 μM, respectively.

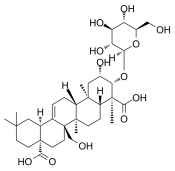


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenuifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0702

Tenuifolin is a triterpene isolated from Polygala tenuifolia Willd, has neuroprotective effects. Tenuifolin reduces Aβ secretion by inhibiting **β-secretase**.



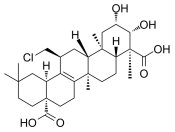
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tenuigenin

(Senegenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0802

Tenuigenin is a major active component isolated from the root of the Chinese herb Polygala tenuifolia. Tenuigenin protects against S.aureus-induced pneumonia by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation. Tenuigenin has anti-inflammatory effect.



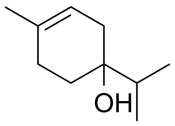
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Terpinen-4-ol

(4-Carvomenthenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W017316

Terpinen-4-ol (4-Carvomenthenol), a naturally occurring monoterpene, is the main bioactive component of tea-tree oil. Terpinen-4-ol suppresses inflammatory mediator production by activated human monocytes.

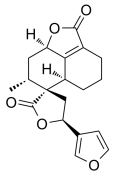


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Teucvidin

Cat. No.: HY-N2525

Teucvidin is a diterpenoid from Teucrium species.



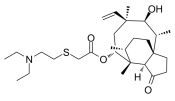
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiamulin

(Thiamutilin)

Cat. No.: HY-B2060

Tiamulin (Thiamutilin) is a diterpenic compound that widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.

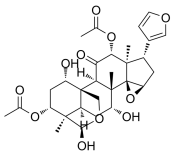


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toosendanin

Cat. No.: HY-N0263

Toosendanin, a triterpenoid extracted from the bark of fruit of Melia toosendan Sieb et Zucc, possesses analgesic, insecticidal and anti-inflammatory activities.

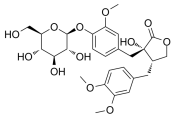


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tracheloside

Cat. No.: HY-N1507

Tracheloside is an antiestrogenic lignin. Tracheloside promotes keratinocyte proliferation through ERK1/2 stimulation. Tracheloside is a good candidate to promote wound healing.



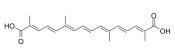
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Transcrocetin

(trans-Crocetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2072

Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin), extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity. Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin) is capable of crossing the blood-brain barrier and reach the central nervous system (CNS).



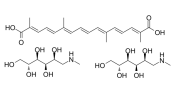
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Transcrocetin meglumine salt

(trans-Crocetin meglumine salt)

Cat. No.: HY-42937

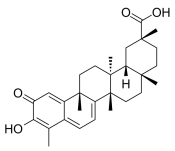
Transcrocetin meglumine salt, extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity.



Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tripterin
(Celastrol) Cat. No.: HY-13067

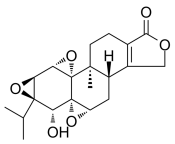
Tripterin (Celastrol) is a **proteasome** inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified **20S proteasome** with IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triptolide
(PG490) Cat. No.: HY-32735

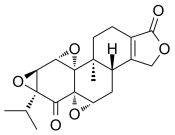
Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antitumour effects. Triptolide is a **NF-κB** activation inhibitor.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Triptonide
(NSC 165677; PG 492) Cat. No.: HY-32736

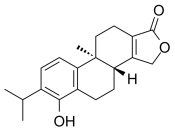
Triptonide (NSC 165677) is a natural product identified in Tripterygium wilfordii Hook F.. Triptonide is a **Wnt** signaling inhibitor with an IC_{50} of appropriately 0.3nM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Triptophenolide
(Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide) Cat. No.: HY-N0475

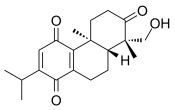
Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Triptoquinone B
((+)-Triptoquinone B) Cat. No.: HY-N1120

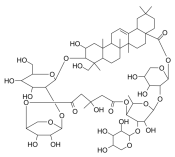
Triptoquinone B ((+)-Triptoquinone B), a sesquiterpene alkaloid, is an **interleukin-1** inhibitor. Triptoquinone B shows potent inhibitory activities against interleukin 1α and β releases for human peripheral mononuclear cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubeimoside I
(Tubeimoside-1; Lobatoside-H) Cat. No.: HY-N0890

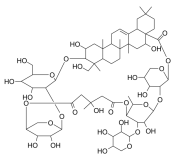
Tubeimoside I(Lobatoside-H) is an extract from Chinese herbal medicine Bolbostemma paniculatum (MAXIM.) FRANQUET (Cucurbitaceae) has been shown as a potent anti-tumor agent for a variety of human cancers.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tubeimoside II
(Tubeimoside-B) Cat. No.: HY-N0891

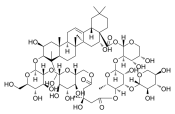
Tubeimoside II(Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tubeimoside III
Cat. No.: HY-N2542

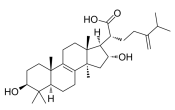
Tubeimoside III, a triterpenoid saponin, shows anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, anti-tumorigenic activities, and acute toxicity in vivo.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tumulosic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N9366

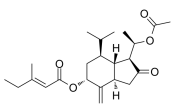
Tumulosic acid, a triterpenoid, inhibits **KLK5 protease** activity (IC_{50}= 14.84 μM). Tumulosic acid suppresses the proteolytic processing of LL-37 in keratinocytes at ≤10 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tussilagone
Cat. No.: HY-N1388

Tussilagone, a major active component in Tussilago farfara, has anti-inflammatory effect. Tussilagone ameliorates inflammatory responses in dextran sulphate sodium-induced murine colitis.

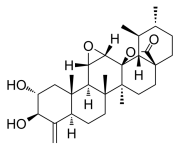


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ulmoidol

Cat. No.: HY-N10150

Ulmoidol prevents neuroinflammation by targeting the **PU.1** transcriptional signaling pathway.



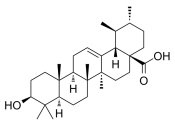
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ursolic acid

(Prunol; Urson; Malol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0140

Ursolic acid (Prunol) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy.



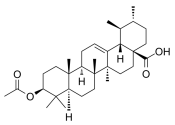
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ursolic acid acetate

(Acetylursolic acid; 3-Acetylursolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2815

Ursolic acid acetate (Acetylursolic acid), isolated from the aerial roots of Ficus microcarpa, exhibits cytotoxicity against KB cells with IC_{50} of 8.4 μM.



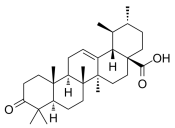
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ursonic acid

(3-Ketoursolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1486

Ursolic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways.

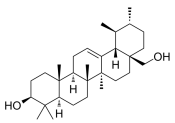


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Uvaol

Cat. No.: HY-N1109

Uvaol, a triterpene present in olives and virgin olive oil, possesses anti-inflammatory properties and antioxidant effects. Uvaol attenuates pleuritis and eosinophilic inflammation in ovalbumin-induced allergy in mice.

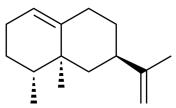


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Valencene

Cat. No.: HY-N6636

Valencene is a sesquiterpene isolated from Cyperus rotundus, possesses antiallergic, antimelanogenesis, anti-infammatory, and antioxidant activitivies.



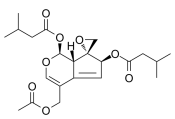
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valepotriate

(Valtrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0718

Valepotriate, isolated from Valeriana jatamansi Jones, has anti-epileptic and anti-cancer activities.

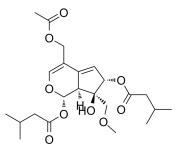


Purity: 97.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Valeriandoid F

Cat. No.: HY-N8174

Valeriandoid F is an iridoid, which potently inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 0.88 μM. Valeriandoid F has anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative activities.

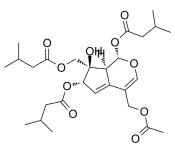


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valtrate hydrine B4

Cat. No.: HY-N8173

Valtrate hydrine B4 is a natural compound with antifungal activities.

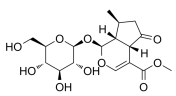


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verbenalin

Cat. No.: HY-N2014

Verbenalin is Verbena glycoside, with anti-inflammatory, anti-fungal anti-virus activities. Verbenalin can be used for the research of prostatitis. Verbenalin can reduce cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury.



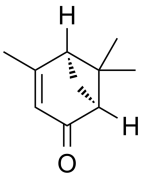
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Verbenone

((-)-Verbenone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6661

Verbenone ((-)-Verbenone) is a natural terpene in leaves of the tree, Suregada zanzibariensis Verdc. Verbenone has anti-aggregation pheromone and interrupts the attraction of bark beetles to their aggregation pheromones.

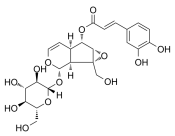


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Verminoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1094

Verminoside is an iridoid isolated from Kigelia africana, exhibits anti-inflammatory and remarkable antioxidant activity with a radical-scavenging activity of 2.5 μg/mL. The genotoxicity of Verminoside on human lymphocytes is associated with elevated levels of **PARP-1** and **p53** proteins.

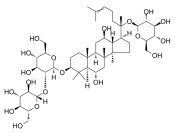


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinaginsenoside R4

Cat. No.: HY-N4265

Vinaginsenoside R4, isolated from the leaves of hydroponic Panax ginseng. It has an inhibitory effect on melanin biosynthesis without any cytotoxic effects on the melan-a cells, and enhances the depigmentation on the zebrafish.

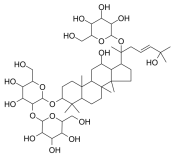


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinaginsenoside R8

Cat. No.: HY-N4266

Vinaginsenoside R8, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the rhizomes of Panacis majoris. Vinaginsenoside R8 displays activities against adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-induced platelet aggregation (IC_{50}=25.18 μM).

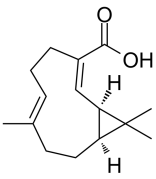


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Volvalerenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N8136

Volvalerenic acid A is a germacrane-type sesquiterpenoid that can be found in the roots of Valeriana officinalis var. latifolia.

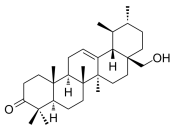


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Waltonitone

Cat. No.: HY-128366

Waltonitone is a ursane-type pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Gentian waltonii Burkill. Waltonitone significantly inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cells growth and induces **apoptosis** in vitro and in vivo.

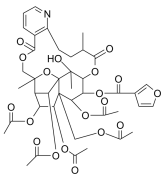


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wilforgine

Cat. No.: HY-N1072

Wilforgine is a bioactive sesquiterpene alkaloid in Tripterygium wilfordii Hook. F.



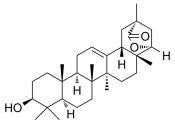
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Wilforlide A

(Regelide; Abruslactone A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0476

Wilforlide A is a **bioactive triterpene** isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook f. Wilforlide A has anti-inflammatory and immune suppressive effects.

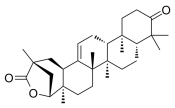


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Wilforlide B

Cat. No.: HY-N9390

Wilforlide B, a natural norditerpenoid, possesses anti-tumor activity in human cancer cells.

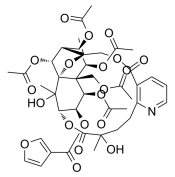


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wilfortrine

Cat. No.: HY-N3506

Wilfortrine is a bioactive sesquiterpene alkaloid. Wilfortrine exhibits immunosuppresive effects. Wilfortrine also can inhibit leukaemia cell growth in mice and shows anti-HIV activity.

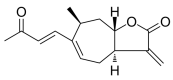


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthatin

Cat. No.: HY-N3032

Xanthatin is isolated from Xanthium strumarium leaves.

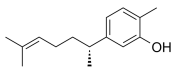


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthorrhizol

Cat. No.: HY-112657

Xanthorrhizol, isolated from Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb, is a potential antibacterial agent.

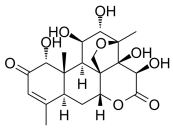


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanziolide C

Cat. No.: HY-N7338

Yadanziolide C is a quassinoid with antiproliferative and differentiation-inducing properties in promyelocytic HL-60 cells.

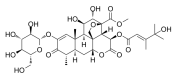


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanzioside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7189

Yadanzioside C is a quassinoid glucoside found in seeds of Brucea amarissima.

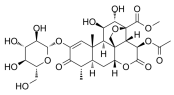


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanzioside F

Cat. No.: HY-N7190

Yadanzioside F is one of the toxic components found in Brucea javanica. Brucea javanica has demonstrated a variety of antitumoral, antimalarial, and anti-inflammatory properties.

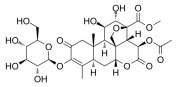


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanzioside I

Cat. No.: HY-N7532

Yadanzioside I is a potent anti-tobacco mosaic virus (**TMV**) quassinoid with an IC_{50} of 4.22 μM.

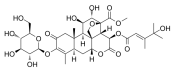


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanzioside L

Cat. No.: HY-N7194

Yadanzioside L is a quassinoid and shows anti-tobacco mosaic virus (**TMV**) activity (IC_{50}=4.86 μM).



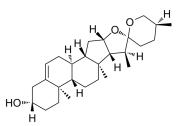
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yamogenin

(Neodiosgenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2078

Yamogenin (Neodiosgenin) is a diastereomer of diosgenin. Yamogenin (Neodiosgenin) antagonizes the activation of the liver X receptor (LXR) in luciferase ligand assay.



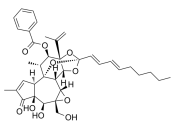
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Yuanhuacine

(Gnidilatidin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7225

Yuanhuacine (Gnidilatidin), a daphnane diterpenoid from the flowers of Daphne genkwa with extensive anti-tumor activity. Yuanhuacine is a DNA-damaging agent with orally active.

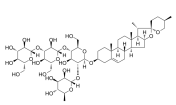


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Zingiberen Newsaponin

Cat. No.: HY-N2282

Zingiberen Newsaponin is extracted from isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis. Zingiberen Newsaponin exhibits induction effect on platelet aggregation.

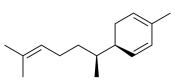


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Zingiberene

(α-Zingiberene; (-)-Zingiberene) Cat. No.: HY-14618

Zingiberene (α-Zingiberene) is a monocyclic sesquiterpene which is the predominant constituent of ginger with oil content (Zingiber officinale). Neuroprotective potential. Zingiberene triggers **autophagy**. Anticancer activity.

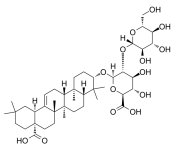


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Zingibroside R1

Cat. No.: HY-N6924

Zingibroside R1 is dammaranae-type triterpenoid saponin, isolated from rhizomes, taproots, and lateral roots of Panax japonicas C. A. Meyer, shows excellent anti-tumor effects as well as anti-angiogenic activity. Zingibroside R1 possesses some anti-**HIV-1** activity.

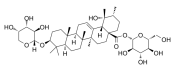


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ziyuglycoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0331

Ziyuglycoside I isolated from S. officinalis root, has anti-wrinkle activity, and increases the expression of type I collagen. Ziyuglycoside I could be used as an active ingredient for cosmetics.

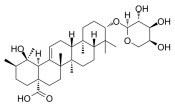


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0332

Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from Sanguisorba officinalis L.. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production and **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.

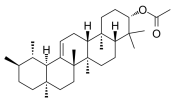


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Amyrin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2842

α-Amyrin acetate, a natural triterpenoid, has anti-inflammatory activity, antispasmodic profile and the relaxant effect.

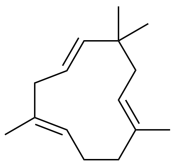


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

α-Humulene

(Humulene; α-Caryophyllene) Cat. No.: HY-N6968

α-Humulene is a main constituent of Tanacetum vulgare L. (Asteraceae) essential oil with anti-inflammation (IC_{50}=15±2 μg/mL). α-Humulene inhibits **COX-2** and **iNOS** expression.

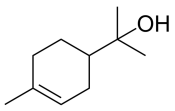


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Terpineol

Cat. No.: HY-N5142

α-Terpineol is isolated from Eucalyptus globulus Labill, exhibits strong antimicrobial activity against periodontopathic and cariogenic bacteria. α-Terpineol possesses antifungal activity against T. mentagrophytes, and the activity might lead to irreversible cellular disruption.

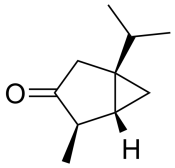


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

α-Thujone

Cat. No.: HY-121618

α-Thujone is a monoterpene isolated from Thuja occidentalis essential oil with potent anti-tumor activities. α-Thujone is a reversible modulator of the **GABA type A receptor** and the IC_{50} for α-Thujone is 21 μM in suppressing the **GABA**-induced currents.

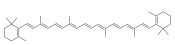


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene) Cat. No.: HY-N0411

β-Carotene (Provitamin A), a carotenoid compound, is a naturally-occurring vitamin A precursor. β-Carotene is a modulator of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**, with antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities.

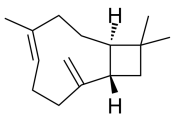


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Caryophyllene ((-)-(E)-Caryophyllene; (−)-β-caryophyllene; (−)-trans-Caryophyllene)

Cat. No.: HY-N1415

β-Caryophyllene is a **CB2 receptor** agonist.



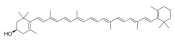
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

β-Cryptoxanthin

((3R)-β-Cryptoxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-108059

β-Cryptoxanthin ((3R)-β-Cryptoxanthin), isolated from Satsuma mandarin orange, is an oxygenated carotenoid and a potent antioxidant. β-Cryptoxanthin has an anti-stress effect.



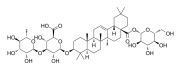
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopy

Cat. No.: HY-N9522

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopyranosyl-(1→3)-3β-hydroxyolean-12-ene28-oate

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopyranosyl-(13)]-3β-hydroxyolean-12-ene28-oate, as a saponin, has a glucuronic acid attached to carbon C-3 and is isolated from S. simplex.



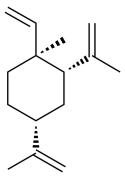
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Elemene

((-)-β-Elemene; Levo-β-elemene)

Cat. No.: HY-107324

β-Elemene ((-)-β-Elemene; Levo-β-elemene) is isolated from natural plant Curcuma wenyujin with an antitumor activity. β-Elemene can induce cell **apoptosis**.

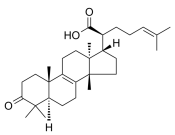


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Elemonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2454

β-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from Boswellia papyrifera. β-Elemonic acid induces cell **apoptosis**, reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and **COX-2** expression and inhibits **prolyl endopeptidase**. β-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.

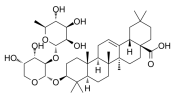


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

β-Hederin

Cat. No.: HY-N7489

β-Hederin, a saponin isolated from Hedera helix L.(Araliaceae), possesses **antileishmanial** activity. β-Hederin exhibits IC_{50} values of 1.5 μM, 68 nM and 4.57 μM in L. Mexicana promastigotes, L. mexicana amastigotes and THP1 cells, respectively.

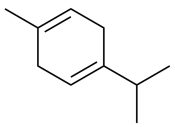


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Terpinene

Cat. No.: HY-W020183

γ-Terpinene, a monoterpene, is an orally active antioxidant compound which can scavenge radicals directly. γ-Terpinene has potent antinociception activity.



Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

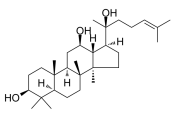
Steroids

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 steroid hormone receptors.

(20S)-Protopanaxadiol

(20-Epiprotopanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD) Cat. No.: HY-N0797

20S-protopanaxadiol (aPPD) is a metabolite of ginseng saponins, inhibits **Akt activity** and induces apoptosis in various tumor cells.

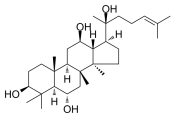


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol

(20(S)-APPT; g-PPT) Cat. No.: HY-N0835

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol is a metabolite of ginsenoside. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol works through the **glucocorticoid receptor (GR)** and **oestrogen receptor (ER)**, and is also a **LXRα** inhibitor. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol shows a broad spectrum of antitumor effects.

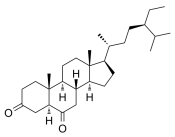


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(5α)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione

Cat. No.: HY-N1203

(5α)-Stigmastane-3,6-dione is a naturally occurring sterol that could be isolated from fruits of Ailanthus altissima Swingle. Antimicrobial Activity..
.

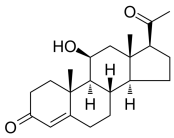


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone

(11β-Hydroxyprogesterone) Cat. No.: HY-N2337

11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone is a potent inhibitors of **11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase**; also activates human mineralocorticoid receptor in COS-7 cells with an ED_{50} of 10 nM.

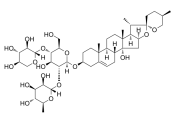


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C

Cat. No.: HY-N3505

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C is a steroidal compound found in Ophiopogon japonicus.

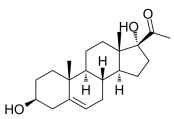


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

17a-Hydroxypregnenolone

Cat. No.: HY-113263

17a-Hydroxypregnenolone is a pregnane steroid. 17a-Hydroxypregnenolone is a prohormone in the formation of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).

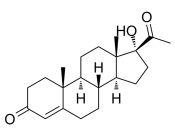


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

17α-Hydroxyprogesterone

(17-Hydroxyprogesterone; 17-OHP) Cat. No.: HY-B0891

17α-Hydroxyprogesterone (17-Hydroxyprogesterone) is an endogenous progestogen as well as chemical intermediate in the biosynthesis of other steroid hormones, including the corticosteroids and the androgens and the estrogens.

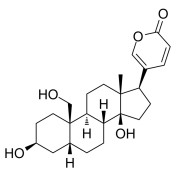


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

19-Hydroxybufalin

Cat. No.: HY-N7019

19-Hydroxybufalin is a bufadienolide, inhibits epithelial-mesenchymal transition and attenuates the migration and invasion of PC3 cells.

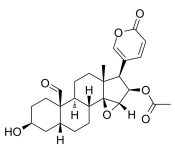


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

19-Oxocinobufagin

Cat. No.: HY-N7017

19-Oxocinobufagin is a bufadienolide in toad venom.

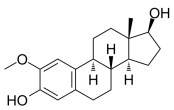


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol

(2-ME2; NSC-659853) Cat. No.: HY-12033

2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an **apoptosis** inducer and an **angiogenesis** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity. 2-Methoxyestradiol also destablize **microtubules**.

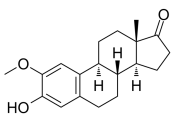


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Methoxyestrone

Cat. No.: HY-113252

2-Methoxyestrone is a methoxylated catechol estrogen and metabolite of estrone, with a pKa of 10.81.



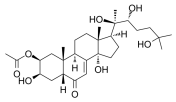
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-O-Acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone

(20-Hydroxyeedysone 2-acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6640

2-O-Acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone, an ecdysterones in insects and terrestrial plants, inhibits amyloid-β_{42} ($A\beta_{42}$)-induced cytotoxicity.



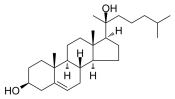
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

20(S)-Hydroxycholesterol

(20α-Hydroxycholesterol)

Cat. No.: HY-12316

20(S)-hydroxyCholesterol (20α-Hydroxycholesterol) is an allosteric activator of the **oncoprotein smoothened (Smo)** that activates the hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway with an EC_{50} of 3 μM in a gene transcription reporter assay using NIH3T3 cells.

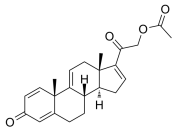


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione

Cat. No.: HY-136340

21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione is an **intermediate** of delta 9,11 steroids synthesis, for example, Vamorolone (HY-109017). The delta 9,11 steroids are modifications of glucocorticoids and has **anti-inflammatory** properties.



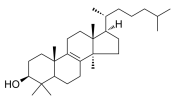
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

24,25-Dihydrolanosterol

(Lanostenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W040264

24,25-Dihydrolanosterol (Lanostenol) is a component of the seeds of red pepper (Capsicum annuum).

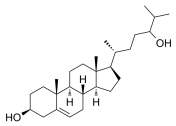


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

24-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N2370

24-Hydroxycholesterol is a natural sterol, which serves as a positive allosteric modulator of **N-Methyl-d-Aspartate (NMDA) receptorsR**, and a potent activator of the transcription factors **LXR**.

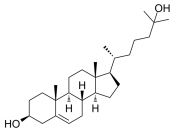


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

25-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-113134

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_{50}≈65 nM) and selective suppressor of IgA production by B cells.

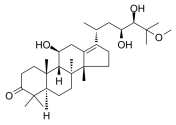


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

25-O-Methylalisol A

Cat. No.: HY-N6993

25-O-Methylalisol A is a protostane triterpenoids isolated from Alisma orientale.

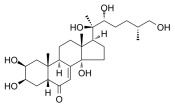


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25R-Inokosterone

Cat. No.: HY-N4131

25R-Inokosterone is a phytoecdysone isolated from Achyranthis Radix.

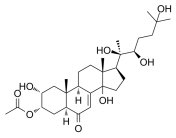


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Acetyl-20-Hydroxyecdysone

Cat. No.: HY-N6639

3-O-Acetyl-20-Hydroxyecdysone is an steroid isolated from the roots of Cyanotis arachnoidea C.B.Clark.

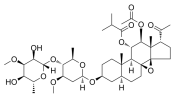


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-beta-Allopyranosyl-(1->4)-beta-oleandropyranosyl-11-O-isobutyryl-12-O-acetyltenacigenin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2142

3-O-beta-Allopyranosyl-(1->4)-beta-oleandropyranosyl-11-O-isobutyryl-12-O-acetyltenacigenin B is a chemical constituent of the plant Poria cocos .

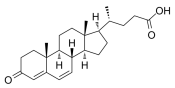


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9944

3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid is an endogenous metabolite. 3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid exsists in the urine of patients with hepatobiliary disease.

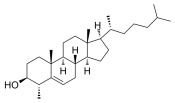


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4α-Methylcholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N8531

4α-Methylcholesterol is a Cholesterol derivative. 4α-Methylcholesterol can oxidize 3-hydroxy steroid, with the apparent K_m of 12.6 μM.



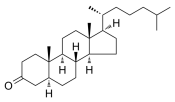
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

5α-Cholestan-3-one

(5α-Cholestanone)

Cat. No.: HY-107826

5α-Cholestan-3-one is an endogenous metabolite.



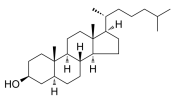
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

5α-Cholestan-3β-ol

(Dihydrocholesterol; 5α-Cholestanol; NSC 18188)

Cat. No.: HY-107819

5α-Cholestan-3β-ol is a derivitized steroid compound.

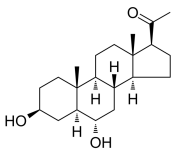


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

5α-Pregnane-3β,6α-diol-20-one

Cat. No.: HY-109564

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.

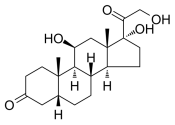


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5β-Dihydrocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-N3995

5β-Dihydrocortisol, a metabolite of Cortisol, is a potential mineralocorticoid. 5β-Dihydrocortisol can potentiate glucocorticoid activity in raising the intraocular pressure. 5β-Dihydrocortisol causes breast cancer cell apoptosis.

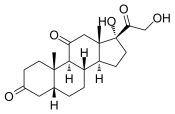


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

5β-Dihydrocortisone

Cat. No.: HY-N8549

5β-Dihydrocortisone is a sterol **metabolite** of cortisone by 5β-reductase (AKR1D1) in liver.

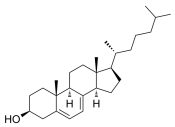


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

7-Dehydrocholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-113279

7-Dehydrocholesterol is biosynthetic precursor of cholesterol and vitamin D_3.



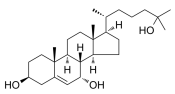
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

7α,25-Dihydroxycholesterol

(7α,25-OHC)

Cat. No.: HY-113962

7α, 25-dihydroxycholesterol (7α,25-OHC) is a potent and selective agonist and endogenous ligand of the orphan GPCR receptor **EBI2 (GPR183)**. 7α, 25-dihydroxycholesterol is highly potent at activating EBI2 (EC_{50}=140 pM; K_d=450 pM).

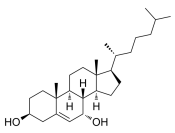


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

7α-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N7264

7α-Hydroxycholesterol is a cholesterol oxide and is formed by both enzymatic and non-enzymatic oxidation. 7α-Hydroxycholesterol can be used as a biomarker for lipid peroxidation.

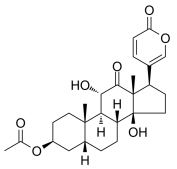


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylarenobufagin

Cat. No.: HY-N6905

Acetylarenobufagin is a steroidal **hypoxia inducible factor-1 (HIF-I)** modulator.



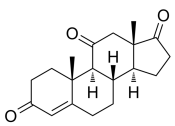
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adrenosterone

((+)-Adrenosterone)

Cat. No.: HY-17462

Adrenosterone ((+)-Adrenosterone) is a competitive **hydroxysteroid (11-beta) dehydrogenase 1 (HSD11β1)** inhibitor. Adrenosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic effect. Adrenosterone is a dietary supplement that can decrease fat and increase muscle mass.

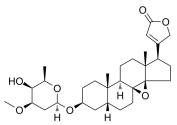


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Adynerin

Cat. No.: HY-N2476

Adynerin is a natural steroid found in the herbs of Nerium oleander.

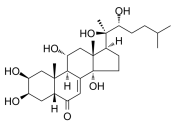


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ajugasterone C

Cat. No.: HY-N2196

Ajugasterone C is an ecdysteroid isolated from Leuzea carthamoides. Ajugasterone C shows significant inhibitory effect at 100 mg/kg dose on rat paw oedema development due to Carrageenan-induced inflammation in Sprague Dawley rats.

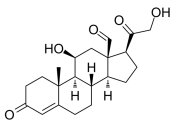


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aldosterone

Cat. No.: HY-113313

Aldosterone is the primary mineralocorticoid. Aldosterone is a steroid hormone, and it is synthesized and secreted in response to renin-angiotensin system activation (RAS) or high dietary potassium by the zona glomerulosa (ZG) of the adrenal cortex.



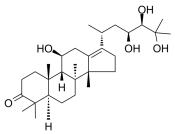
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Alisol A

(Alisol-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0853

Alisol A is a natural product.



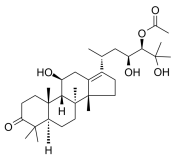
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alisol A 24-acetate

(Alisol A 24-monoacetate; Alisol A monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0853A

Alisol A 24-acetate (Alisol A 24-monoacetate) is a natural product.

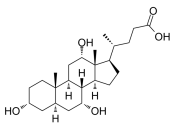


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Allocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-125934

Allocholic acid is a typically fetal bile acid found in vertebrates and reappears during liver regeneration and carcinogenesis. Allocholic acid is also a potent and specific stimulant of the adult olfactory system.



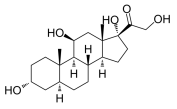
Purity: 96.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Allotetrahydrocortisol

(5a-Tetrahydrocortisol)

Cat. No.: HY-113215

Allotetrahydrocortisol (5a-Tetrahydrocortisol) is a metabolite of Cortisol. Cortisol is the main glucocorticoid in human. It is produced in adrenal cortex and plays a crucial role in many physiological processes.



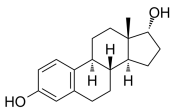
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Alpha-Estradiol

(Alfatradiol; Epiestradiol; Epiestrol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0141A

Alpha-Estradiol is a weak estrogen and a **5α-reductase** inhibitor which is used as a topical medication in the treatment of androgenic alopecia.

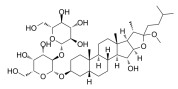


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin Ia

Cat. No.: HY-N7576

Anemarrhenasaponin Ia, isolated from Anemarrhenae rhizome, inhibits N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation. Anemarrhenasaponin Ia is an useful anti-inflammation reagent.

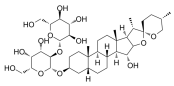


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-133237

Anemarrhenasaponin III is a steroidal saponin isolated from the rhizome of Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge (Liliaceae).

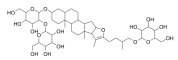


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anemarsaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0811

Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin. Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mrNA levels of **iNOS** and **COX-2**. Anemarsaponin B reduces the expressions and productions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF-a and IL-6.

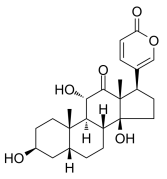


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arenobufagin

Cat. No.: HY-N0876

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.

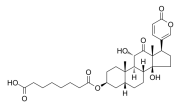


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate

Cat. No.: HY-N5098

Arenobufagin 3-hemisuberate is a natural compound as a cardiotonic steroid isolated from the skin of Japanese toad.

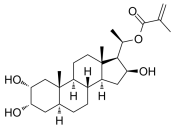


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azedarachol

Cat. No.: HY-N9401

Azedarachol possesses antifeedant activity.

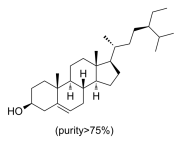


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>75%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>75%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171B

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%) includes 75% β-sitosterol and 10% campesterol. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

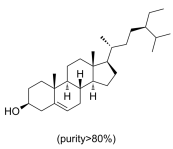


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>80%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>80%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) includes β-sitosterol (≥80%), stigmasterol, campesterol and brassicasterol mainly. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

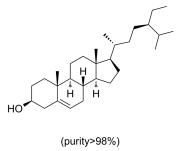


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>98%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>98%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171A

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) is a plant sterol. Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) interfere with multiple cell signaling pathways, including cell cycle, apoptosis, proliferation, survival, invasion, angiogenesis, metastasis and inflammation.

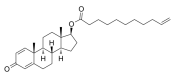


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Boldenone Undecylenate

(Ba 29038) Cat. No.: HY-17434

Boldenone Undecylenate (Ba 29038) is a synthetic steroid which has a similar effect as the natural steroid testosterone; it is frequently used in veterinary medicine, though it is also used in humans.

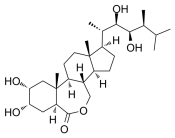


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Brassinolide

(Brassin lactone) Cat. No.: HY-N0273

Brassinolide is a predominant plant growth modulator that regulate plant cell elongation.

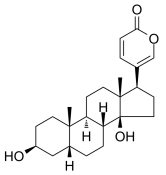


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bufalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0877

Bufalin is an active component isolated from Chan Su, acts as a potent **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor, binds to the subunit α1, α2 and α3, with K_d of 42.5, 45 and 40 nM, respectively. Anti-cancer activity.

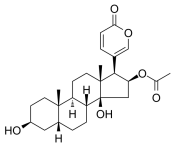


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0878

Bufotalin is a steroid lactone isolated from Venenum Bufonis with potently antitumor activities. Bufotalin induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and also induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress activation.

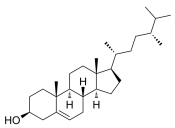


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Campesterol

((24R)-5-Ergosten-3β-ol) Cat. No.: HY-N1459

Campesterol is a plant sterol with cholesterol lowering and anticarcinogenic effects.

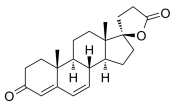


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Canrenone

(Aldadiene; SC9376) Cat. No.: HY-B1438

Canrenone (Aldadiene) is an **aldosterone** antagonist extensively used as a diuretic agent.

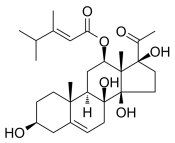


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Caudatin

Cat. No.: HY-N1983

Caudatin is a steroidal cmpound found in Cynanchum auriculatum, causes cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**, with anti-cancer and antiangiogenic properties.

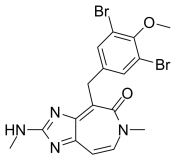


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ceratamine A

Cat. No.: HY-N6997

Ceratamine A is an antimitotic heterocyclic alkaloid isolated from the marine sponge Pseudoceratina sp., acts as a microtubule-stabilizing agent. Ceratamine A exhibits cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines.

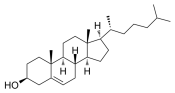


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N0322

Cholesterol is the major sterol in mammals and is makes up 20-25% of structural component of the plasma membrane. Plasma membranes are highly permeable to water but relatively impermeable to ions and protons.

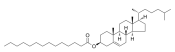


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Cholesterol myristate

(Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate) Cat. No.: HY-N2338

Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor**, **GABAA receptor**, and the inward-rectifier **potassium ion channel**.



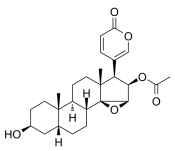
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Cinobufagin

(Cinobufagine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0421

Cinobufagin, a kind of Chinese materia medica with antitumor effect, is widely used in clinical practice, especially in anti-liver cancer. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Cinobufagin inhibited proliferation of cancer cells at doses of 0.1, 1, or 10 μM after 2–4 days of culture.

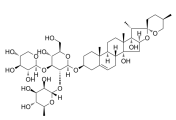


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cixiophiopogon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2175

Cixiophiopogon A, a steroidal glycoside, obtained from the tuberous roots of Ophiopogon japonicus (Liliaceae).

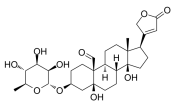


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Convallatoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2453

Convallatoxin is a cardiac glycoside isolated from Adonis amurensis Regel et Radde. Convallatoxin ameliorates colitic inflammation via activation of **PPARγ** and suppression of **NF-κB**.

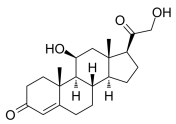


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Corticosterone (17-Deoxycortisol; 11β,21-Dihydroxyprogesterone; Kendall's compound B)

Cat. No.: HY-B1618

Corticosterone is an adrenocortical steroid that has modest but significant activities as a mineralocorticoid and a glucocorticoid.

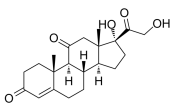


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone; Kendall's compound E)

Cat. No.: HY-17461

Cortisone (17-Hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.



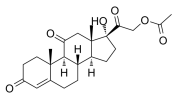
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cortisone acetate

(Cortisone 21-acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-17461A

Cortisone acetate (Cortisone 21-acetate), an oxidized metabolite of Cortisol (a Glucocorticoid). Cortisone acetate acts as an immunosuppressant and anti-inflammatory agent.



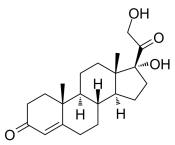
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cortodoxone

(11-Deoxycortisol; cortexolone; Reichstein's substance S)

Cat. No.: HY-77839

Cortodoxone is a glucocorticoid steroid hormone that can be oxygenated to cortisol (Hydrocortisone).



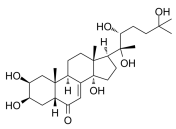
Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Crustecdysone

(20-Hydroxyecdysone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6979

Crustecdysone (20-Hydroxyecdysone) is a naturally occurring ecdysteroid hormone isolated from Cyanotis arachnoides C.B.Clarke which controls the ecdysis (moulting) and metamorphosis of arthropods, it inhibits **caspase** activity and induces **autophagy** via the 20E nuclear...

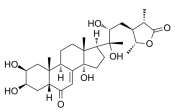


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyasterone

Cat. No.: HY-N0211

Cyasterone, a natural **EGFR** inhibitor, mainly isolated from Ajuga decumbens Thunb (Labiatae). Cyasterone manifests anti-proliferation effect by induced **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrests. Cyasterone may serves as a therapeutic anti-tumor agent against human tumors.

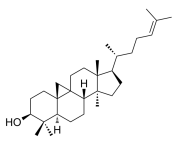


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cycloartenol

Cat. No.: HY-N7255

Cycloartenol, a phytosterol compound, is one of the key precusor substances for biosynthesis of numerous sterol compounds. Cycloartenol inhibits the migration of glioma cells and suppresses the phosphorylation of the p38 MAP kinase.

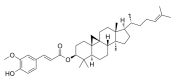


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cycloartenyl ferulate

(Cycloartenol ferulate; Cycloartenol ferulic acid ester) Cat. No.: HY-125938

Cycloartenyl ferulate (Cycloartenol ferulate) is one of the typical triterpene alcohols and possesses several biological activities including anti-oxidative activity, antiallergic activity, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

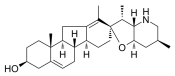


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclopamine

(11-Deoxojervine) Cat. No.: HY-17024

Cyclopamine is a **Hedgehog** (**Hh**) pathway antagonist with an IC_{50} of 46 nM in the Hh cell assay. Cyclopamine is also a selective **Smo** inhibitor.

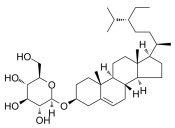


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Daucosterol

(Eleutheroside A; β-Sitosterol β-D-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0410

Daucosterol is a natural sterolin.

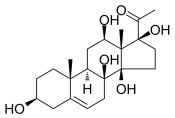


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Deacylmetaplexigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2611

Deacylmetaplexigenin is a pregnane glycoside isolated from Asclepias incarnate.

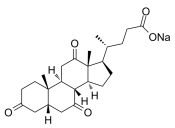


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrocholate sodium

(Sodium dehydrocholate) Cat. No.: HY-B0998

Dehydrocholic sodium is a hydrocholeretic, increasing bile output to clear increased bile acid load.

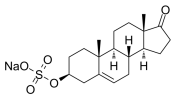


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt

(Sodium prasterone sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-B0765

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt (DHEAS) is the most abundant circulating steroid in human. Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt (DHEAS) affects steroid hormone biosynthesis on a molecular level resulting in an increased formation of pregnenolone.

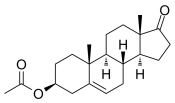


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Dehydroisoandrosterone 3-acetate

(Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate; DHEA acetate) Cat. No.: HY-B1405

Dehydroepiandrosterone 3-acetate is a testosterone/estrogen precursor and known modulator of vertebrate aggression.

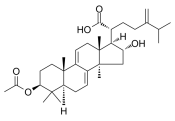


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dehydropachymic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2991

Dehydropachymic acid is one of the major triterpenes isolated from Poria cocos. Dehydropachymic acid is more effective in autophagy-lysosome pathway (ALP) impaired cells rather than normal cells.

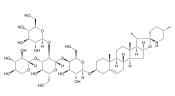


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrotomatine

Cat. No.: HY-N7001

Dehydrotomatine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid (SGA). α-tomatine and Dehydrotomatine accumulate in the mature green fruits, leaves, and flowers of tomatoes (Solanum lycopersicum) and function as defensive compounds against pathogens and predators.

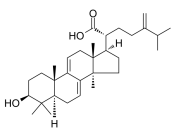


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2490

Dehydrotrametenolic acid is a sterol isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos. Dehydrotrametenolic acid induces **apoptosis** through **caspase-3** pathway. Dehydrotrametenolic acid has anti-tumor activity, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic effects.

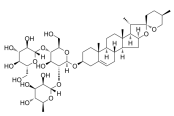


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Deltonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2283

Deltonin, a steroidal saponin, isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright, with antitumor activity; Deltonin inhibits **ERK1/2** and **AKT** activation.

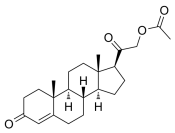


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Deoxycorticosterone acetate (11-Deoxycorticosterone acetate; DOC acetate; Cortexone acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1472

Deoxycorticosterone acetate is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as a precursor to aldosterone.

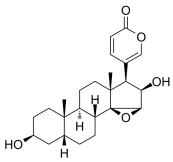


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Desacetylcinobufagin (Deacetylcinobufagin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0881

Desacetylcinobufagin is a natural compound used for microbial transformation.

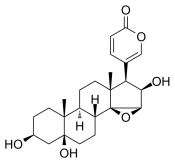


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Desacetylcinobufotalin (Deacetylcinobufotalin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0882

Desacetylcinobufotalin is a natural compound; apoptosis inducer and shows the marked inhibition effect to HepG2 cells and the IC50 value is 0.0279μmol/ml.

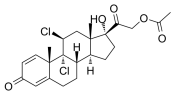


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dichlorisone acetate

Cat. No.: HY-B1383

Dichlorisone acetate is a synthetic glucocorticoid corticosteroid used as an anti-inflammatory agent.

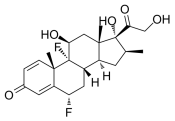


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Diflorasone

Cat. No.: HY-A0158

Diflorasone act as a **corticosteroid hormone receptor** agonist with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive properties. Diflorasone enters the cell by diffusion across the cell membrane and binds to the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in the cytoplasm.

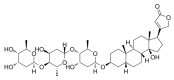


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Digitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-B1357

Digitoxin is an effective Na+/K+-ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 μM.

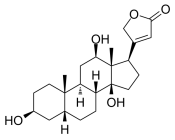


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Digoxigenin (Lanadigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1025

Digoxigenin is a hapten, a small molecule with high antigenicity, that is used in many molecular biology applications, as an alternative probe labeling for in situ hybridization.

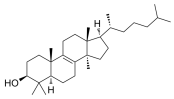


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dihydrolanosterol

Cat. No.: HY-122410

Dihydrolanosterol is a subtrate of CYP51 and a cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor.

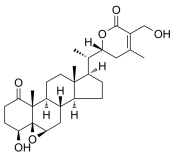


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrowithaferin A (2,3-Dihydrowithaferin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N5120

Dihydrowithaferin A (2, 3-dihydrowithaferin A) is a withanolide isolated from Withania somnifera. Dihydrowithaferin A is active against acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

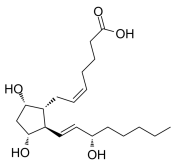


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dinoprost

(Prostaglandin F2α; PGF2α) Cat. No.: HY-12956

Dinoprost (Prostaglandin F2α) is an orally active, potent **prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)** agonist. Dinoprost is a luteolytic hormone produced locally in the endometrial luminal epithelium and corpus luteum (CL).

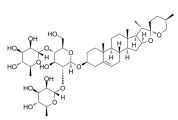


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dioscin

(Collettiside III; CCRIS 4123) Cat. No.: HY-N0124

Dioscin(CCRIS 4123; Collettiside III) is a natural steroid saponin derived from several plants, showing potent anti-cancer effect against a variety of tumor cell lines.

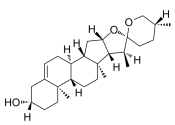


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diosgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0177

Diosgenin, a steroidal saponin, can inhibit **STAT3** signaling pathway. Diosgenin is an exogenous activator of **Pdia3/ERp57**.

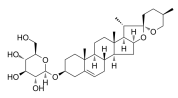


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Diosgenin glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0730

Diosgenin glucoside, a saponin compound extracted from Tritulus terrestris L., provides neuroprotection by regulating microglial M1 polarization. Diosgenin glucoside protects against spinal cord injury by regulating autophagy and alleviating apoptosis .

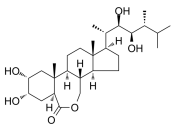


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Epibrassinolide

(24-Epibrassinolide; B1105; BP55) Cat. No.: HY-N0848

Epibrassinolide (24-Epibrassinolide) is a ubiquitously occurring plant growth hormone which shows great potential to alleviate heavy metals and pesticide stress in plants. Epibrassinolide is a potential **apoptotic inducer** in various cancer cells without affecting the non-tumor cell growth.

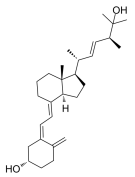


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ercalcidiol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D2) Cat. No.: HY-32349

Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of **vitamin D_2**, is regarded as an indicator of vitamin D nutritional status.

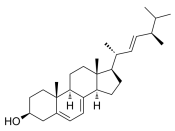


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ergosterol

(Ergosterin; Provitamin D; Provitamin D2) Cat. No.: HY-N0181

Ergosterol is the primary sterol found in fungi, with antioxidative, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory effects.

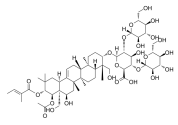


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Escin IA

Cat. No.: HY-N0554

Escin IA is a triterpene saponin isolated from horse chestnut, which inhibits **HIV-1 protease** with IC_{50} values of 35 μM.

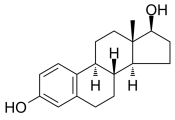


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Estradiol

(β-Estradiol; E2; 17β-Estradiol; 17β-Oestradiol) Cat. No.: HY-B0141

Estradiol is a steroid sex hormone vital to the maintenance of fertility and secondary sexual characteristics in females. Estradiol upregulates IL-6 expression through the estrogen receptor β (ERβ) pathway.

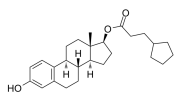


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Estradiol (cypionate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1100

Estradiol cypionate is a 17 β-cyclopentylpropinate ester of estradiol, inhibits ET-1 synthesis via estrogen receptor IC50 value: Target: estrogen receptor Estradiol cypionate is a synthetic ester, is a estrogen.



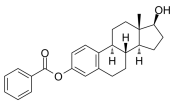
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Estradiol benzoate

(β-Estradiol 3-benzoate; 17β-Estradiol 3-benzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1192

Estradiol Benzoate (β-Estradiol 3-benzoate), a prodrug of estradiol, acts as a steroid sex hormone. It exhibits mild anabolic and metabolic properties, and increases blood coagulability.

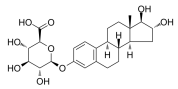


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Estriol 3-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-113169

Estriol-3-glucuronide exists in amniotic fluid during normal pregnancy and occurs naturally in urine.



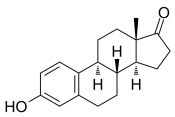
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Estrone

(E1; Oestrone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0234

Estrone (E1) is a natural estrogenic hormone. Estrone is the main representative of the endogenous estrogens and is produced by several tissues, especially adipose tissue. Estrone is the result of the process of aromatization of androstenedione that occurs in fat cells.

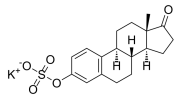


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Estrone sulfate potassium

Cat. No.: HY-113293A

Estrone sulfate potassium is a natural endogenous steroid and is an estrogen ester and conjugate.

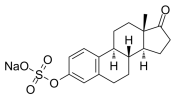


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Estrone sulfate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113293B

Estrone sulfate, a biologically inactive form of estrogen, is a major circulating plasma estrogen that is converted into the biologically active estrogen, estrone (E1) by steroid sulfatase (STS). strone sulfate can be used for the research of breast cancer.

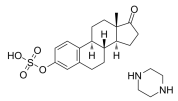


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Estropipate (Piperazine estrone sulfate; Estrone sulfate piperazine salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1361

Estropipate is a form of estrogen, used to treat symptoms of menopause, also used to prevent osteoporosis.



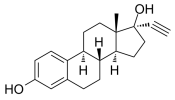
Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ethynyl Estradiol

(17α-Ethynylestradiol; Ethynylestradiol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0216

Ethynyl Estradiol (17α-Ethynylestradiol;Ethynylestradiol) is an orally bio-active estrogen used in almost all modern formulations of combined oral contraceptive pills.

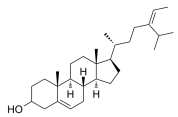


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fucosterol

Cat. No.: HY-N4103

Fucosterol is a sterol isolated from algae, seaweed or diatoms. Fucosterol exhibits various biological activities, including antioxidant, anti-adipogenic, blood cholesterol reducing, anti-diabetic and anti-cancer activities.



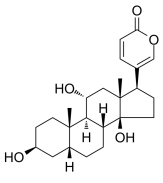
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Gamabufotalin

(Gamabufagin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0883

Gamabufotalin (Gamabufagin), a major bufadienolide of Chansu, has been used for cancer therapy due to its desirable metabolic stability and less adverse effect.

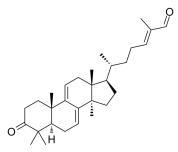


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderal A

Cat. No.: HY-N2221

Ganoderal A, an oxygenated sterol from G. lucidum, is a cholesterol synthesis inhibitor.

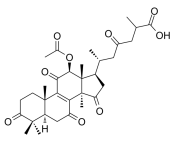


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid F

Cat. No.: HY-N6036

Ganoderic acid F is a ganoderic acid.

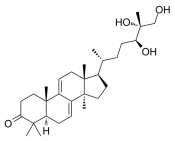


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganodermanontriol

Cat. No.: HY-N1506

Ganodermanontriol, a sterol isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, induces anti-inflammatory activity in tert-butyl hydroperoxide (t-BHP)-damaged hepatic cells through the expression of HO-1. Ganodermanontriol exhibits hepatoprotective activity.



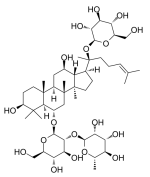
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Re

(Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re)

Cat. No.: HY-N0044

Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decreases the **β-amyloid** protein (**Aβ**). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition of **JNK** and **NF-κB**.

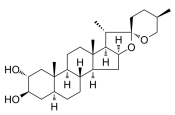


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gitogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2574

Gitogenin is a natural steroid isolated from the whole plant of Tribulus longipetalus.

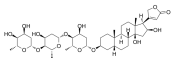


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Gitoxin

Cat. No.: HY-136933

Gitoxin, a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor, usually appears as a result of metabolic degradation of Digitoxin, is just the hydroxyl (ZOH) group close to the C-17β position, which changes the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of these substances considerably.



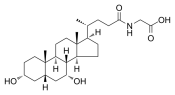
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodeoxycholylglycine) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine. It acts as a detergent to solubilize fats for absorption and is itself absorbed.



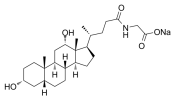
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glycodeoxycholate Sodium

(Sodium glycyldeoxycholate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1427

Glycodeoxycholate Sodium is a bile salt.

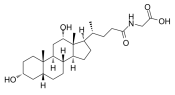


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycodeoxycholic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-125731

Glycodeoxycholic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.

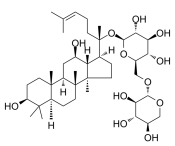


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gypenoside XIII

Cat. No.: HY-N6881

Gypenoside XIII is belonging to the gypenosides. Gypenosides, extracted from Gynostemma pentaphyllum, have various pharmacological properties and protect against cardiovascular diseases, especially atherosclerosis.



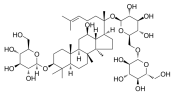
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gypenoside XVII

(Gynosaponin S)

Cat. No.: HY-N0553

Gypenoside XVII, a novel phytoestrogen belonging to the gypenosides, can activate **estrogen receptors**.

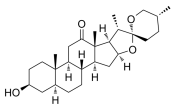


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hecogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1422

Hecogenin is a steroid saponin isolated from Agave sisalana and is a selective inhibitor of **human UDP-glucuronosyltransferases**. Hecogenin has a wide spectrum of pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, antifungal and gastroprotective effects.

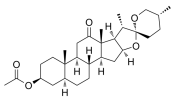


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hecogenin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-126941

Hecogenin acetate is a steroidal sapogenin-acetylated with anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive. Hecogenin acetate shows potential antihyperalgesic activity, inhibiting descending pain and acting in opioid receptors.

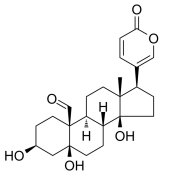


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Hellebrigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N6576

Hellebrigenin, one of bufadienolides belonging to cardioactive steroids, is isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Venenum Bufonis. Hellebrigenin induces DNA damage and cell cycle G2/M arrest. Hellebrigenin triggers mitochondria-mediated apoptosis.



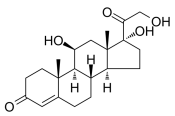
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrocortisone

(Cortisol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0583

Hydrocortisone (Cortisol) is a steroid hormone or glucocorticoid secreted by the adrenal cortex.



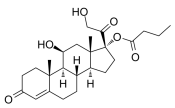
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate

(Cortisol 17-butyrate; Hydrocortisone butyrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0983

Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate is an adrenocortico hormone.



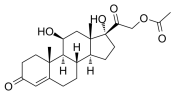
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Hydrocortisone acetate

(Hydrocortisone 21-acetate; Cortisol 21-acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1183

Hydrocortisone acetate is a corticosteroid, used to decrease swelling, itching, and pain that is caused by minor skin irritations or by hemorrhoids.



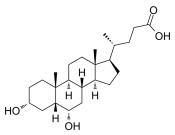
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hyodeoxycholic acid

(HDCA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0169

Hyodeoxycholic acid is a secondary bile acid formed in the small intestine by the gut flora, and acts as a **TGR5 (GPCR19)** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 31.6 μM in CHO cells.

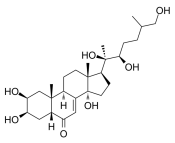


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Inokosterone

Cat. No.: HY-121351

Inokosterone is a potential drug target of **estrogen receptor 1** in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

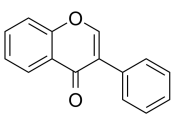


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-W006405

Isoflavone, a soy phytoestrogen and a biologically active component, presents in several agriculturally important legumes such as soy, peanut, green peas, chick peas and alfalfa.

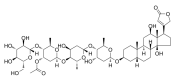


Purity: ≥40.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Lanatoside C

Cat. No.: HY-B1030

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 μM for dengue virus infection in HuH-7 cells.

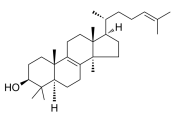


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Lanosterol

Cat. No.: HY-W020033

Lanosterol is an intermediate of cholesterol synthesis and use of lanosterol induces ubiquitination and degradation of a rate-controlling enzyme of cholesterol synthesis, i.e., HMG CoA reductase.

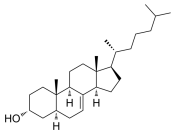


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Lathosterol

Cat. No.: HY-113486

Lathosterol is a cholesterol-like molecule. Serum Lathosterol concentration is an indicator of whole-body cholesterol synthesis.

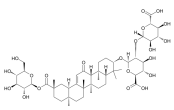


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoricesaponin A3

Cat. No.: HY-N6982

Licoricesaponin A3 is a terpenoid saponin identified from licorice.



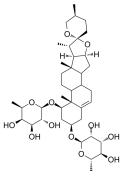
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liriopesides B

(Nolinospiroside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N5135

Liriopesides B (Nolinospiroside F) is a steroidal saponin isolated from Ophiopogon japonicas. Liriopesides B has anti-oxidative and anti-aging effects.

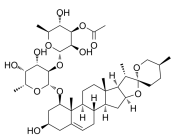


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lirioprolioside B

Cat. No.: HY-N1432

Lirioprolioside B is a steroidal glycoside isolated from the underground organs of Liriope spicata var. prolifera.



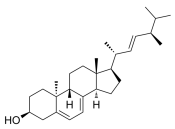
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lumisterol

(9β,10α-Ergosterol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0181A

Lumisterol (9β,10α-Ergosterol), a steroid compound, is the (9β,10α)-stereoisomer of Ergosterol. Lumisterol is a photoprotective agent against UVB-induced DNA damage and anti-proliferative activities.

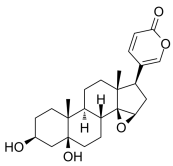


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Marinobufogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N6574

Marinobufogenin is a strong inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** that has been identified in mammalian plasma.



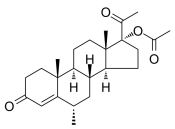
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Medroxyprogesterone acetate

(Medroxyprogesterone 17-acetate; Farlutin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0469

Medroxyprogesterone acetate is a widely used synthetic steroid by its interaction with **progesterone**, **androgen** and **glucocorticoid receptors**.

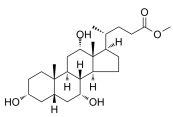


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methyl cholate

Cat. No.: HY-107830

Methyl Cholate is methyl ester form of Cholic acid. Cholic acid is one of the major bile acids produced by the liver, where it is synthesized from cholesterol.



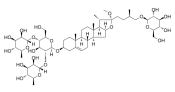
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl protodioscin

(NSC-698790; Smilax saponin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0863

Methyl protodioscin(NSC-698790) is a furostanol bisglycoside with antitumor properties; shows to reduce proliferation, cause cell cycle arrest. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: MPD showed growth inhibitory effects in A549 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.

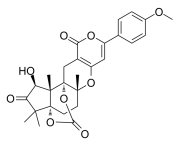


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Millmerranone A

Cat. No.: HY-N10060

Millmerranone A shows the **acetylcholinesterase** inhibitory property.

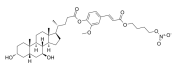


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NCX 1000

Cat. No.: HY-U00023

NCX 1000 is a liver-specific NO donor compound derived from ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA).

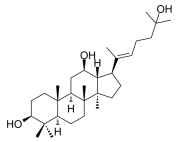


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg

Neopanaxadiol

Cat. No.: HY-N7954

Neopanaxadiol, an aglycone of protopanaxadiol type ginsenosides, has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.

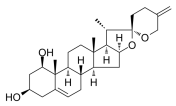


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoruscogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2253

Neoruscogenin, a member of the steroidal sapogenin family, is a bioavailable, potent, and high-affinity agonist of the nuclear receptor **RORα (NR1F1)**.



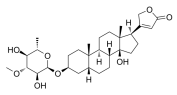
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neriifolin

(17β-Neriifolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8441

Neriifolin, a CNS-penetrating cardiac glycoside, is an inhibitor of the Na^+, K^+-ATPase. Neriifolin can target beclin 1, inhibits the formation of LC3-associated phagosomes and ameliorates experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) development.



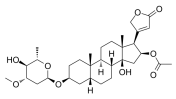
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oleandrin

(PBI-05204)

Cat. No.: HY-13719

Oleandrin (PBI-05204) inhibits the **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an **IC_{50}** of 620 nM.



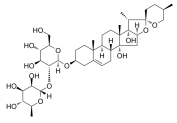
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ophiogenin

3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2174

Ophiogenin 3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside, a terpenoid glycoside from Ophiopogon japonicus roots, has good pharmacological effects on the cardiovascular system.

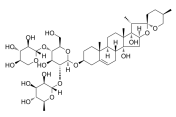


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiopojaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N1962

Ophiopojaponin C is a naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside isolated from the tubers of O. japonicas.

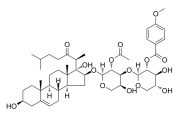


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OSW-1

Cat. No.: HY-101213

OSW-1, isolated from Ornithogalum caudatum, is a specific antagonist of **osterol-binding protein (OSBP)** and **OSBP-related protein 4 (ORP4)** with **GI_{50}s** in the nanomolar range in human cancer lines.



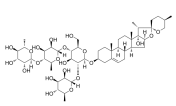
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.

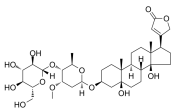


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Periplocin

Cat. No.: HY-N1381

Periplocin is a cardiotonic steroid isolated from Periploca forrestii. Periplocin promotes tumor cell **apoptosis** and inhibits tumor growth. Periplocin has the potential to facilitate wound healing through the activation of Src/ERK and PI3K/Akt pathways mediated by Na/K-ATPase.

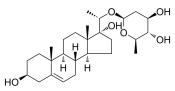


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Periplocoside N

Cat. No.: HY-N4250

Periplocoside N, a pregnane glycoside isolated from root powder of Periploca sepium, possesses insecticidal activities against the red imported fire ant.

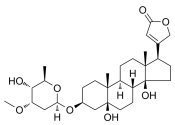


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Periplocymarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4252

Periplocymarin, a cardiac glycoside isolated from Periploca sepium and Periploca graeca, is a potential anti-cancer compound.

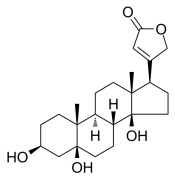


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Periplogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2414

Periplogenin is a naturally occurring furanocoumarin found in Angelica dahurica roots, with potent anti-psoriatic effects. Periplogenin induces adipocyte differentiation.

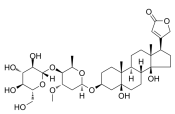


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-sarmentopyranoside]

Cat. No.: HY-N5053

Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(14)-β-sarmentopyranoside] is a cardenolide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.

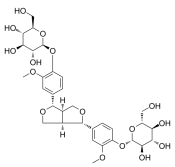


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinoresinol Diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0657

Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.

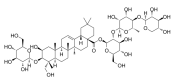


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polygalasaponin F

Cat. No.: HY-N0392

Polygalasaponin F, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin extracted from Polygala japonica, decreases the release of the inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor a (TNFa).

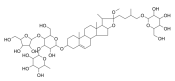


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Polyphyllin G

Cat. No.: HY-N0817

Polyphyllin G is isolated from the rhizomes of Paris yunnanensis, with antimicrobial and anticancer activity. Polyphyllin G prevents the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs).

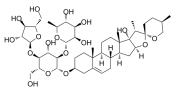


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2382

Polyphyllin H has been widely used in traditional Chinese medicinal preparations to treat inflammation, fracture and convulsion.

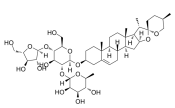


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0047

Polyphyllin I is a bioactive constituent extracted from Paris polyphylla, has strong anti-tumor activity. Polyphyllin I is an activator of the **JNK** signaling pathway and is an inhibitor of **PDK1/Akt/mTOR** signaling. Polyphyllin I induces **autophagy**, G2/M phase arrest and **apoptosis**.

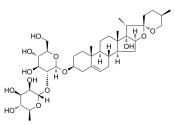


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyphyllin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0816

Polyphyllin VI, an active saponin, possess anti-cancer activities. Polyphyllin VI induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis**.

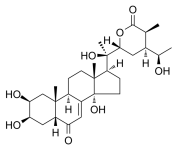


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Precyasterone

Cat. No.: HY-N2200

Precyasterone is a natural product isolated from the dried roots of Cyathula capitata.

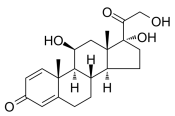


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prednisolone

Cat. No.: HY-17463

Prednisolone is a potent, orally active corticosteroid and a glucocorticoid. Prednisolone possesses about four times the anti-inflammatory activity of hydrocortisone while causing less salt and water retention. Prednisolone can be used for ocular, anti-inflammatory research.



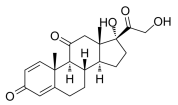
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Prednisone

(Dehydrocortisone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0214

Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound. Target: Others Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid drug that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant drug.



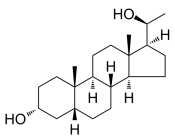
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pregnanediol

(NSC 1612; NSC 47462)

Cat. No.: HY-107850

Pregnanediol is the major **metabolite** of progesterone and can be excreted via urine. Pregnanediol offers an indirect way to measure progesterone levels in vivo.



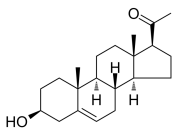
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pregnenolone

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one)

Cat. No.: HY-B0151

Pregnenolone (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.



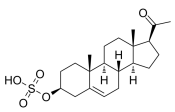
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pregnenolone monosulfate

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1739

Pregnenolone monosulfate (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.



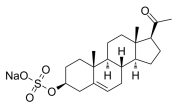
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium salt

(3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-110189

Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium salt (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium salt) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.



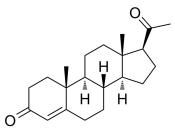
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Progesterone

(Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione)

Cat. No.: HY-N0437

Progesterone is a steroid hormone that regulates the menstrual cycle and is crucial for pregnancy.

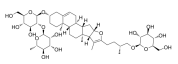


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Proprotogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N9385

Proprotogracillin is a steroidal glycoside isolated from the bulbs of lilium speciosum.

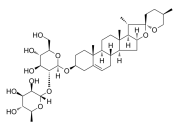


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prosapogenin A
(Progenin III)

Cat. No.: HY-N6940

Prosapogenin A, a natural product from Veratrum, induces apoptosis in human cancer cells in vitro via inhibition of the STAT3 signaling pathway and glycolysis.

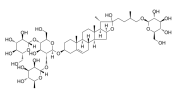


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Protodeltonin

Cat. No.: HY-N4272

Protodeltonin is a steroidal saponin from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright, with anti-proliferation activity.

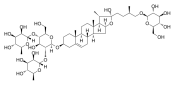


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protodioscin

Cat. No.: HY-N0799

Protodioscin, a major steroidal saponin in dioscoreae rhizome, has been shown to exhibit multiple biological actions, such as anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-cancer, sexual effects and cardiovascular properties.

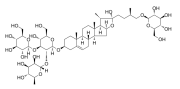


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Protogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N4271

Protogracillin is a steroidal saponin isolated from Dioscorea zingiberensis Wright (DZW). Steroidal saponins from DZW rhizomes have the potential to reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases by anti-thrombotic action.

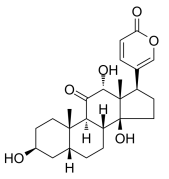


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudobufarenogin
(ψ-Bufarenogin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0879

Pseudobufarenogin is a natural compound extracted from toad species with unknown details.

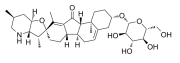


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Pseudojervine

Cat. No.: HY-127063

Pseudojervine is a glycoalkaloid with a feeble inhibition activity against platelet aggregation.

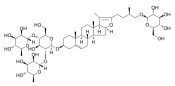


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudoprotodioscin

Cat. No.: HY-N0686

Pseudoprotodioscin, a furostanoside, inhibits SREBP1/2 and microRNA 33a/b levels and reduces the gene expression regarding the synthesis of cholesterol and triglycerides.

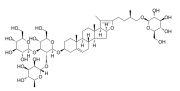


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pseudoprotogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N4270

Pseudoprotogracillin is a steroidal saponin isolated Dioscoreae species.

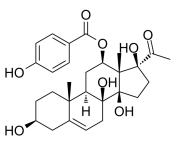


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Qingyangshengenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1375

Qingyanshengenin (NSC 379666; compound 2), a pregnane glycoside, is a C21 steroidal aglycone isolated from the root of Cynanchumot ophyllum (Asclepiadaceae). Qingyanshengenin has anti-cancer activity.

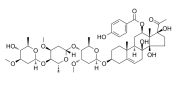


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Qingyangshengenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0581

Qingyangshengenin A, a C-21 steroidal glycoside isolated from the roots of Cynanchum otophyllum Schneid, has antiepileptic activity.

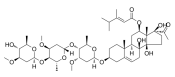


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Qingyangshengenin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0582

Qingyangshengenin B, a C-21 steroidal glycoside isolated from Qingyangshen. Qingyangshengenin B protects against Aβ toxicity, which decreases Aβ deposition by decreasing the expression of Aβ at the mRNA level. Qingyangshengenin B has antiepileptic activity.



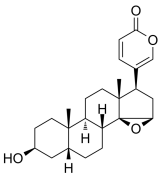
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Resibufogenin

(Bufogenin; Recibufogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0815

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.

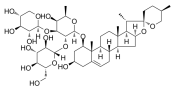


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Saponin C, from Liriope muscari

Cat. No.: HY-N5055

Saponin C, from Liriope muscari is isolated from Liriope muscari.



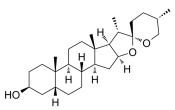
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sarsasapogenin

(Parigenin; Sarsagenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0073

Sarsasapogenin is a sapogenin from the Chinese medical herb Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflamatory activities.

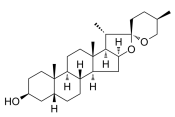


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Smilagenin

Cat. No.: HY-106353

Smilagenin (SMI) is a small-molecule steroidal sapogenin from Rhizoma anemarrhenae and Radix asparagi widely used in traditional Chinese medicine for treating chronic neurodegeneration diseases.

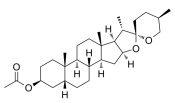


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Smilagenin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7421

Smilagenin acetate is a sapogenin derivative extracted from patent US20030004147A1. Smilagenin acetate increases the expression of acetylcholine m2 receptors and can be used for the research of dementia.



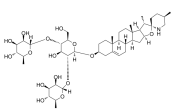
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Solamargine

(Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0069

Solamargine, a derivative from the steroidal solasodine in Solanum species, exhibits anticancer activities in numerous types of cancer. Solamargine induces non-selective cytotoxicity and **P-glycoprotein** inhibition.

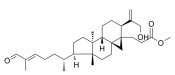


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sootepin D

Cat. No.: HY-122521

Sootepin D (compound 6), a triterpene from the apical bud of Gardenia sootepensis, inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** activity with an IC_{50} of 8.3μM. Sootepin D has anti-inflammatory activity.

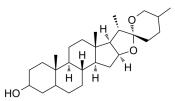


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spirostan-3-ol

Cat. No.: HY-N0073A

Spirostan-3-ol is a useful tool to keep bees away from areas recently treated with toxic insecticides.

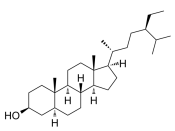


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stigmastanol

Cat. No.: HY-113494

Stigmastanol is the 6-amino derivative isolated from Hypericum riparium. Hypericum riparium A. Chev. is a Cameroonian medicinal plant belonging to the family Guttiferae.

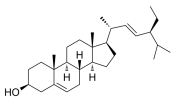


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stigmasterol
(Stigmasterin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0131

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.

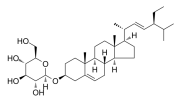


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Stigmasterol glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1200

Stigmasterol glucoside is a sterol isolated from P. urinaria with high antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, act as an inhibitor of **5α-reductase** with an IC_{50} of 27.2μM.

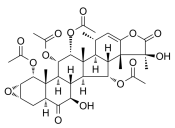


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taccalonolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N2416

Taccalonolide A is a microtubule stabilizer, which is a steroid isolated from Tacca chantrieri, with cytotoxic and antimalarial activities. Taccalonolide A causes G_2-M accumulation, Bcl-2 phosphorylation and initiation of apoptosis.

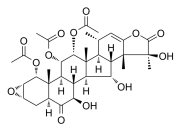


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Taccalonolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N3028

Taccalonolide B is microtubule stabilizer isolated from Tacca plantaginea, with antitumor activity. Taccalonolide B is effective in vitro against cell lines that overexpress P-glycoprotein (Pgp) and multidrug-resistance protein (MRP7).

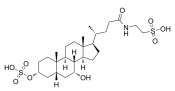


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-111769

Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate is a bile salt found in urine.

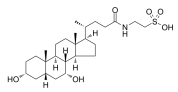


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid
(12-Deoxycholyltaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2027

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces **apoptosis** and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.

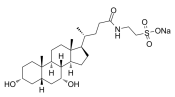


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt
(12-Deoxycholyltaurine sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N1429

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (12-Deoxycholyltaurine sodium salt) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces **apoptosis** and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.

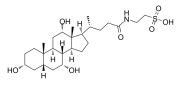


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Taurocholic acid
(N-Cholyltaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1788

Taurocholic acid (N-Cholyltaurine) is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.

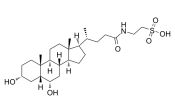


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Taurohyodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-114360

Taurohyodeoxycholic acid is the tauroconjugated form of Hyodeoxycholic acid (HDCA, a dihydroxylated natural bile acid). Taurohyodeoxycholic acid induces a biliary phospholipid secretion and suggests a hepatoprotective potential.

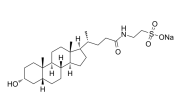


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113308A

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.



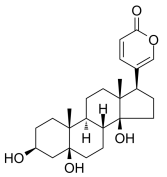
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Telocinobufagin

(Telobufotoxin; Telocinobufogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0885

Telocinobufagin is one of anti-hepatoma constituent in Venenum Bufonis.

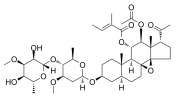


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tenacissoside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2103

Tenacissoside G is a C21 steroid from the stems of Marsdenia tenacissima. Tenacissoside G reverses multidrug resistance in P-glycoprotein (Pgp)-overexpressing multidrug-resistant cancer cells.



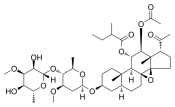
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tenacissoside H

(Tenacissimoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0670

Tenacissoside H is a Chinese medicine monomer extracted, isolated from Caulis Marsdeniae Tenacissimae. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: TDH significantly inhibited cells proliferation in a time-and-dose-dependent manner.

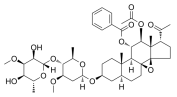


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tenacissoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N2102

Tenacissoside I is a C21 steroid from the Marsdenia tenacissima, which is detected at relatively high level in M. tenacissima.

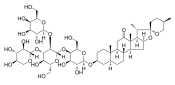


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terrestrosin D

Cat. No.: HY-N5074

Terrestrosin D, a steroidal saponin from Tribulus terrestris L., induces cell cycle arrest and cancer cells apoptosis. Terrestrosin D has antiangiogenic activities.

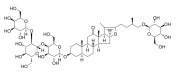


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terrestrosin K

Cat. No.: HY-N5078

Terrestrosin K, a steroidal saponin from Tribulus terrestris L., has potential to treat cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

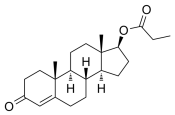


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Testosterone propionate

Cat. No.: HY-B1269

Testosterone propionate is a slower releasing anabolic steroid used mainly in the treatment of low testosterone levels in men.

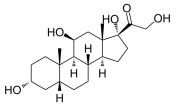


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Tetrahydrocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-129630

Tetrahydrocortisol is cortisol metabolite. The urinary Tetrahydrocortisol/Tetrahydrocortisone ratio decreases with increasing 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (11β-HSD) activity.

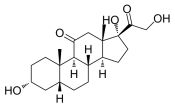


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydrocortisone

Cat. No.: HY-113114

Tetrahydrocortisone is a stress-induced hormone. Tetrahydrocortisone is also a urinary metabolite of Cortisone derived from the reduction of Cortisone by 5-reductase.

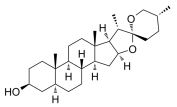


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tigogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1403

Tigogenin, one of steroidal sapogenins, is widely used for synthesizing steroid drugs. Tigogenin inhibits adipocytic differentiation and induces osteoblastic differentiation in mouse bone marrow stromal cells.

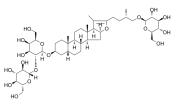


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Timosaponin B III

Cat. No.: HY-N6806

Timosaponin B III is a major bioactive steroidal saponin isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bge, and exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-platelet aggregative and anti-depressive effects.



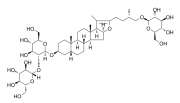
Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Timosaponin C

(Anemarsaponin C)

Cat. No.: HY-N7006

Timosaponin C is isolated from Rhizoma Anemarrhenae. Timosaponin C shows weaker NO inhibition in N9 microglial cells.

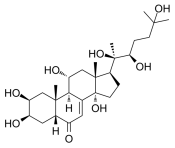


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Turkesterone

Cat. No.: HY-N2548

Turkesterone is a potent ecdysteroid. Turkesterone acts as an **ecdysteroid receptor** (**EcR**) agonist in some insect systems.



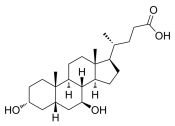
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ursodeoxycholic acid

(Ursodiol; UDCA)

Cat. No.: HY-13771

Ursodeoxycholic acid (Ursodiol) is a potent liver-specific **fatty acid transport protein 5 (FATP5)** inhibitor. Ursodeoxycholic acid inhibit LCFA uptake by primary hepatocytes in a FATP5-dependent manner.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vitamin D2

(Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalciol)

Cat. No.: HY-76542

Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol), drived from plant sources or dietary supplements, could be used as supplement of Vitamin D.
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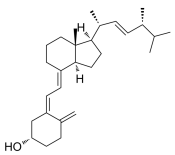
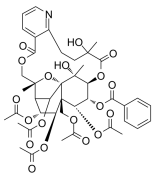


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Wilfordine

Cat. No.: HY-N1999

Wilfordine is an alkaloid that isolated from the roots of Tripterygium wilfordii.

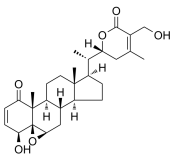


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2065

Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from Withania somnifera, inhibits **NF-kB** activation and targets **vimentin**, with potent antiinflammatory and anticancer activities. Withaferin A is an inhibitor of endothelial protein C receptor **(EPCR)** shedding.

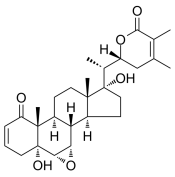


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Withanone

Cat. No.: HY-129692

Withanone is an active constituent from Withania somnifera roots with multifunctional neuroprotective effect in alleviating cognitive dysfunction.

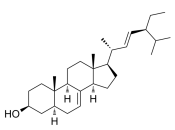


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Spinasterol

Cat. No.: HY-N6962

α-Spinasterol, isolated from Spinacia oleracea, has antibacterial activity. α-Spinasterol is a transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (**TRPV1**) antagonist, has anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antioxidant and antinociceptive effects.



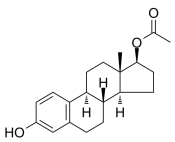
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Estradiol 17-acetate

(1,3,5(10)-Estratriene-3,17β-diol 17-acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0708

β-Estradiol 17-acetate is a metabolite of estradiol. Target: Others β-Estradiol 17-acetate is a metabolite of estradiol.

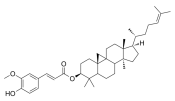


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

γ-Oryzanol

Cat. No.: HY-B2194

γ-Oryzanol is a potent **DNA methyltransferases** (**DNMTs**) inhibitor in the striatum of mice. γ-Oryzanol significantly inhibits the activities of **DNMT1** (IC_{50}=3.2 μM), **DNMT3a** (IC_{50}=22.3 μM).



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Alkaloids

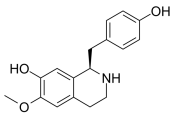
Alkaloids are a group of naturally occurring chemical compounds that mostly contain basic nitrogen atoms, produced by a large variety of organisms including bacteria, fungi, plants, and animals. This group also includes some related compounds with neutral and even weakly acidic properties. Compounds 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.

(+)-Coclaurine

((+)-(R)-Coclaurine; (R)-Coclaurine; d-Coclaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2550

(+)-Coclaurine ((+)-(R)-Coclaurine), benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from a variety of plant sources. (+)-Coclaurine has anti-aging activity.

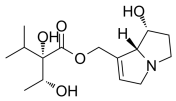


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Intermedine

Cat. No.: HY-113845

(+)-Intermedine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA), exhibits significant cytotoxicity in neural progenitor cells (NPCs).



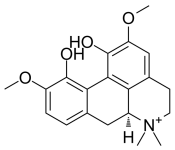
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine

(Magnoflorine; α-Magnoflorine; Thalictrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0334

(+)-Magnoflorine (Magnoflorine), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

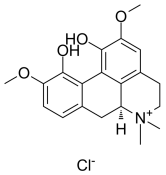


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride; α-Magnoflorine chloride; Thalictrine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0535

Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. Magnoflorine chloride has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

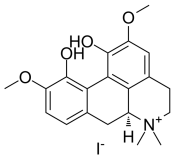


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine iodide (Magnoflorine iodide; α-Magnoflorine iodide; Thalictrine iodide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0334A

(+)-Magnoflorine iodide (Magnoflorine iodide), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine iodide has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

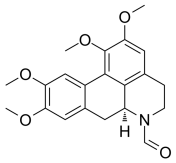


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-N-Formylnorglaucine

Cat. No.: HY-N9355

(+)-N-Formylnorglaucine is an aporphine alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Unonopsis stipitata. (+)-N-Formylnorglaucine contains a formyl group linked to the heterocyclic nitrogen.

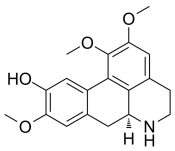


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Norlirioferine

Cat. No.: HY-N9394

(+)-Norlirioferine is an alkaloid compound. (+)-Norlirioferine inhibits the cell growth of macrophages and VERO cells.

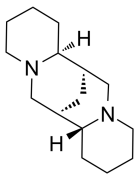


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Sparteine

Cat. No.: HY-W008350

(+)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid acting as a ganglionic blocking agent. (+)-Sparteine competitively blocks **nicotinic ACh receptor** in the neurons.



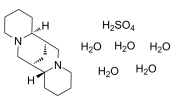
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(+)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate

((+)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1304A

(+)-sparteine (sulfate pentahydrate) is a ganglionic blocking agent. (+)-Sparteine competitively blocks **nicotinic ACh receptor** in the neurons.

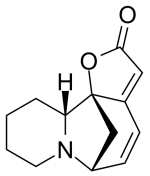


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

(+)-Viroallosecurinine

Cat. No.: HY-N5002

(+)-Viroallosecurinine, a cytotoxic alkaloid, exhibits a MIC of 0.48 μg/mL for Ps. Aeruginosa and Staph. aureus. Antibacterial activity.



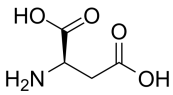
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Aspartic acid

((R)-Aspartic acid; D-(-)-Aspartic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-42068

(-)-Aspartic acid is an endogenous **NMDA** receptor agonist.

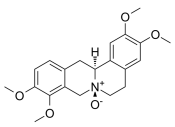


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(-)-Corynoxidine

Cat. No.: HY-N7010

(-)-Corynoxidine is an **acetylcholinesterase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 89.0 μM, isolated from the aerial parts of Corydalis speciosa. (-)-Corynoxidine exhibits antibacterial activities against Staphylococcus aureus and methicillin-resistant S.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Corypalmine

(Discretinine)

Cat. No.: HY-N3636

(-)-Corypalmine (Discretinine), an alkaloid that could be isolated from the stem of Guatteriopsis friesiana, possesses antimicrobial activity.
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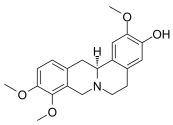
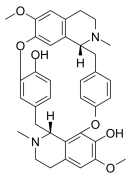


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Curine

Cat. No.: HY-N2569

(-)-Curine is an orally active bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chondrodendron platyphyllum. (-)-Curine presents anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects at nontoxic doses, at least in part, resulting from the inhibition of **prostaglandin E2** production.



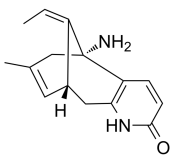
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Huperzine A

(Huperzine A)

Cat. No.: HY-17387

(-)-Huperzine A (Huperzine A) is an alkaloid isolated from a Chinese club moss, with neuroprotective activity.

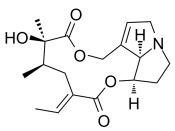


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

(-)-Integerrimine

Cat. No.: HY-122772

(-)-Integerrimine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, has antiulcerogenic activity. (-)-Integerrimine is also a mutagenic and weakly clastogenic agent in Drosophila.



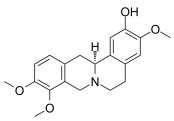
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Isocorypalmine

(Tetrahydrocolumbamine; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0927

(-)-Isocorypalmine (Tetrahydrocolumbamine), isolated from the crude base fraction of Corydalis chaerophylla, is a **dopamine receptor** ligand. Recombinant CYP719A21 displays strict substrate specificity and high affinity (K_m=4.63 ± 0.71 μM) for (-)-Isocorypalmine.



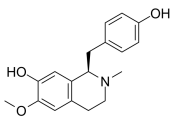
Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-N-methylcoclaurine

((–)-(1R)-N-methylcoclaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7717

(-)-N-methylcoclaurine possesses melanogenesis inhibitory activity.

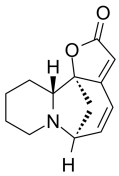


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(-)-Securinine

Cat. No.: HY-N2079

(-)-Securinine is plant-derived alkaloid and also a **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist.



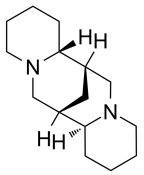
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Sparteine

((-)-Lupinidine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012185

(-)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid isolated from beans.



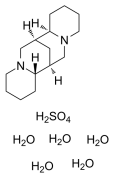
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Sparteine sulfate pentahydrate

((-)-Lupinidine sulfate pentahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1304

(-)-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.

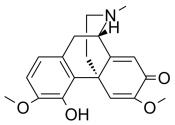


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(-)-Salutaridine

Cat. No.: HY-N2256

(-)-Salutaridine is an alkaloid.



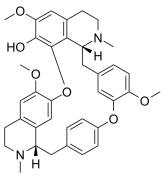
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(R)-Fangchinoline

(Thalrugosine; Thaligine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1372

(R)-Fangchinoline (Thalrugosine), a alkaloids from genus Stephaniaexhibits antimicrobial and hypotensive activity.



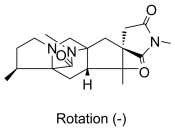
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(rel)-Asperparaline A

((rel)-Aspergillimide; (rel)-VM55598)

Cat. No.: HY-124874

(rel)-Asperparaline A ((rel)-Aspergillimide), an anthelmintic metabolite, is isolated from okara that has been fermented with Aspergillus japonicas JV-23. (rel)-Asperparaline A is also a potent and selective antagonist of **nAChR**.



Rotation (-)

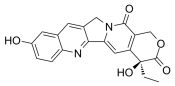
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin

(10-HCPT; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0095

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin (10-HCPT;10-Hydroxycamptothecin) is a **DNA topoisomerase I** inhibitor of isolated from the Chinese plant Camptotheca accuminata.

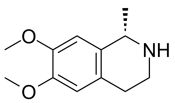


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Salsolidine

Cat. No.: HY-22385B

(S)-Salsolidine is a weak **monoamine oxidase (MAO)** inhibitor (K_i=63 μM). The R enantiomer of Salsolidine is more potent than the S form (K_i=26 μM).



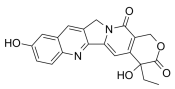
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin

((±)-10-HCPT)

Cat. No.: HY-N0275

(±)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin is an indole alkaloid that inhibits the activity of **topoisomerase I** and has a broad spectrum of anticancer activity.



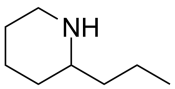
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Coniine

(2-Propylpiperidine)

Cat. No.: HY-121229A

(±)-Coniine, a piperidine alkaloid, is a toxin found in poison hemlock.

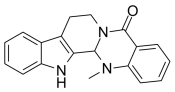


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Evodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0114A

(±)-Evodiamine, a quinazolinocarboline alkaloid, is a **Top1** inhibitor. Evodiamine exhibits anti-inflammatory, antiobesity, and antitumor effects. (±)-Evodiamine inhibits the proliferation of a wide variety of tumor cells by inducing their **apoptosis**.

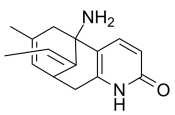


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

(±)-Huperzine A

Cat. No.: HY-17388

(±)-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).

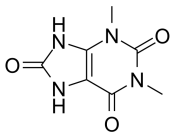


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

1,3-Dimethyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014993

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.

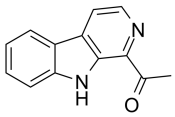


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

1-Acetyl-β-carboline

Cat. No.: HY-W060074

1-Acetyl-β-carboline is metabolite of streptomyces kasugaensis.

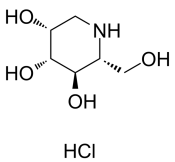


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W009783

1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is a selective **class I α1,2-mannosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 20 μM. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is also a **N-linked glycosylation** inhibitor and inhibits **HIV1** strains. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride has antiviral activity.



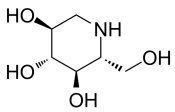
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

1-Deoxynojirimycin

(Duvoglustat)

Cat. No.: HY-14860

1-Deoxynojirimycin (Duvoglustat) is a potent and orally active **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus. 1-Deoxynojirimycin possesses antihyperglycemic, anti-obesity, and antiviral features.

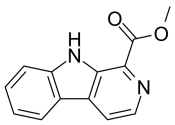


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

1-Methoxycarbonyl-β-carboline

Cat. No.: HY-N1633

1-Methoxycarbonyl-β-carboline is a natural alkaloid.

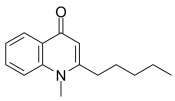


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-2-pentyl-4(1H)-quinolinone

Cat. No.: HY-N1637

1-Methyl-2-pentyl-4(1H)-quinolinone, a quinolone alkaloid isolated from the fruits of Evodia Rutaecarpa, possesses antibacterial and cytotoxic activities for cancer cells.

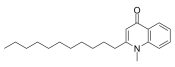


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-2-undecyl-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N1638

1-Methyl-2-undecyl-4(1H)-quinolone is a potent, irreversible and selective inhibitor of type B monoamine oxidase (**MAO-B**).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N9530

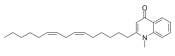
1-Methyl-2-[(4Z,7Z)-4,7-tridecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, a quinolone alkaloid, is a **diacylglycerol acyltransferase** inhibitor and **angiotensin II receptor** blocker, with IC_{50}s of 20.1 μM and 34.1 μM, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N9520

Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone9 is an antagonist of **angiotensin II receptor** (IC_{50}=48.2 μM). Methyl-2-[(6Z,9Z)-6,9-pentadecadienyl]-4(1H)-quinolone9 is a quinolone alkaloid from Evodia rutaecarpa.

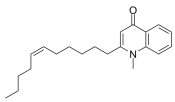


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-2-[(Z)-6-undecenyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N0968

1-Methyl-2-[(Z)-6-undecenyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, as a colorless oil, is a quinolone alkaloid isolated from the fruit of Evodia rutaecarpa BENTHAM (Rutaceae).

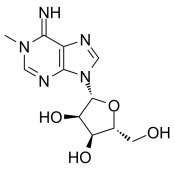


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyladenosine

Cat. No.: HY-113081

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.

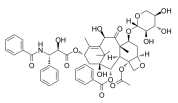


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyl paclitaxel (10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyltaxol; 10-Deacetylpaclitaxel 7-Xyloside; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-20584

10-Deacetyl-7-xylosyl paclitaxel is a Paclitaxel (a microtubule stabilizing agent; enhances tubulin polymerization) derivative with improved pharmacological features.

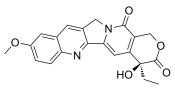


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

10-Methoxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N0446

10-Methoxycamptothecin is a natural bioactive derivative of camptothecin (CPT) isolated from Camptotheca acuminata, and has been confirmed to possess high anti-cancer properties.

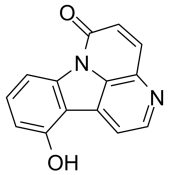


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Hydroxycanthin-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-116786

11-Hydroxycanthin-6-one, a canthin-6-one alkaloid, is an antitumor agent which shows potent cytotoxic activity.

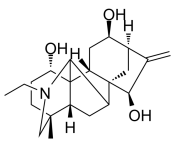


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Epinapelline

Cat. No.: HY-N2162

12-Epinapelline is a diterpene alkaloid isolated from Aconitum baikalense. 12-Epinapelline exhibits Anti-inflammatory activity and stimulates the growth of colonies from fibroblast precursors.

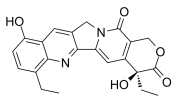


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N2063

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin is a derivative of Camptothecin. Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 679 nM.

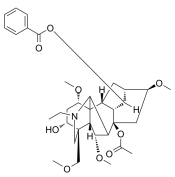


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

13-Dehydroxyindaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N9384

13-Dehydroxyindaconitine is a natural alkaloid with antioxidant activity.

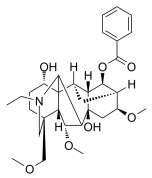


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Benzoylneoline

Cat. No.: HY-N1048

14-Benzoylneoline is found in Aconitum subcuneatum.



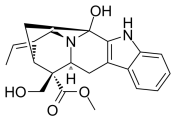
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16-Epivoacarpine

(16-epi-Voacarpine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1599

16-Epivoacarpine is a natural alkaloid isolated from Gelsemium elegans.



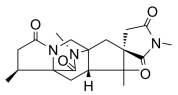
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16-Keto Aspergillimide

(SB202327)

Cat. No.: HY-137141

16-Keto Aspergillimide (SB202327) is an anthelmintic agent isolated from Aspergillus strain IMI 337664.

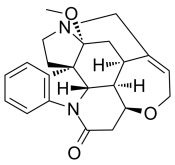


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

16-Methoxystrychnine

Cat. No.: HY-N2431

16-Methoxystrychnine is a alkaloid.

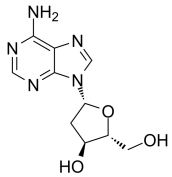


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W040329

2'-Deoxyadenosine is a nucleoside adenosine derivative, pairing with deoxythymidine (T) in double-stranded DNA.



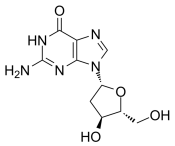
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyguanosine

(Deoxyguanosine; Guanine deoxyriboside)

Cat. No.: HY-17563

2'-Deoxyguanosine (Deoxyguanosine) is composed of the purine nucleoside guanine linked by its N9 nitrogen to the C1 carbon of deoxyribose.

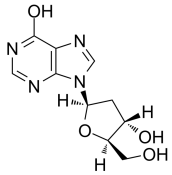


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2'-Deoxyinosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008638

2′-deoxyadenosine inhibits the growth of human colon-carcinoma cell lines and is found to be associated with purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) deficiency.

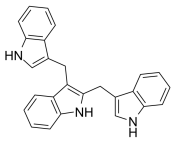


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Bis(3-indolylmethyl)indole

Cat. No.: HY-N10117

2,3-Bis(3-indolylmethyl)indole significantly suppresses RANKL-induced osteoclast formation, actin ring formation, and bone resorption in a concentration-dependent manner.

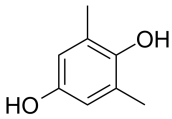


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,6-Dimethylhydroquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W004874

2,6-Dimethylhydroquinone is an endogenous metabolite.



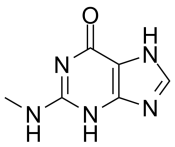
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one

(N2-methylguanine)

Cat. No.: HY-101412

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.

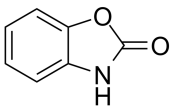


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Benzoxazolinone (2-Benzoxazolone; 1,3-Benzoxazol-2(3H)-one; 2-Hydroxybenzoxazole)

Cat. No.: HY-W015818

2-Benzoxazolinone is an **anti-leishmanial** agent with an LC_{50} of 40 μg/mL against L. donovani. A building block in chemical synthesis.

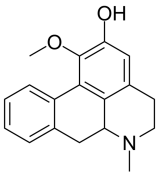


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine

Cat. No.: HY-N7971

2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine is an alkaloid that can be isolated from Nelumbo nucifera. 2-Hydroxy-1-Methoxyaporphine is the major active ingredient of the Chinese traditional medicine Jiang-Zhi-Ning.

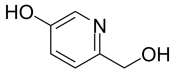


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Hydroxymethyl-5-hydroxypyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W007140

2-Hydroxymethyl-5-hydroxypyridine is isolated from the the matured, ripened and dried seeds of S. lychnophora.

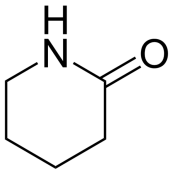


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

2-Piperidone

Cat. No.: HY-W042193

2-Piperidone is an endogenous metabolite.



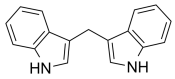
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,3'-Diindolylmethane

(DIM; Arundine; HB 236)

Cat. No.: HY-15758

3,3'-Diindolylmethane is a strong, pure **androgen receptor** (AR) antagonist.

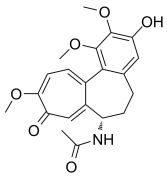


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

3-Demethylcolchicine

Cat. No.: HY-W021267

3-Demethylcolchicine, a colchicine metabolite, possesses a hydroxy-group on its carbon ring that could participate in radical scavenging and markedly inhibits the carrageenin edema.

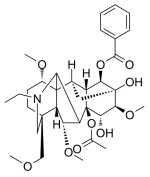


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

3-Deoxyaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N2164

3-Deoxyaconitine a diterpenoid alkaloid, is a sodium channel activator.

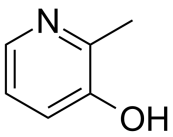


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3-Hydroxy-2-methylpyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W002339

3-Hydroxy-2-methylpyridine, isolated from alkaline extracts of cocoa, is used in the synthesis of pyrimidine.

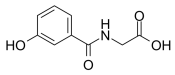


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113085

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid is an acyl glycine. Acyl glycines are normally minor metabolites of fatty acids.

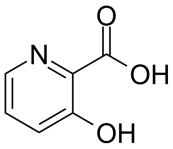


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3-Hydroxypicolinic acid (Picolinic acid, 3-hydroxy-(6CI,7CI,8CI); 2-Carboxy-3-hydroxypyridine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0030

3-Hydroxypicolinic acid is a picolinic acid derivative, and belongs to the pyridine family.



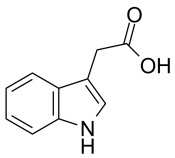
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Indoleacetic acid

(Indole-3-acetic acid; 3-IAA)

Cat. No.: HY-18569

3-Indoleacetic acid (Indole-3-acetic acid) 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.



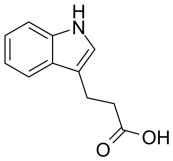
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Indolepropionic acid

(Indole-3-propionic acid; 3-IPA)

Cat. No.: HY-W015229

3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.



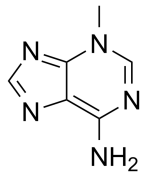
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methyladenine

(3-MA)

Cat. No.: HY-19312

3-Methyladenine (3-MA) is a **PI3K** inhibitor. 3-Methyladenine is a widely used inhibitor of **autophagy** via its inhibitory effect on class III PI3K.

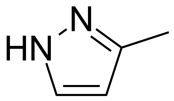


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

3-Methylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-66054

3-Methylpyrazole is used as a nitrification inhibitor of nitrification in soil.

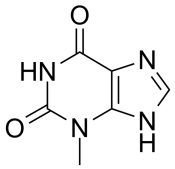


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-50723

3-Methylxanthine, a xanthine derivative, is a cyclic guanosine monophosphate **(GMP)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 920 μM on guinea-pig isolated trachealis muscle.

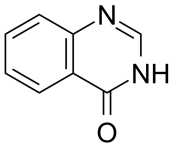


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4(3H)-Quinazolinone

Cat. No.: HY-W018800

4(3H)-Quinazolinone is a building block in chemical synthesis. Biologically active nitrogen heterocyclic compounds. Possesses a wide spectrum of biological properties like antibacterial, antifungal, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, anti-HIV, anticancerous and analgesic activities.

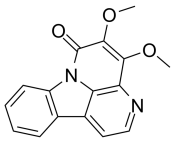


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N1882

4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one is a potent and uncompetitive inhibitor of **CYP1A2**-mediated phenacetin O-deethylation with an IC_{50} value of 1.7μM and a K_i value of 2.6 μM.

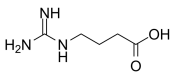


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113286

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid is a normal metabolite present in low concentrations.

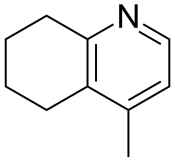


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W049311

4-Methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, a tetrahydroquinoline alkaloid, is isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch.

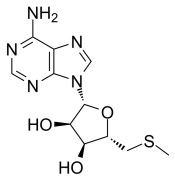


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-(methylthio)adenosine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-16938

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside generated from S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) during polyamine synthesis.

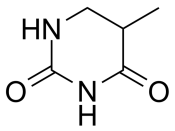


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil (Dihydrothymine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6787

5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil (Dihydrothymine), an intermediate breakdown product of thymine, comes from animal or plants. 5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil (Dihydrothymine) can be toxic when present at abnormally high levels.

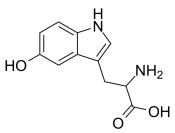


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

5-Hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP; DL-5-Hydroxytryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-N0122

5-Hydroxytryptophan, a tryptophan metabolite, is a direct 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) precursor and an L-aromatic amino acid decarboxylase substrate.

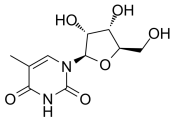


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Methyluridine

Cat. No.: HY-W009444

5-Methyluridine is a is an endogenous methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.

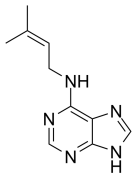


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

6-(γ,γ-Dimethylallylamino)purine

(N6-(2-Isopentenyl)adenine) Cat. No.: HY-112103

6-(γ,γ-Dimethylallylamino)purine is a plant growth substance.

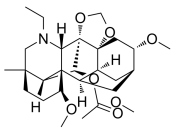


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

6-Acetyldepheline

Cat. No.: HY-N6645

6-Acetyldepheline is a natural alkaloid that could be isolated from Delphinium tatsienense.

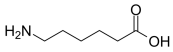


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Aminocaproic acid

(EACA; Epsilon-Amino-n-caproic Acid; 6-Aminohexanoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0236

6-Aminocaproic acid (EACA), a monoamino carboxylic acid, is a potent and orally active inhibitor of plasmin and plasminogen. 6-Aminocaproic acid is a potent antifibrinolytic agent.

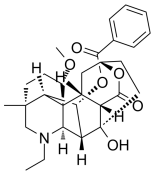


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-Benzoylheteratisine

Cat. No.: HY-N9404

6-Benzoylheteratisine is a naturally occurring antagonist of the Na^+ channel activator aconitine.

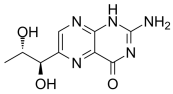


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Biopterin

(L-Biopterin) Cat. No.: HY-102015

6-Biopterin (L-Biopterin), a pterin derivative, is a **NO synthase** cofactor.

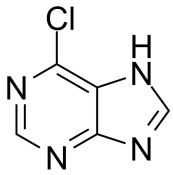


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-Chloropurine

(6-Chloro-9H-purine) Cat. No.: HY-Y0247

6-Chloropurine is a building block in chemical synthesis. Intermediate in the preparation of 9-alkylpurines and 6-rnercaptopurine. Antitumor activities.

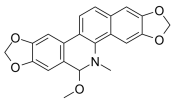


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

6-Methoxydihydroavicine

Cat. No.: HY-N4228

6-Methoxydihydroavicine is an alkaloid isolated from Zanthoxylum integrifoliolum.
6-Methoxydihydroavicine has **antiplatelet** activities and inhibits AA-, collagen- and PAF-induced platelet aggregation in vitro.

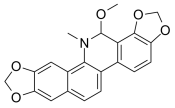


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Methoxydihydrosanguinarine

Cat. No.: HY-N3000

6-Methoxydihydrosanguinarine is an Ikaloid isolated from the fruits of M.cordata.
6-Methoxydihydrosanguinarine shows strong cytotoxicity against MCF-7 and SF-268 cell lines with IC_{50} values of 0.61 μM and 0.54 μM, respectively.

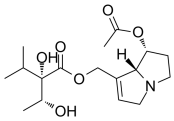


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

7-Acetylintermedine

Cat. No.: HY-127011

7-Acetylintermedine is a hepatotoxic botanical pyrrolizidine alkaloid.

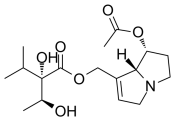


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Acetyllycopsamine

Cat. No.: HY-122916

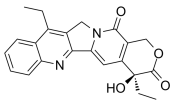
7-Acetyllycopsamine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a mild hepatotoxin. 7-Acetyllycopsamine can induce liver inflammation in mice.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Ethylcamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N2108

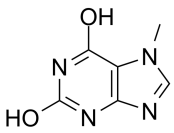


7-Ethylcamptothecin is one of camptothecin analogues. camptothecin (CPT), a cytotoxic alkaloid isolated from Camptotheca acuminate, is shown to have strong antitumor activity against L1210 leukemia and Walker 256 carcinosarcoma models.

Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Methylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W017163

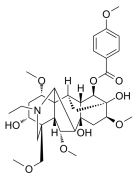


7-Methylxanthine, a methyl derivative of xanthine, is one of the purine components in urinary calculi.

Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

8-Deacetylyunaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N7341

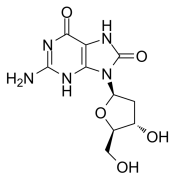


8-Deacetylyunaconitine, a diterpenoid alkaloid, can be found in the root extract of A. forrestii.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011540

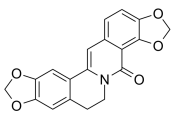


8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine is a critical biomarker of oxidative stress and carcinogenesis.

Purity: 96.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

8-Oxocoptisine

Cat. No.: HY-N8346

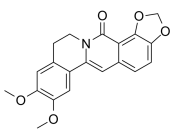


8-Oxocoptisine is a natural protoberberine alkaloid with anti-cancer activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Oxoepiberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N4173



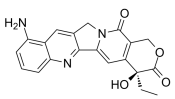
8-Oxoepiberberine is an alkaloid metabolite in the plasma after oral administration of Zuojin formula, a traditional chinese medicine used to treat gastrointestinal disease.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

9-amino-CPT

(9-amino-20(S)-camptothecin)

Cat. No.: HY-100309



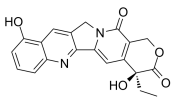
9-amino-CPT (9-amino-20(S)-camptothecin) is a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor with potent anticancer activity.

Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

9-Hydroxycamptothecin

(9-Hydroxycamptothecine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0572

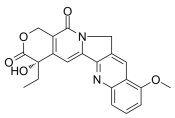


9-Hydroxycamptothecin (9-Hydroxycamptothecine) is a Camptothecin derivative with anticancer activities extracted from patent WO1999001456A1, compound 23c.

Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

9-Methoxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N6011

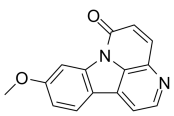


9-Methoxycamptothecin (MCPT), isolated from Nothapodytes foetida, has antitumor activities through **topoisomerase** inhibition.
9-Methoxycamptothecin (MCPT) induces strong G2/M arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer.

Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

9-Methoxycanthin-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-112642



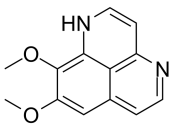
9-Methoxycanthin-6-one, a canthin-6-one alkaloid, is present in intact plant parts and in callus tissues of different explants.
9-Methoxycanthin-6-one shows anti-tumor activity.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Aaptamine

Cat. No.: HY-N4225

Aaptamine, a spongean alkaloid isolated from a sea sponge Aaptos aaptos, is a competitive antagonist of **α-adrenoceptor** and activates the p21 promoter in a p53-independent manner.



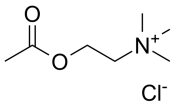
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcholine chloride

(ACh chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282

Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist. Acetylcholine chloride is a modulator of the activity of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons through the stimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs).

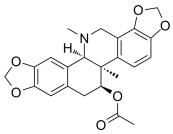


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acetylcorynoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0759

Acetylcorynoline is the major alkaloid component derived from Corydalis bungeana, and has anti-inflammatory properties.



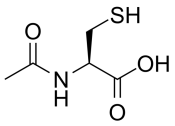
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC)

Cat. No.: HY-B0215

Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a **mucolytic agent** which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a **ROS** inhibitor.

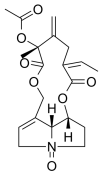


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylseneciphylline N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N6848

Acetylseneciphylline N-oxide is a pyrrolizine alkaloid that is seneciphylline in which the hydroxy hydrogen is replaced by an acetyl group and the tertiary amino function is oxidised to the corresponding N-oxide.

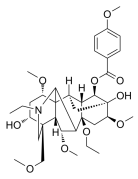


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acoforestinine

Cat. No.: HY-N4163

Acoforestinine is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum handelianum.



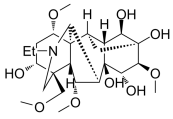
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aconine

(Jesaconine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0277

Aconine inhibits receptor activator of nuclear factor (NF)-κB ligand (RANKL)-induced **NF-κB** activation.



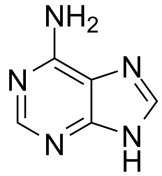
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adenine

(6-Aminopurine; Vitamin B4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0152

Adenine (6-Aminopurine), a purine, is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA. Adenine acts as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.



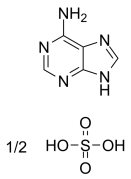
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Adenine hemisulfate

(6-Aminopurine hemisulfate; Vitamin B4 hemisulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0152B

Adenine hemisulfate (6-Aminopurine hemisulfate), a purine, is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA. Adenine hemisulfate acts as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.



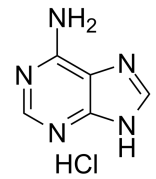
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Adenine hydrochloride

(6-Aminopurine hydrochloride; Vitamin B4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0152A

Adenine hydrochloride (6-Aminopurine hydrochloride), a purine, is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA. Adenine hydrochloride acts as a chemical component of DNA and RNA.

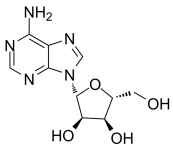


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine

(Adenine riboside; D-Adenosine) Cat. No.: HY-B0228

Adenosine (Adenine riboside), a ubiquitous endogenous autacoid, acts through the enrollment of four G protein-coupled receptors: A1, A2A, A2B, and A3.

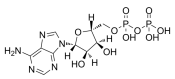


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate

(Adenosine diphosphate; ADP) Cat. No.: HY-W010918

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate (Adenosine diphosphate) is a nucleoside diphosphate. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases.

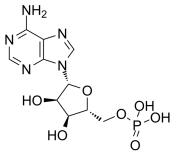


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Adenosine monophosphate

(AMP) Cat. No.: HY-A0181

Adenosine monophosphate is a key cellular metabolite regulating energy homeostasis and signal transduction.

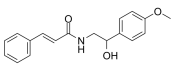


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Aegeline

Cat. No.: HY-W042156

Aegeline, a main alkaloid, mimics the yeast SNARE protein Sec22p in suppressing α-synuclein and Bax toxicity in yeast. Aegeline restores growth of yeast cells suppressed by either αsyn or Bax. Antioxidant activity.

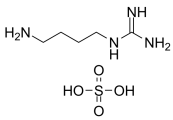


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Agmatine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-101238

Agmatine sulfate exerts modulatory action at multiple molecular targets, such as neurotransmitter systems, ion channels and nitric oxide synthesis. It is an endogenous agonist at **imidazoline receptor** and a **NO synthase** inhibitor.

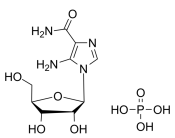


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

AICAR phosphate

(Acadesine phosphate; AICA Riboside phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-13417A

AICAR phosphate (Acadesine phosphate) is an adenosine analog and a **AMPK** activator. AICAR phosphate regulates the glucose and lipid metabolism, and inhibits proinflammatory cytokines and iNOS production. AICAR phosphate is also an **autophagy**, **YAP** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.

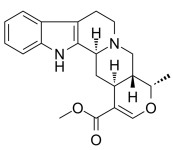


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ajmalicine

(Raubasine) Cat. No.: HY-N1919

Ajmalicine (Raubasine) is found in herbs of Catharanthus roseus, is an antihypertensive drug used in the treatment of high blood pressure, decreases peripheral resistance and blood pressure.

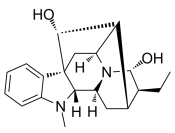


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ajmaline

(Cardiorythmine; (+)-Ajmaline) Cat. No.: HY-B1167

Ajmaline (Cardiorythmine) is a **sodium channel** blocking, class 1A anti-arrhythmic agent. Ajmaline blocks HERG currents with an IC_{50} of 1 μM in HEK cells and 42.3 μM in Xenopus oocytes. Ajmaline can be used for the research of the ventricular tachyarrhythmia.

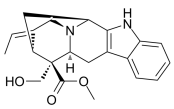


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Akuammidine

Cat. No.: HY-N7437

Akuammidine, isolated from the seeds of Picralima nitida, shows a preference for **μ-opioid** binding sites with K_i values of 0.6, 2.4 and 8.6 μM at μ-, σ- and κ-opioid binding sites, respectively. Akuammidine possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-asthmatic properties.

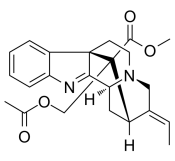


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Akuammiline

Cat. No.: HY-N2834

Akuammiline, is isolated from the seeds of Picralima klaineana.

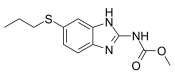


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Albendazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0223

Albendazole is a broad-spectrum **parasiticide** with high effectiveness and low host toxicity. Albendazole is used for the research gastrointestinal parasites in humans and animals.

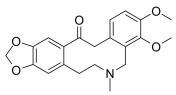


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Allocryptopine

Cat. No.: HY-N1933

Allocryptopine, a derivative of tetrahydropalmatine, is extracted from Corydalis decumbens (Thunb.) Pers. Papaveraceae. Allocryptopine has antiarrhythmic effects and potently blocks human ether-a-go-go related gene **(hERG)** current.



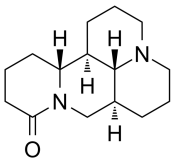
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Allomatrine

((+)-Allomatrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0050

Allomatrine ((+)-Allomatrine) is an alkaloid from the bark of Sophora japonica. Allomatrine has antinociceptive properties mediated mainly through the activation ofκ-opioid receptors.



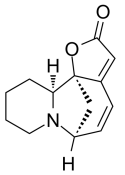
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Allosecurinine

(Phyllochrysine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2377

Allosecurinine (Phyllochrysine) is a Securinega alkaloid isolated from M.indica and M.discoidea.

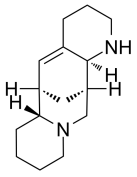


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aloperine

Cat. No.: HY-13516

Aloperine is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as Sophora alopecuroides L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.

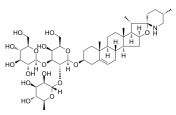


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Alpha-Solamarine

Cat. No.: HY-N1917

Alpha-Solamarine is a glycoalkaloid isolated from Solanum aculeastrum.

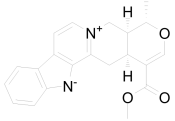


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Alstonine

Cat. No.: HY-121002

Alstonine is a major indole alkaloid compound of a plant-based remedy. Alstonine has antipsychotic, anxiolytic, anticancer and antimalarial properties.

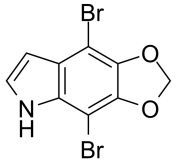


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Amakusamine

Cat. No.: HY-N10062

Amakusamine inhibits the receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB ligand (RANKL)-induced formation of multinuclear osteoclasts with an IC_{50} value of 10.5 μM in RAW264 cells.



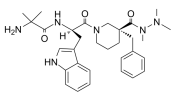
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anamorelin

(RC-1291; ONO-7643)

Cat. No.: HY-14734

Anamorelin (RC-1291) is a potent **ghrelin receptor** agonist with EC_{50} value of 0.74 nM in the FLIPR assay.

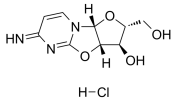


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ancitabine hydrochloride (Cyclocytidine hydrochloride; Cyclo-CMP hydrochloride; Cyclo-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0093

Ancitabine (hydrochloride) is an important antileukemia drugs.

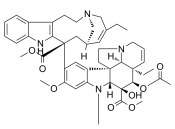


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Anhydrovinblastine

Cat. No.: HY-N0675

Anhydrovinblastine is a monoterpenoid indole alkaloid that can be isolated from Catharanthus roseus leaves.



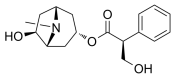
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anisodamine

(6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0584

Anisodamine (6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine), a belladonna alkaloid, is a non-subtype-selective **muscarinic**, and also a **nicotinic cholinoceptor** antagonist.



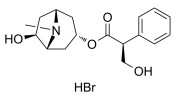
Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anisodamine hydrobromide

(6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0584A

Anisodamine hydrobromide (6-Hydroxyhyoscyamine hydrobromide), a belladonna alkaloid, is a non-subtype-selective **muscarinic** and a **nicotinic cholinoceptor** antagonist. Anisodamine hydrobromide shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory properties.



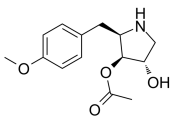
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anisomycin

(Flagecidin; Wuningmeisu C)

Cat. No.: HY-18982

Anisomycin is a potent **protein synthesis** inhibitor which interferes with protein and **DNA synthesis** by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a **JNK** activator, which increases phospho-**JNK**. Anisomycin is a **bacterial** antibiotic.

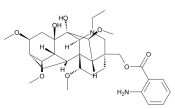


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anthranoyllycoctonine

Cat. No.: HY-N9342

Anthranoyllycoctonine is a natural norditerpenoid alkaloid that could be found in the Leaves of Delphinium ajacis.



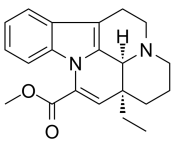
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apovincamine

(cis-Apovincamine; (+)-Apovincamine)

Cat. No.: HY-135743

Apovincamine (cis-Apovincamine) is an indole alkaloid isolated from the Malaysian Alstonia pneumatophora (Apocynaceae). Apovincamine shows anti-melanogenesis activity.

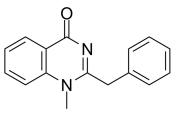


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arborine

Cat. No.: HY-N7004

Arborine inhibits the peripheral action of acetylcholine and induces a fall in blood pressure.

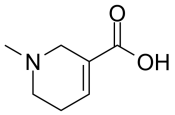


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arecaidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2368

Arecaidine, a pyridine alkaloid, is a potent **GABA uptake** inhibitor. Arecaidine is a substrate of H^+-coupled amino acid transporter 1 (PAT1, SLC36A1) and competitively inhibits **L-proline uptake**.



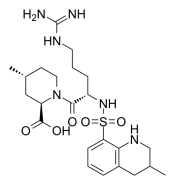
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Argatroban

(MD-805; MCI-9038; Argipidine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0375

Argatroban (MD-805) is a direct, selective thrombin inhibitor.



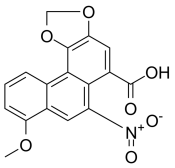
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolochic acid A

(Aristolochic acid I; TR 1736)

Cat. No.: HY-N0510

Aristolochic acid A (Aristolochic acid I; TR 1736) is the main component of plant extract Aristolochic acids, which are found in various herbal plants of genus Aristolochia and Asarum.

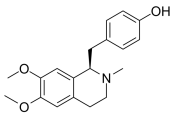


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Armepavine

Cat. No.: HY-N6857

Armepavine, an active compound from Nelumbo nucifera, exerts not only anti-inflammatory effects on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, but also immunosuppressive effects on T lymphocytes and on lupus nephritic mice. Armepavine inhibits TNF-α-induced MAPK and NF-κB signaling cascades.

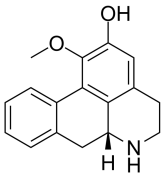


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Asimilobine

Cat. No.: HY-N7512

Asimilobine is an aporphine isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from plant species of Magnolia obobata Thun. Asimilobine is a **dopamine** biosynthesis inhibitor and a **serotonergic receptor** antagonist. Asimilobine shows an **antimalarial** and anti-cancer activity.



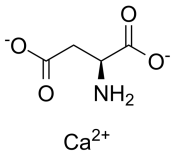
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aspartic acid calcium

(Calcium L-aspartate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0666B

Aspartic acid calcium (Calcium L-aspartate) is a chelate where calcium is attached to an amino acid naming L-Aspartic acid. L-Aspartic acid is an amino acid and serves as a building block for proteins in the body.

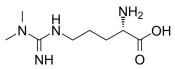


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Asymmetric dimethylarginine

Cat. No.: HY-113216

Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of **nitric oxide synthase (NOS)**, and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.



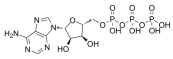
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ATP

(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2176

ATP (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells. ATP is an important endogenous signaling molecule in immunity and inflammation.



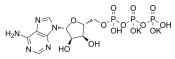
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

ATP dipotassium

(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium)

Cat. No.: HY-B2176C

ATP dipotassium (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP dipotassium provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.

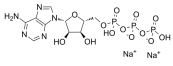


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATP disodium salt (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt; Disodium adenosine triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0345A

ATP disodium salt (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt) 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.



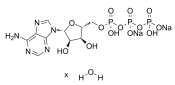
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

ATP disodium salt hydrate

(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W010735

ATP disodium salt hydrate (Adenosine 5'-triphosphatedisodium salt hydrate) 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.



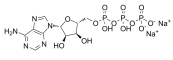
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

ATP disodium trihydrate

(Adenosine-5'-triphosphate disodium trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2176A

ATP disodium trihydrate (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium trihydrate) is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo. ATP disodium trihydrate provides the metabolic energy to drive metabolic pumps and serves as a coenzyme in cells.



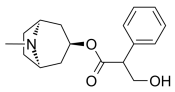
Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Atropine

(Tropine tropate; DL-Hyoscyamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1205

Atropine (Tropine tropate) is a competitive **muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR)** antagonist, with anti-myopia effect. Atropine blocks the inhibitory effect of ACh on heart rate and contractility, potentially also leading to tachyarrhythmias.

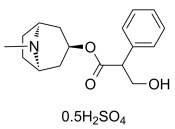


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Atropine sulfate (Tropine tropate sulfate; DL-Hyoscyamine sulfate; Sulfatropinol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1205A

Atropine (Tropine tropate) sulfate is a broad-spectrum and competitive **muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR)** antagonist.

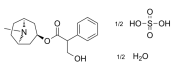


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Atropine sulfate monohydrate (Tropine tropate sulfate monohydrate; DL-Hyoscyamine sulfate monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0394

Atropine (Tropine tropate) sulfate monohydrate is a broad-spectrum and competitive **muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with anti-myopia effect.

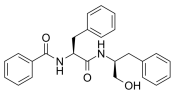


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aurantiamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2909

Aurantiamide is an orally active constituent of Portulaca oleracea L and has various biological activities, including antioxidant, antiplatelet, anti-inflammatory, and antitumor activities.

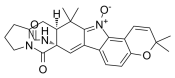


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avrainvillamide ((+)-Avrainvillamide; CJ-17,665)

Cat. No.: HY-N10264

Avrainvillamide ((+)-Avrainvillamide) is a naturally occurring alkaloid with antiproliferative effects, binds to the nuclear chaperone nucleophosmin, a proposed oncogenic protein that is overexpressed in many different human tumors.

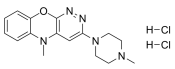


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azaphen (Azafen; Pipofezin hydrochloride; Pipofezine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0022

Pipofezine(Azafen or Azaphen) is a potent inhibitor of the reuptake of serotonin. IC50 Value: Target: SSRIs Pipofezine is a tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) approved in Russia for the treatment of depression.

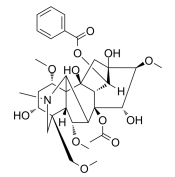


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Beiwutine (10-Hydroxy mesaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7608

Beiwutine (10-Hydroxy mesaconitine) is a diester diterpenoid alkaloid.

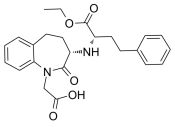


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Benazepril

Cat. No.: HY-B0093

Benazepril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a medication used to treat high blood pressure.

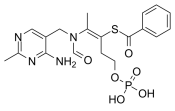


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Benfotiamine (S-Benzoylthiamine O-monophosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-17374

Benfotiamine (S-Benzoylthiamine O-monophosphate) is an analog of vitamin B1 with higher absorption and bioavailability than vitamin B1, and is commonly used as a food supplement for diabetic complications.

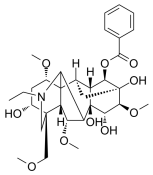


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Benzoylaconine (Isaconitine; Pikraconitin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0217

Benzoylaconine(Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) is an alkaloid in the Chinese traditional medicine Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (Fuzi).

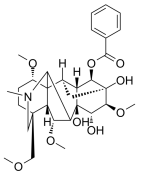


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Benzoylhypaconine (Benzoylhypacoitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0850

Benzoylhypaconine (Benzoylhypacoitine) is a monoester Aconitum alkaloid, is the main pharmacologic and toxic component.



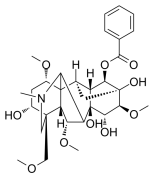
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Benzoylmesaconine

(Mesaconine 14-benzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0218

Benzoylmesaconine is the most abundant component of Wutou decoction, which is widely used in China because of its therapeutic effect on rheumatoid arthritis.

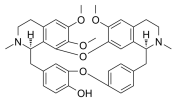


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Berbamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0714

Berbamine is a natural compound extracted from traditional Chinese medicine Barberry with anti-tumor, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular effects. Berbamine is a **calcium channel** blocker.

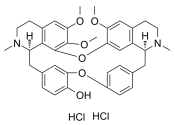


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Berbamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0714A

Berbamine dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activity with remarkable anti-myeloma efficacy.



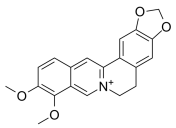
Purity: 95.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Berberine

(Natural Yellow 18)

Cat. No.: HY-N0716

Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an **antibiotic**. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**.



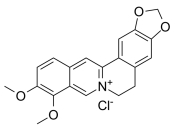
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Berberine chloride

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18258

Berberine chloride is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.



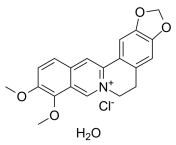
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine chloride hydrate

(Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17577

Berberine chloride hydrate (Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate) is an alkaloid that acts as an **antibiotic**. Berberine chloride hydrate induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) generation and inhibits **DNA topoisomerase**. Antineoplastic properties.

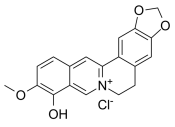


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberrubine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-125850

Berberrubine chloride is an active metabolite of berberine, attenuates ulcerative colitis in mice model.



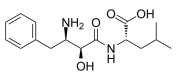
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bestatin

(Ubenimex)

Cat. No.: HY-B0134

Bestatin is a natural, broad-spectrum, and competitive **CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN** and **leukotriene A4 hydrolase** inhibitor. Bestatin has anticancer effects.



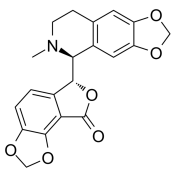
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bicuculline

((+)-Bicuculline; d-Bicuculline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0219

Bicuculline ((+)-Bicuculline; d-Bicuculline), as a convulsant alkaloid, is a competitive neurotransmitter **$GABA_A$** receptor antagonist (**IC_{50}**=2 μM). Bicuculline also blocks Ca^{2+}-activated potassium (SK) channels and subsequently blocks the slow afterhyperpolarization (slow AHP) .

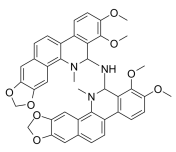


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bis(dihydrochelerythrinyl)amine

Cat. No.: HY-N8089

Bis(dihydrochelerythrinyl)amine possesses anti-bacteria activity.

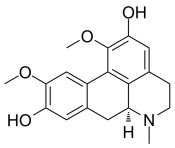


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boldine

Cat. No.: HY-N6973

Boldine is an aporphine isoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the root of Litsea cubeba and also possesses these properties, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and cytoprotective effects.

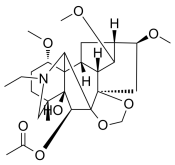


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bonvalotidine A

Cat. No.: HY-N1945

Bonvalotidine A is a lycoctonine-type C19-diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from the roots of Delphinium bonvalotii Franch.



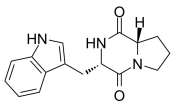
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brevianamide F

(Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp))

Cat. No.: HY-100385

Brevianamide F (Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp)) is a mycotoxin isolated from Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, with antibacterial activity. Brevianamide F shows potent **PI3Kα** inhibitory activity with an IC_{50} of 4.8 μM.

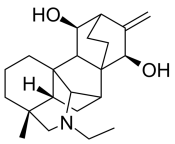


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bullatine A

Cat. No.: HY-N5025

Bullatine A, a diterpenoid alkaloid of the genus Aconitum, possesses anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive effects.

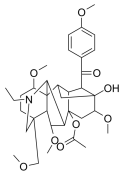


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bulleyaconitine A

Cat. No.: HY-N0239

Bulleyaconitine A is an analgesic and antiinflammatory drug isolated from Aconitum plants; has several potential targets, including voltage-gated Na+ channels.

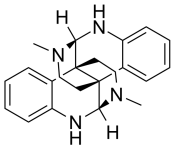


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calycanthine

Cat. No.: HY-N5121

Calycanthine, the principal alkaloid of the order Calycanthaceae, has been isolated from a species of the genus Psychotria, and is a central nervous system toxin, causing convulsions.



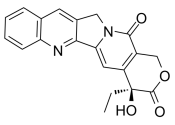
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Camptothecin

(Campathecin; (S)-(+)-Camptothecin; CPT)

Cat. No.: HY-16560

Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a **DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor** with an IC_{50} of 679 nM.

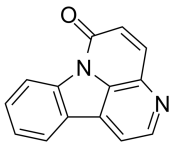


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Canthin-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N3536

Canthin-6-one displays a wide range of biological activities, such as antimycobacterial activity.



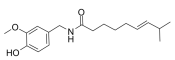
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Capsaicin

((E)-Capsaicin)

Cat. No.: HY-10448

Capsaicin ((E)-Capsaicin), an active component of chili peppers, is a **TRPV1** agonist. Capsaicin has pain relief, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotection and anti-cancer effects.

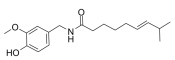


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Capsaicinoid

Cat. No.: HY-10448A

Capsaicinoid is a mixture of Capsaicin and Dihydrocapsaicin. Capsaicinoid is an **capsaicin receptor (TRPV1)** agonist.

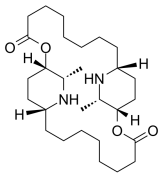


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Carpaine

Cat. No.: HY-N7016

Carpaine is an alkaloid isolated from Carica papaya Linn with **anti-thrombocytopenic** activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine has **anti-plasmodial** activity to prevent malaria.

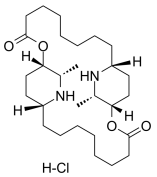


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Carpaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7016A

Carpaine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Carica papaya Linn anti-thrombocytopenic activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpaine hydrochloride has anti-plasmodial activity to prevent malaria.

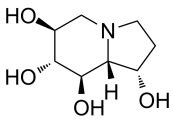


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Castanospermine

Cat. No.: HY-N2022

Castanospermine inhibits all forms of α- and β-glucosidases, especially glucosidase I (required for glucoprotein processing by transfer of mannose and glucose from asparagine-linked lipids). targetα- and β-glucosidases.



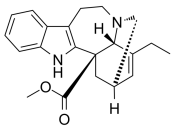
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Catharanthine

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252

Catharanthine is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.



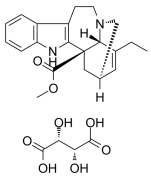
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Catharanthine Tartrate

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252A

Catharanthine Tartrate is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.

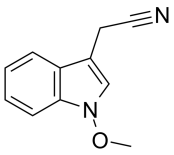


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Caulilexin C

Cat. No.: HY-N3556

Caulilexin C is a phytoalexin from crucifers with **antifungal** activity.

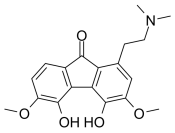


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caulophylline B

Cat. No.: HY-N6672

Caulophylline B is a fluorenone alkaloid isolated from the roots of Caulophyllum robustum Maxim, affords a low scavenging effect against DPPH radical.

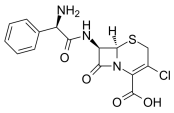


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cefaclor

Cat. No.: HY-B0198

Cefaclor is an effective antibiotic agent, and specifically binds to penicillin-binding protein 3 (**PBP 3**).



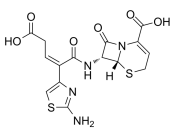
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ceftibuten

(Sch 39720)

Cat. No.: HY-B0698

Ceftibuten(Sch39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. IC50: Target: Antibacterial Ceftibuten displayed high activity against Haemophilus influenzae and Branhamella catarrhalis. There was reduced activity against Streptococcus pneumoniae (MIC90 16 mg/l).



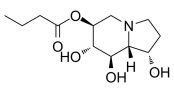
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Celgosivir

(MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253)

Cat. No.: HY-16134

Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) is an **α-glucosidase I** inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an IC_{50} of 1.27 μM in in vitro assay.

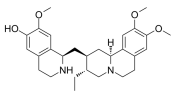


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephaeline

((-)-Cephaeline; NSC 32944 free base) Cat. No.: HY-N4118

Cephaeline is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.

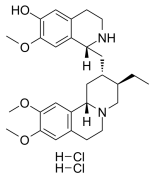


Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephaeline dihydrochloride

((-)-Cephaeline dihydrochloride; NSC 32944) Cat. No.: HY-N2260

Cephaeline dihydrochloride is a selective **CYP2D6** inhibtor with an IC_{50} of 121 μM.

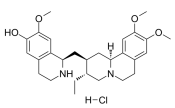


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride; NSC 32944 monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2076

Cephaeline hydrochloride ((-)-Cephaeline hydrochloride) is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline hydrochloride exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.

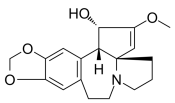


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cephalotaxine

((-)-Cephalotaxine; ZINC19795976) Cat. No.: HY-N0838

Cephalotaxlen ((-)-Cephalotaxine) is an alkaloid that can be isolated from Cephalotaxus drupacea, with antileukemic and antiviral activities. Cephalotaxlen has anti-ZIKV (Zika virus) activity.

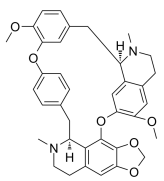


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cepharanthine

Cat. No.: HY-N6972

Cepharanthine is an alkaloid derived from Stephania cepharantha Hayata, with possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Cepharanthine attenuates muscle and kidney injuries induced by limb ischemia/reperfusion (I/R).

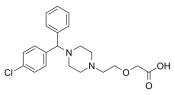


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Cetirizine

Cat. No.: HY-17042

Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine and the carboxylated metabolite of hydroxyzine, is a specific, orally active and long-acting histamine **H1-receptor** antagonist. Cetirizine marks antiallergic properties and inhibits eosinophil chemotaxis during the allergic response.

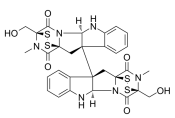


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chaetocin

Cat. No.: HY-N2019

Chaetocin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase (**HMT**) SU(VAR)3-9 with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase (**TrxR**) with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.

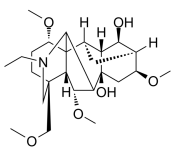


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chasmanine

Cat. No.: HY-N1946

Chasmanine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots of Aconitum crassicaule.

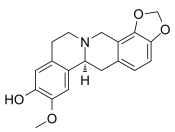


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cheilanthifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N5109

Cheilanthifoline, an alkaloid, is isolated from Corydalis calliantha. Cheilanthifoline exhibits antiplasmodial activities against Plasmodium falciparum, with IC_{50}s of 0.90 μg/mL and 1.22 μg/mL for wild type (TM4) and multidrug resistant (K1) strains, respectively.

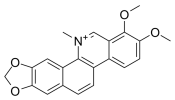


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chelerythrine

Cat. No.: HY-N2359

Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective Ca^{2+}/phospholipid-dependent **PKC** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.

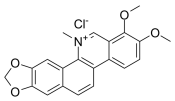


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Chelerythrine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-12048

Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of **protein kinase C**, with an IC_{50} of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the **Bcl-XL-Bak BH3** peptide binding with IC_{50} of 1.5 μM and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

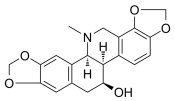


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chelidonine

Cat. No.: HY-N2369

Chelidonine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chelidonium majus L., causes $G_{2/M}$ arrest and induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent **apoptosis**, with anticancer and antiviral activity.



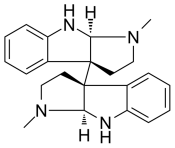
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chimonanthine

((-)-Chimonanthine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5118

Chimonanthine is an alkaloid of Chimonanthus praecox, inhibits tyrosinase and tyrosine-related protein-1 mRNA expression, amd inhibits melanogenesis.



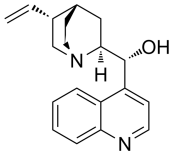
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinchonidine

(α-Quinidine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0173

Cinchonidine (α-Quinidine) is a cinchona alkaloid found in Cinchona officinalis and Gongronema latifolium. A building block used in asymmetric synthesis in organic chemistry.



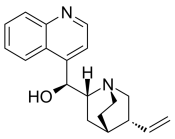
Purity: 97.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinchonine

((8R,9S)-Cinchonine; LA40221)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0152

Cinchonine is a natural compound present in Cinchona bark. Cinchonine activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells.



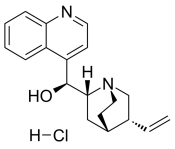
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinchonine hydrochloride

((8R,9S)-Cinchonine hydrochloride; LA40221 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W011241

Cinchonine hydrochloride ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine hydrochloride) is a natural alkaloid present in Cinchona bark, with antimalarial activity. Cinchonine hydrochloride activates endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-induced **apoptosis** in human liver cancer cells.



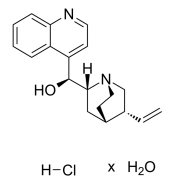
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 20 mg

Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate

((8R,9S)-Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0152A

Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine) monohydrochloride hydrate is a natural compound which has been effectively used as **antimalarial** agent. Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced **apoptosis** in human liver cancer cells.

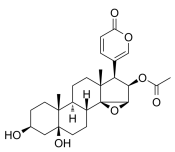


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinobufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0880

Cinobufotalin is a cardiotonic steroids or bufadienolides, is extracted from the skin secretions of the giant toads. Cinobufotalin has been used as a cardiotonic, diuretic and a hemostatic agent, Cinobufotalin is also a potential anti-lung cancer agent.

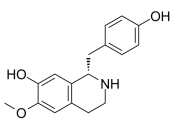


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Coclaurine

Cat. No.: HY-N3610

Coclaurine is a class of tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids isolated from Sarcopetalum harveyanum. Coclaurine is a **nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChRs)** antagonist.



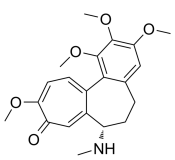
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Colcemid

(Demecolcine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0282

Colcemid (Demecolcine), a derivative of colchicine, is a potent **mitotic** inhibitor. Colcemid binds to the protein tubulin and arrest cells in metaphase for karyotyping assays. Colcemid incuces cell apoptosis and can be used for cancer research.

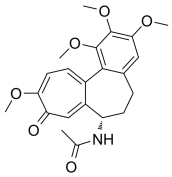


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Colchicine

Cat. No.: HY-16569

Colchicine is a **tubulin** inhibitor and a **microtubule** disrupting agent. Colchicine inhibits microtubule polymerization with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Colchicine is also a competitive antagonist of the **α3 glycine receptors** (**GlyRs**).



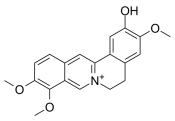
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Columbamine

(Columbamin; Dehydroisocorypalmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0926

Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana.

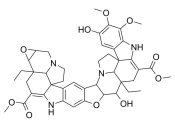


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Conophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N3619

Conophylline is a vinca alkaloid extracted from leaves of a tropical plant Ervatamia microphylla. Conophylline is a differentiation inducer of for pancreatic cells. Conophylline suppresses HSC and induces apoptosis.



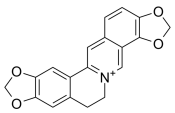
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coptisine

(Coptisin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0430

Coptisine is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.

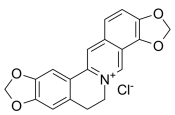


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coptisine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0736

Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.

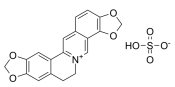


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coptisine Sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N0430A

Coptisine Sulfate is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.



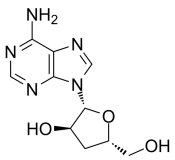
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cordycepin

(3'-Deoxyadenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0262

Cordycepin (3'-Deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside derivative and inhibits IL-1β-induced **MMP-1** and **MMP-3** expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs) in a dose-dependent manner.

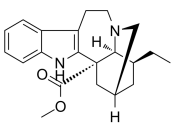


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coronaridine

Cat. No.: HY-121118

Coronaridine, an iboga type alkaloid, inhibits the **wnt signaling** pathway by decreasing β-catenin expression.



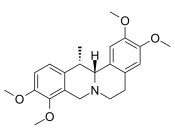
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corydaline

((+)-Corydaline; Corydalin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0923

Corydaline ((+)-Corydaline), an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Corydalis yanhusuo, is an **AChE** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 226 μM. Corydaline is a **μ-opioid receptor** (K_i of 1.23 μM) agonist and inhibits **enterovirus 71 (EV71)** replication (IC_{50} of 25.23 μM).



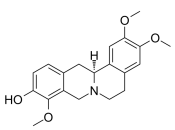
Purity: 96.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corydalmine

(L-Corydalmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2573

Corydalmine (L-Corydalmine) inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic activity.

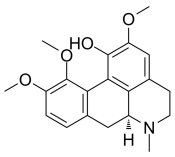


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corydine

Cat. No.: HY-N2571

Corydine is a naturally occurring alkaloid which can be extracted from plants such as Croton echinocarpus leaves. Corydine is efficient on inhibiting **reverse transcriptase** (RT) activity with an IC_{50} of 356.8 μg/mL.

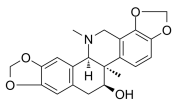


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Corynoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0826

Corynoline is a reversible and noncompetitive acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30.6 μM. Corynoline exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by activating **Nrf2**.

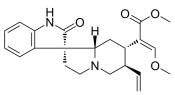


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Corynoxeine

Cat. No.: HY-N0590

Corynoxeine, isolated from the hook of Uncaria rhynchophylla, is a potent **ERK1/ERK2** inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) proliferation.

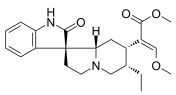


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Corynoxine

Cat. No.: HY-N0901

Corynoxine, a tetracyclic oxindole alkaloid, is isolated from the hooks of Uncaria macrophylla. Corynoxine is a natural autophagy enhancer that promotes the clearance of alpha-synuclein via **Akt/mTOR** pathway.

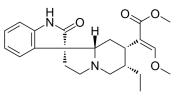


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corynoxine B

Cat. No.: HY-N0901A

Corynoxine B is an oxindole alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Jacks (Gouteng in Chinese); a Beclin-1-dependent autophagy inducer.

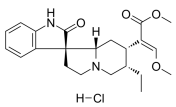


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corynoxine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0901B

Corynoxine hydrochloride, a tetracyclic oxindole alkaloid, is isolated from the hooks of Uncaria macrophylla. Corynoxine hydrochloride is a natural autophagy enhancer that promotes the clearance of alpha-synuclein via **Akt/mTOR** pathway.

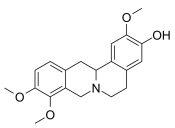


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corypalmine

Cat. No.: HY-N0654

Corypalmine is an alkaloid from Corydalis chaerophylla. Corypalmine is an antifungal.



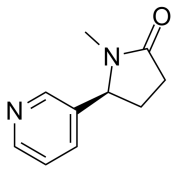
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cotinine

((-)-Cotinine; (S)-Cotinine; NIH-10498)

Cat. No.: HY-B1178

Cotinine is an alkaloid found in tobacco and is also the predominant metabolite of nicotine, used as a biomarker for exposure to tobacco smoke.



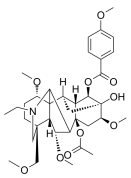
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Crassicauline A

(Crassicaulin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1924

Crassicauline A (Crassicaulin A) is a bioactive alkaloid found in roots of Aconitum carmichaeli. Crassicauline A (Crassicaulin A) possesses feeding deterrent activity against T. castaneum adults with an EC_{50} of 1134.5 ppm.



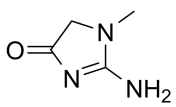
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Creatinine

(NSC13123)

Cat. No.: HY-B0504

Creatinine(NSC13123) is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is usually produced at a fairly constant rate by the body.

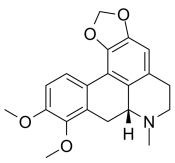


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Crebanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2255

Crebanine, an alkaloid from Stephania venosa, induces G1 arrest and apoptosis in human cancer cells. Crebanine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity via suppressing MAPKs and Akt signaling. Crebanine also possesses antiarrhythmic effect.



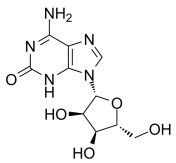
Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Crotonoside

(Isoguanosine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0071

Crotonoside is isolated from Chinese medicinal herb, Croton. Crotonoside inhibits **FLT3** and **HDAC3/6**, exhibits selective inhibition in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells. Crotonoside could be a promising new lead compound for the treatment of AML.

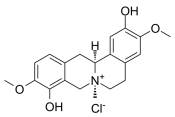


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cyclanoline chloride

Cat. No.: HY-120692

Cyclanoline (chloride) shows cholinesterase inhibitory activity.

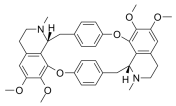


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cycleanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2005

Cycleanine is a potent vascular selective **Calcium** antagonist. Cycleanine has analgesic, muscle relaxant and anti-inflammatory activities. Cycleanine has potential for anti-ovarian cancer acting through the **apoptosis** pathway.

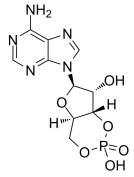


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic AMP (Cyclic adenosine monophosphate; Adenosine cyclic 3', 5'-monophosphate; cAMP)

Cat. No.: HY-B1511

Cyclic AMP (cAMP) is a mitogenic messenger and promotes the G_1 to S phase transition in the cell cycle.



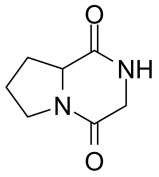
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Cyclo-(Pro-Gly)

(Pyrrolopiperazine-2,5-dione)

Cat. No.: HY-W062171

Cyclo-(Pro-Gly) (Pyrrolopiperazine-2,5-dione), an alkaloid isolated from green algae Ulva prolifera, possesses antialgal activity against the common harmful red tide microalgae. Cyclo-(Pro-Gly) (Pyrrolopiperazine-2,5-dione) possesses antiamnesic effects and neuroprotective actions.

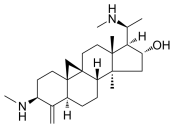


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclobuxine D

Cat. No.: HY-N4080

Cyclobuxine D is a steroidal alkaloid extracted from Buxus microphylla. Cyclobuxine D has a significant bradycardic effect in the rat heart and an inhibitory action on **acetylcholine** and Ba^{++}–induced contraction of the longitudinal muscle isolated from the rabbit jejunum.

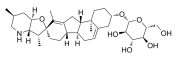


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cycloposine

Cat. No.: HY-128683

Cycloposine is a steroidal alkaloid that can be found in the roots and rhizomes of Veratrum californicum. Cycloposine is also a teratogenic compound.

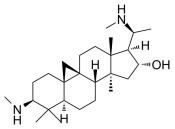


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cyclovirobuxine D

Cat. No.: HY-N0107

Cyclovirobuxine D (CVB-D) is the main active component of the traditional Chinese medicine Buxus microphylla. Cyclovirobuxine D induces **autophagy** and attenuates the phosphorylation of **Akt** and **mTOR**.



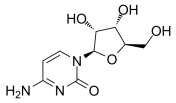
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cytidine

(Cytosine β-D-riboside; Cytosine-1-β-D-ribofuranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-B0158

Cytidine is a pyrimidine nucleoside and acts as a component of RNA. Cytidine is a precursor of uridine. Cytidine controls neuronal-glial glutamate cycling, affecting cerebral phospholipid metabolism, catecholamine synthesis, and mitochondrial function.

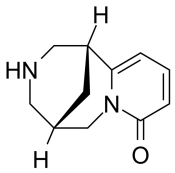


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cytisinicline

(Cytisine; Sophorine; Baptitoxine) Cat. No.: HY-N0175

Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is an alkaloid that occurs naturally in several plant genera, such as Laburnum and Cytisus. Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is a partial agonist of **α4β2 nAChRs**, and partial to full agonist at β4 containing receptors and α7 receptors.

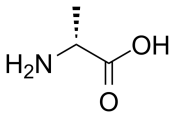


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

D-Alanine

((R)-Alanine; Ba 2776; D-α-Alanine) Cat. No.: HY-41700

D-Alanine is a weak **GlyR** (inhibitory glycine receptor) and **PMBA** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 9 mM for GlyR.

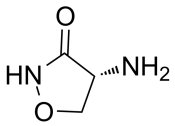


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Cycloserine

Cat. No.: HY-B0030

D-Cycloserine is an **antibiotic** which targets sequential bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan biosynthesis enzymes. D-Cycloserine is a partial **NMDA** agonist that can improve cognitive functions. D-Cycloserine can be used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis research.

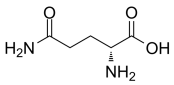


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

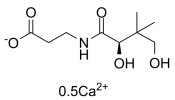


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Calcium pantothenate; Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0681

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Vitamin B5 calcium salt), a vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice.

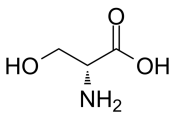


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Serine

((R)-Serine) Cat. No.: HY-100808

D-Serine ((R)-Serine), an endogenous amino acid involved in glia-synapse interactions that has unique neurotransmitter characteristics, is a potent co-agonist at the **NMDA glutamate receptor**.

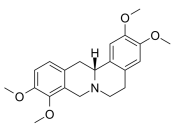


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

D-Tetrahydropalmatine

Cat. No.: HY-N2003

D-Tetrahydropalmatine is an isoquinoline alkaloid, mainly in the genus Corydalis.
D-Tetrahydropalmatine is a **dopamine (DA)** receptor antagonist with preferential affinity toward the D1 receptors.

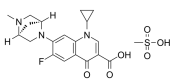


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Danofloxacin mesylate

(CP 76136-27) Cat. No.: HY-B0501

Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use.

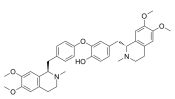


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dauricine

Cat. No.: HY-N0220

Dauricine, a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid in Asiatic Moonseed Rhizome, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Dauricine inhibits cell proliferation and invasion, and induces apoptosis by suppressing **NF-κB** activation in a dose- and time-dependent manner in colon cancer.

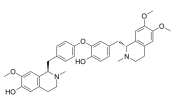


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Daurinoline

Cat. No.: HY-N2104

Daurinoline is an alkaloid that can be isolated from the roots of Menispermum dauricum. Daurinoline may be a potential anti-tumor agent or chemosensitizer for chemo-resistant NSCLC research.

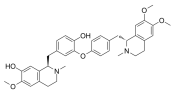


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daurisoline

((R,R)-Daurisoline) Cat. No.: HY-N0221

Daurisoline is a **hERG** inhibitor and also an **autophagy** blocker.

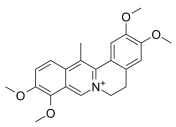


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dehydrocorydaline

(13-Methylpalmatine) Cat. No.: HY-N0674

Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline elevates **p38 MAPK** activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities..

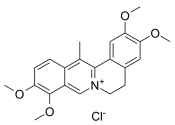


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline chloride

(13-Methylpalmatine chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0674A

Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.

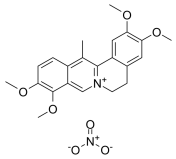


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate

(13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) Cat. No.: HY-N4238

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocrenatidine

(Kumujian G; O-Methylpicrasidine I) Cat. No.: HY-N3710

Dehydrocrenatidine, a natural alkaloid, is a specific **JAK** inhibitor. Dehydrocrenatidine inhibits voltage-gated sodium channels and ameliorates mechanic allodia in a rat model of neuropathic pain.
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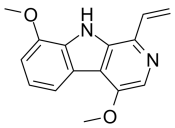
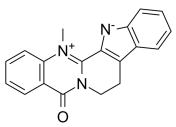


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.

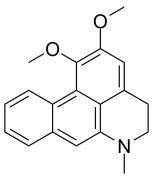


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydronuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N4261

Dehydronuciferine is isolated from the leaves of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, a acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 μg/mL.

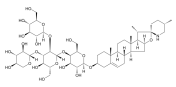


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrotomatine

Cat. No.: HY-N7001

Dehydrotomatine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid (SGA). α-tomatine and Dehydrotomatine accumulate in the mature green fruits, leaves, and flowers of tomatoes (Solanum lycopersicum) and function as defensive compounds against pathogens and predators.

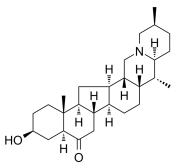


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Delavinone

(Sinpeinine A) Cat. No.: HY-107273

Delavinone (Sinpeinine A) is an alkaloid. Delavinone is suitable for electrospray ionization (ESI) positive electrode detection.

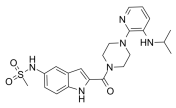


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delavirdine

(U 90152; BHAP-U 90152) Cat. No.: HY-10571

Delavirdine (U 90152) is a potent, highly specific and orally active **non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor (NNRTI).

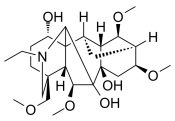


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delsoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0789

Delsoline, a major alkaloid of Delphinium anthriscifolium Hance, has both a curare-like effect and a ganglion-blocking effect and is used to relieve muscle tension or hyperkinesia. D.

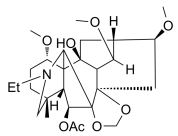


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deltaline

Cat. No.: HY-N0329

Deltaline is a diterpenoid alkaloid and isolated from plants of the genus Delphinium delavayi Franch.

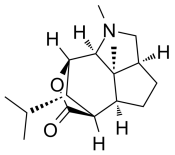


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dendrobine

Cat. No.: HY-N0638

Dendrobine is an alkaloid isolated from Dendrobium nobile. Dendrobine possesses antiviral activity against **influenza A viruses**, with IC_{50}s of 3.39 μM, 2.16 μM and 5.32 μM for A/FM-1/1/47 (H1N1), A/Puerto Rico/8/34 H274Y (H1N1) and A/Aichi/2/68 (H3N2), respectively.

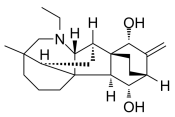


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Denudatine

Cat. No.: HY-N1982

Denudatine, is primarily isolated from plants of the genera Aconitum and Delphinium. Denudatine has effects on action potential of ventricular fibers and inhibits arrhythmogenic action of aconitine.



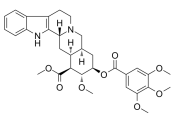
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deserpidine

(Harmonyl)

Cat. No.: HY-107339

Deserpidine (Harmonyl) is an alkaloid isolated from the root of Rauwolfia canescens related to Reserpine. Deserpidine is used as an antihypertensive agent and a tranquilizer. Deserpidine is a competitive **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor.



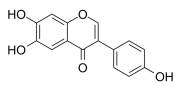
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Desmethylglycitein

(4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N5072

Desmethylglycitein (4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone), a metabolite of daidzein, sourced from Glycine max with antioxidant, and anti-cancer activities.

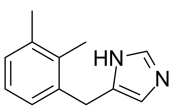


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Detomidine

Cat. No.: HY-B0163

Detomidine, an imidazole derivative, is a potent **α2-adrenergic** agonist. Detomidine produces dose-dependent sedative and analgesic effects.

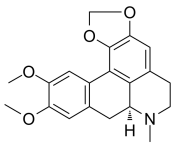


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dicentrine

Cat. No.: HY-N6969

Dicentrine is a natural product isolated from the plant Lindera megaphylla with antihypertensive effect. Dicentrine is an α_1-**adrenoceptor** antagonist which has effective against human hyperplastic prostates.



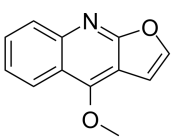
Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dictamine

(Dictamnine; Dectamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0849

Dictamnine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.

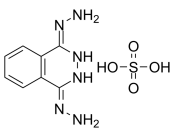


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydralazine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N7065

Dihydralazine sulfate is an antihypertensive agent.



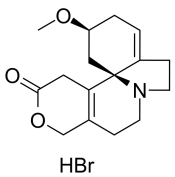
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydro-β-erythroidine hydrobromide

(DHβE hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-107670

Dihydro-β-erythroidine (DHβE) hydrobromide is a potent, orally active, and competitive antagonist of neuronal **nAChRs**. Dihydro-β-erythroidine hydrobromide shows selectivity for α4β4 and α4β2 nAChRs, with IC_{50}s of 0.19 and 0.37 μM, respectively. Antidepressant-like activities.

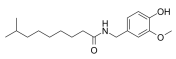


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrocapsaicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0361

Dihydrocapsaicin is a natural capsaicin, acts as a selective **TRPV1** agonist, and also increases p-Akt levels. Dihydrocapsaicin enhances the hypothermia-induced neuroprotection.



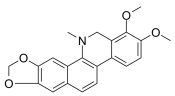
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydrochelerythrine

(12,13-Dihydrochelerythrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0903

Dihydrochelerythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrochelerythrine showed the highest antifungal activity against B.



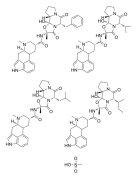
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroergotoxine mesylate

(Ergoloid mesylates)

Cat. No.: HY-B0799

Dihydroergotoxine mesylate is a complex of closely related alkaloid salts; Binds with high affinity to the GABAA receptor Cl- channel, producing an allosteric interaction with the benzodiazepine site.

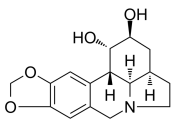


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dihydrolycorine

Cat. No.: HY-N2403

Dihydrolycorine, isolated from Lycoris radiate Herb, is an inhibitor of **protein synthesis** in eukaryotic cells by inhibiting the peptide bone formation step.

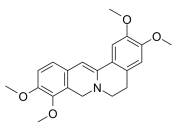


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydropalmatine

Cat. No.: HY-N4240

Dihydropalmatine is a alkaloid isolated from Berberis aristata.



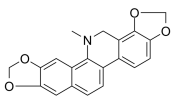
Purity: 91.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrosanguinarine

(13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0902

Dihydrosanguinarine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal and anticancer activity.



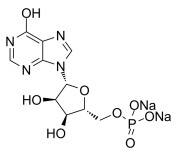
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Disodium 5'-inosinate

(IMP disodium salt; Disodium inosinate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0887

Disodium 5'-inosinate, obtained from bacterial fermentation of sugars, is as a food additive and often found in a variety of other snacks.

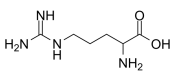


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Arginine

Cat. No.: HY-N0454

DL-Arginine is used in physicochemical analysis of amino acid complexation dynamics and crystal structure formations.



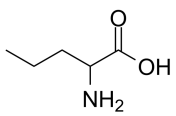
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Norvaline

(2-Aminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010510

DL-Norvaline, a derivative of **L-norvaline**, L-norvaline is a non-competitive inhibitor of arginase.

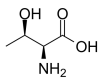


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

DL-Threonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0658A

DL-Threonine, an essential amino acid, has the potential to treat hypostatic leg ulceration.



Relative stereochemistry

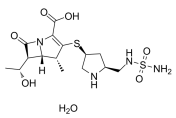
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Doripenem monohydrate

(S 4661 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0187A

Doripenem monohydrate is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.



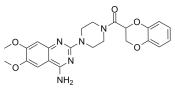
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxazosin

(UK 33274)

Cat. No.: HY-B0098

Doxazosin (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic **α1-adrenergic receptors**.



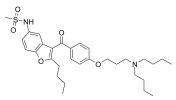
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dronedarone

(SR 33589)

Cat. No.: HY-A0016

Dronedarone (SR 33589), a derivative of amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class Ⅲ **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

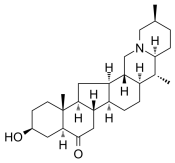


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ebeiedinone

Cat. No.: HY-107275

Ebeiedinone, a steroidal alkaloid from Fritillaria species, inhibits the bioactivity of human whole blood cholinesterase (**ChE**) at the concentration of 0.1 mM, with the inhibitory effects of 69.0%.

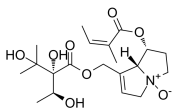


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echimidine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N9513

Echimidine N-oxide, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, has **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitory activity ($IC_{50=0.347\ mM).</br>}$.

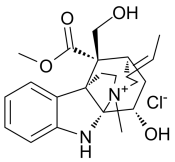


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echitamine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N3797A

Echitamine chloride is the major monoterpene indole alkaloid present in Alstonia with potent anti-tumour activity. Echitamine chloride induces DNA fragmentation and cells **apoptosis**. Echitamine chloride inhibits **pancreatic lipase** with an IC_{50} of 10.92 μM.



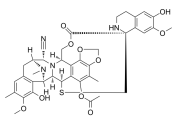
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecteinascidin 770

(Ecteinascidine 770; Et-770)

Cat. No.: HY-101191

Ecteinascidin 770 (ET-770) is a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent anti-cancer activities; inhibits U373MG cells with an IC_{50} of 4.83 nM.

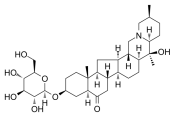


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Edpetiline

Cat. No.: HY-N1921

Edpetiline is a principal alkaloid from P. eduardi. Edpetiline has significant antiinflammatory effects.



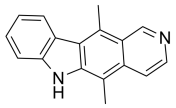
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ellipticine

(NSC 71795)

Cat. No.: HY-15753

Ellipticine (NSC 71795) is a potent antineoplastic agent; inhibits **DNA topoisomerase Ⅱ** activities.



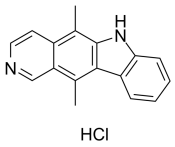
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ellipticine hydrochloride

(NSC 71795 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15753A

Ellipticine (NSC 71795) hydrochloride is a potent antineoplastic agent; inhibits **DNA topoisomerase II** activities.

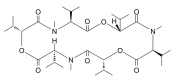


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enniatin B

Cat. No.: HY-N3806

Enniatin B is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) activity with an IC_{50} of 113 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatins B decreases the activation of **ERK** (p44/p42).

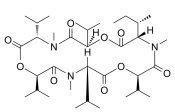


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Enniatin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N3807

Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) activity with an IC_{50} of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosss the blood-brain barrier.

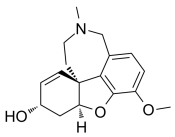


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Epi-galantamine

Cat. No.: HY-N7265

Epi-galantamine is a diastereomer of Galantamine. Epi-galantamine is an alkaloid isolated from the bulbs and flowers of Caucasian snowdrop (Galanthus woronowii). Epi-galantamine inhibits **AChE** with an EC_{50} of 45.7 μM.

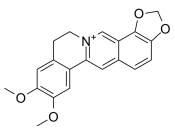


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epiberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0226

Epiberberine is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.

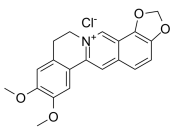


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Epiberberine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0226A

Epiberberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.

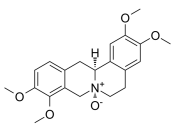


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Epicorynoxidine

Cat. No.: HY-N7011

Epicorynoxidine, a natural alkaloid, shows cytotoxic effects P-388 cell line with an ED_{50} of 25.53 μg/mL.

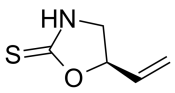


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epigoitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0224

Epigoitrin is a natural alkaloid from Isatis indigotica, with antiviral activities. Epigoitrin reduces susceptibility to influenza virus via mitochondrial antiviral signaling.

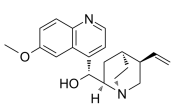


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Epiquinidine

Cat. No.: HY-W048510

Epiquinidine, a quinine analogue, can be used as the **ggTas2r1** agonist. Epiquinidine activates ggTas2r1 at or beyond 10 μM.



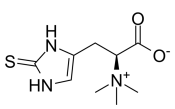
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ergothioneine

(L-(+)-Ergothioneine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1914

Ergothioneine, an imidazole-2-thione derivative of histidine betaine, is synthesized by certain bacteria and fungi. Ergothioneine is generally considered an antioxidant.

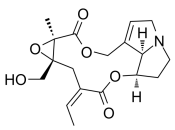


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Erucifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N9509

Erucifoline is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid that can be found in the aerial parts of Senecio aquaticus.

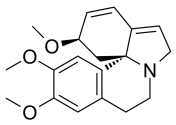


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erysotrine

Cat. No.: HY-N3852

Erysotrine, isolated from seed pods of Erythrina latissima, shows antibacterial activities.



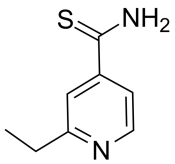
Purity: 91.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ethionamide

(2-Ethylthioisonicotinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0276

Ethionamide(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide) is an antibiotic used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Ethionamide is a second-line antitubercular agent that inhibits mycolic acid synthesis. It also may be used for treatment of leprosy. Ethionamide is a prodrug.

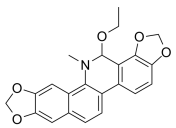


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ethoxysanguinarine

Cat. No.: HY-N4317

Ethoxysanguinarine is a benzophenanthridine alkaloid natural product that is mainly found in Macleaya cordata. Ethoxysanguinarine inhibits viability and induces apoptosis of colorectal cancer cells by inhibiting protein phosphatase 2A (CIP2A).

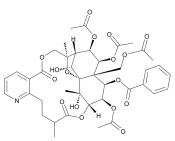


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Euojaponine D

Cat. No.: HY-N3507

Euojaponine D is a sesquiterpene alkaloids from Euonymus japonica (Celastraceae). Celastraceae has potent insecticidal activity.



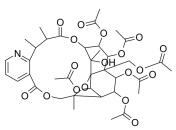
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euonymine

(Euonymin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2288

Euonymine (Euonymin) is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Maytenus chiapensis.

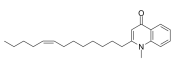


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Evocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N2060

Evocarpine, a quinolone alkaloid that could be isolated from Evodiae fructus, inhibitss Ca^{2+} influx through voltage-dependent calcium channels. Antimycobacterial activity.



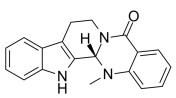
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Evodiamine

((+)-Evodiamine; d-Evodiamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0114

Evodiamine is an alkaloid isolated from the fruit of Evodia rutaecarpa Bentham with diverse biological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity, and antitumor.

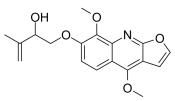


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Evodine

Cat. No.: HY-N0689

Evodine, the major limonoid of Evodiae Fuctus, is a potent **P-gp** inhibitor. Evodine has protection against glutamateinduced toxicity by preserving the antioxidant defense system.



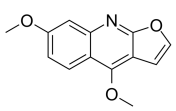
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Evolitrine

(7-Methoxydictamnine; Evolitrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5022

Evolitrine (7-Methoxydictamnine; Evolitrin) is isolated from Acronychia pedunculata and show anti-inflammatory and antifeedant activities.

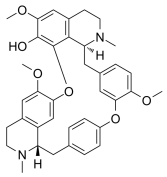


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Fangchinoline

Cat. No.: HY-N1372A

Fangchinoline is isolated from Stephania tetrandra with extensive biological activities, such as enhancing immunity, anti-inflammatory sterilization and anti-atherosclerosis.

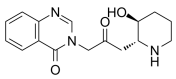


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Febrifugine

Cat. No.: HY-N2384

Febrifugine is a quinazolinone alkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial activity .

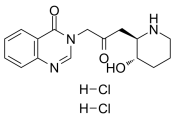


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Febrifugine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2384A

Febrifugine dihydrochloride is a quinazolinone alkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial activity.

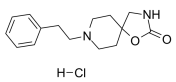


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenspiride hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0027

Fenspiride hydrochloride is an α adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist. IC50 value: Target: Adrenergic receptor; H1 receptor Fenspiride hydrochloride is a bronchodilator with anti-inflammatory properties.

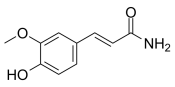


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ferulamide

Cat. No.: HY-N3894

Ferulamide is a Ferulic acid derivative isolated from Portulaca oleracea L. with anticholinesterase activities.

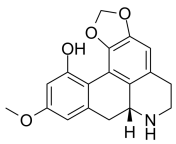


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Fissistigine A

Cat. No.: HY-N9379

Fissistigine A is an alkaloid separated of the basic fractions from Formosan Fissistigma glaucescens, F. oldhamii and Goniothalamus amuyon.



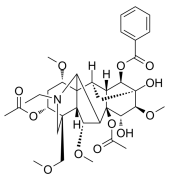
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flaconitine

(Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0276

Flaconitine is considered to be a **NF-κB** inhibitor.



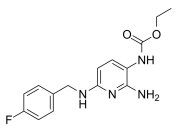
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Flupirtine

(D 9998)

Cat. No.: HY-17001A

Flupirtine(D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.



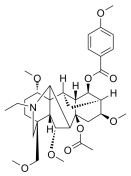
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Foresaconitine

(Vilmorrianine C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0851

Foresaconitine(Vilmorrianine C) is a norditerpenoid alkaloid isolated from the processed tubers of Aconitum carmichaeli.

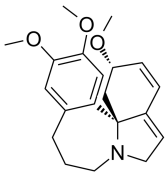


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fortuneine

Cat. No.: HY-N3904

Fortuneine is a homoerythrina alkaloid from Cephalotaxus fortunei.



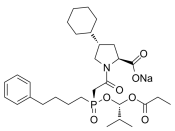
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fosinopril sodium

(SQ28555)

Cat. No.: HY-B0382

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.

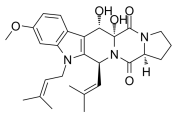


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fumitremorgin B

Cat. No.: HY-117313

Fumitremorgin B is a tremorgenic mycotoxin. Fumitremorgin B exhibits significant antifungal activities, with MICs of 6.25-50 μg/mL.



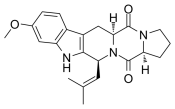
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fumitremorgin C

(12α-Fumitremorgin C)

Cat. No.: HY-N2143

Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective **ABCG2/BRCP** inhibitor.



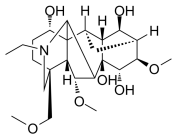
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg, 1 mg

Fuziline

(15α-Hydroxyneoline)

Cat. No.: HY-N1974

Fuziline is a alkaloid isolated from the lateral roots of Aconitum carmichaelii.



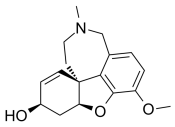
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Galanthamine

(Galantamine)

Cat. No.: HY-76299

Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.



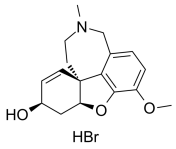
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galanthamine hydrobromide

(Galantamine hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-A0009

Galanthamine hydrobromide (Galantamine hydrobromide) is a selective, reversible, competitive, alkaloid **AChE** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.35 μM.

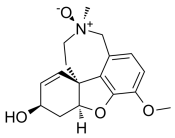


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galanthamine N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N7263

Galanthamine N-Oxide is an alkaloid obtained from the bulbs of Zephyranthes concolor. Galanthamine N-Oxide inhibits electric eel **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** with an EC_{50} of 26.2 μM.

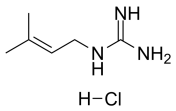


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galegine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0930B

Galegine hydrochloride, a guanidine derivative, contributes to weight loss in mice. Guanidine hydrochloride is the compound derived from G. officinalis, which gave rise to the biguanides, metformin and phenformin.

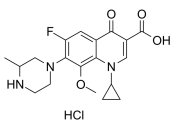


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155 hydrochloride; BMS-206584 hydrochloride; PD135432 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10581A

Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone **antibiotic** with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.

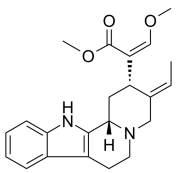


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Geissoschizine methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N2411

Geissoschizine methyl ether, a major indole alkaloid found in **Uncaria** hook, is a major active component of Yokukansan with psychotropic effects. Geissoschizine methyl ether is potent **5-HT_{1A} receptor** agonist.

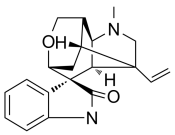


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gelsemine

Cat. No.: HY-N0388

Gelsemine, an alkaloid from the Chinese herb Gelsemium elegans, is effective in mitigating chronic pain. Antinociceptive and hypnotic effects.

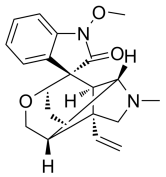


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gelsevirine

Cat. No.: HY-N3940

Gelsevirine is the major alkaloid in Gelsemium elegans with potent anxiolytic effects. The anxiolytic mechanism of Gelsevirine may be involved in the agonist action of the glycine receptor in the brain.

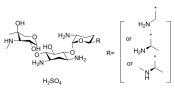


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gentamicin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-A0276

Gentamicin sulfate, an aminoglycoside antibiotic, inhibits the growth of both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and to inhibit several strains of mycoplasma in tissue culture. It inhibits **DNase I** with an IC_{50} of 0.57 mM.



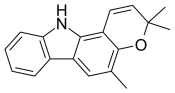
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Girinimbine

(Girinimbin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9488

Girinimbine (Girinimbin) is a carbazole alkaloid with a variety of biological effects. Girinimbine can induce **apoptosis**, and has antitrypanosomal, antiplatelet activity, antibacterial activity, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antitumor activities.



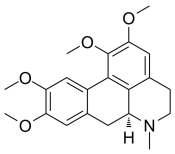
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glaucine

(O,O-Dimethylisoboldine; S-(+)-Glaucine; NSC 34396)

Cat. No.: HY-N3945

Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from Glaucium flavum Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.



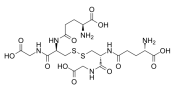
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glutathione oxidized

(L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG; Oxiglutatione)

Cat. No.: HY-D0844

Glutathione oxidized (L-Glutathione oxidized) is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.

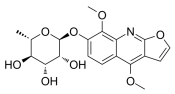


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glycoperine

Cat. No.: HY-N7478

Glycoperine is a alkaloid from haplophyllum perforatum.



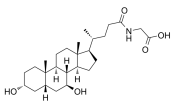
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Glycoursodeoxycholic acid

(Ursodeoxycholylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1424

Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, a acyl glycine and a bile acid-glycine conjugate, is a metabolite of ursodeoxycholic acid.

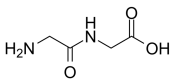


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Glycylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-D0889

Glycylglycine is the simplest of all peptides and could function as a gamma-glutamyl acceptor.



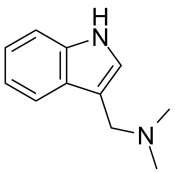
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Gramine

(Donaxine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0166

Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed, acts as an active **adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)** agonist, with IC_{50}s of 3.2 and 4.2 μM for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is also a human and mouse **β2-Adrenergic receptor (β2-AR)** agonist.



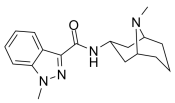
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Granisetron

(BRL 43694)

Cat. No.: HY-B0071

Granisetron (BRL 43694) is a serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.

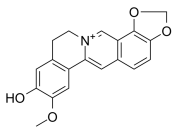


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Groenlandicine

Cat. No.: HY-N6865

Groenlandicine is a protoberberine alkaloid isolated from Coptidis Rhizoma. Groenlandicine exhibits moderate inhibitory effect with IC_{50} value of 154.2 μM for **human recombinant aldose reductase (HRAR)**.

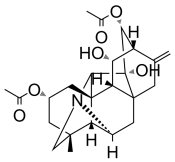


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanfu base A

Cat. No.: HY-N1483

Guanfu base A is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and is a potent noncompetitive **CYP2D6** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.20 μM in human liver microsomes (HLMs) and a K_i of 0.37 μM for the human recombinant form (rCYP2D6).

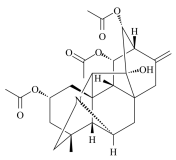


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanfu base G

Cat. No.: HY-N5006

Guanfu base G is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum. Guanfu base G inhibits **HERG** channel current with an IC_{50} of 17.9 μM.



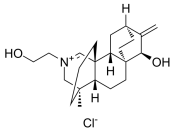
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanfu base H

(Atisinium chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N5005

Guanfu base H (Atisinium chloride) is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and has antiplasmodial activity against the malarial **Plasmodium falciparum** strains TM4/8.2 (wild type) and K1CB1 with IC_{50} values of 4 μM and 3.6 μM, respectively.



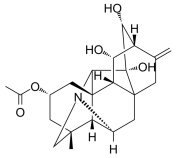
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanfu base I

(Acorine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5004

Guanfu base I (Acorine) is an active metabolite of Guanfu base A, isolated from Aconitum coreanum, and has a potent anti-arrhythmic effect.



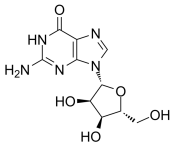
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanosine

(DL-Guanosine; Vernine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0097

Guanosine (DL-Guanosine) is a purine nucleoside comprising guanine attached to a ribose (ribofuranose) ring via a β-N9-glycosidic bond. Guanosine possesses anti-**HSV** activity.

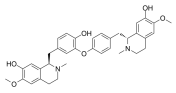


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Guattegaumerine

Cat. No.: HY-N9338

Guattegaumerine is a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid with antimitotic, cytotoxic and neuroprotective activities.

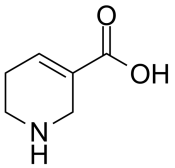


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guvacine

Cat. No.: HY-N2482

Guvacine, an alkaloid found in the nut of Areca catechu, is a potent **GABA uptakp** inhibitor. Guvacine inhibits **rat GAT-1**, **rat GAT-2** and **rat GAT-3** with IC_{50} values of 39 μM, 58 μM and 378 μM, respectively.

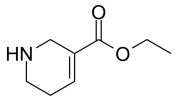


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Guvacine ethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N9407

Guvacine ethyl ester (3.1b) is an alkaloid that can be found in betel nut. Guvacine ethyl ester can be used in the synthesis of GABA uptake inhibitor.

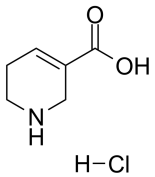


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guvacine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100809

Guvacine hydrochloride is an alkaloid from the nut of Areca catechu, acts as an inhibitor of **GABA transporter**, and dispalys modest selectivity for cloned GABA transporters with IC_{50}s of 14 μM (human GAT-1), 39 μM (rat GAT-1), 58 μM (rat GAT-2), 119 μM (human GAT-3), 378 μM (rat...



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Guvacoline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N5016

Guvacoline hydrochloride, a pyridine alkaloid found in Areca triandra, can act as a weak full agonist of atrial and ileal muscarinic receptors.
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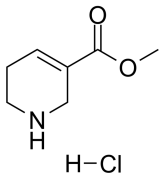
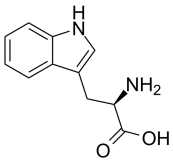


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-D-Trp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W012479

H-D-Trp-OH is a D-stereoisomer of tryptophan and occasionally found in naturally produced peptides such as the marine venom peptide.

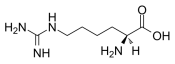


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

H-HoArg-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008385

H-HoArg-OH, a homologue arginine, is a strong inhibitor of human bone and liver **alkaline phosphatase**.

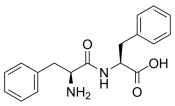


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-Phe-Phe-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W007970

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.

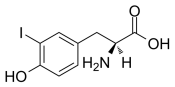


Purity: 97.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008452

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is a potent and effective **tyrosine hydroxylase** inhibitor. H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is an intermediate in the production of thyroid hormones and has a role as a human or mouse metabolite.

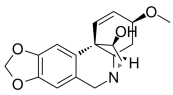


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Haemanthamine

Cat. No.: HY-114489A

Haemanthamine is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.

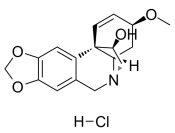


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Haemanthamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-114489B

Haemanthamine hydrochloride is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine hydrochloride targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.



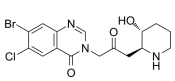
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Halofuginone

(RU-19110)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584

Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of **type-I collagen** synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of **TGF-β** activity.



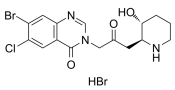
Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halofuginone hydrobromide

(RU-19110 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1584A

Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromid, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive **prolyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM.

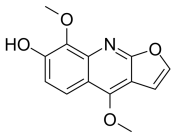


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Haplopine

Cat. No.: HY-N3989

Haplopine possesses photo-activated antimicrobial and DNA binding activities.

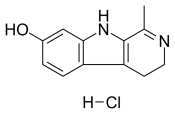


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Harmalol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2625A

Harmalol hydrochloride, a beta carboline alkaloid, presents in several medicinal plants such as Peganum harmala.

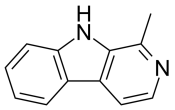


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Harmane

Cat. No.: HY-101392

Harmane, a β-Carboline alkaloid (BCA), is a potent neurotoxin that causes severe action tremors and psychiatric manifestations. Harmane shows 1000-fold selectivity for **I1-Imidazoline receptor** (IC_{50}=30 nM) over **α2-adrenoceptor** (IC_{50}=18 μM).



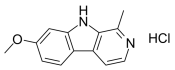
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Harmine hydrochloride

(Telepathine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0737

Harmine Hydrochloride (Telepathine Hydrochloride) is a natural **DYRK** inhibitor with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Harmine has a high affinity of **5-HT_{2A} serotonin receptor**, with an K_i of 397 nM.

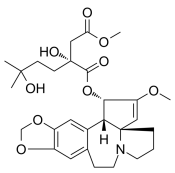


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Harringtonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0862

Harringtonine is a natural Cephalotaxus alkaloid that inhibits **protein synthesis**. Harringtonine has anti-**chikungunya virus (CHIKV)** activities with an EC_{50} of 0.24 μM.

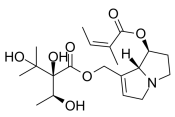


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Heliosupine

Cat. No.: HY-124140

Heliosupine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Heliosupine is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} 0.57 mM. Heliosupine exhibits deterrent effects against generalist herbivores.



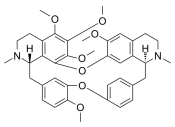
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hernandezine

(Hernandesine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6042

Hernandezine (Hernandesine) is isolated from T. flavum L.



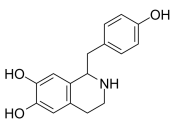
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Higenamine

(Norcoclaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2037

Higenamine (Norcoclaurine), a β2-AR agonist, is a key component of the Chinese herb aconite root that prescribes for treating symptoms of heart failure in the oriental Asian countries. Higenamine (Norcoclaurine) has anti-apoptotic effects.



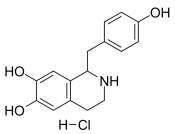
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Higenamine hydrochloride

(Norcoclaurine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2037A

Higenamine hydrochloride (Norcoclaurine hydrochloride), a **β2-AR** agonist, is a key component of the Chinese herb aconite root that prescribes for treating symptoms of heart failure in the oriental Asian countries.

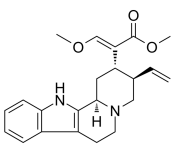


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hirsuteine

Cat. No.: HY-N2197

Hirsuteine is an indole alkaloid extracted from Uncaria genus. Hirsuteine non-competitively antagonizes nicotine-mediated dopamine release by blocking ion permeation through nicotinic receptor channel complexes.

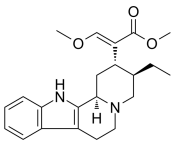


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hirsutine

Cat. No.: HY-N2193

Hirsutine, an indole alkaloid of Uncaria rhynchophylla, exhibits anti-cancer activity. Hirsutine induces apoptosis and is a potent Dengue virus inhibitor exhibiting low cytotoxicity.



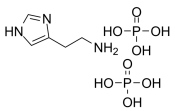
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histamine phosphate

(Histamine diphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0129

Histamine (phosphate) diphosphate is a potent agonist of histamine receptors and vasodilator. It can activate nitric oxide synthetase.



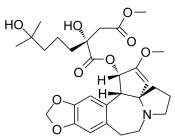
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Homoharringtonine

(Omacetaxine mepesuccinate; HHT)

Cat. No.: HY-14944

Homoharringtonine (Omacetaxine mepesuccinate;HHT) is a cytotoxic alkaloid with antitumor properties which acts by inhibiting **translation elongation**.

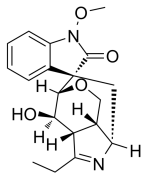


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Humantenidine

Cat. No.: HY-N4032

Humantenidine, an indole alkaloid, is isolated from Gelsemium sempervirens.

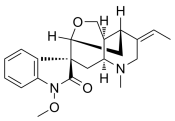


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Humantenine

Cat. No.: HY-N4031

Humantenine is a indole alkaloid compound isolated from Gelsemium elegans.

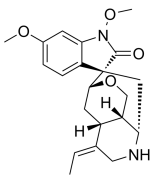


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Humantenirine

Cat. No.: HY-N7508

Humantenirine is an indole alkaloid isolated from Gelsemium sempervirens.



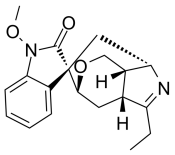
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Humantenmine

(Gelsenicine)

Cat. No.: HY-N4030

Humantenmine, a newalkaloid isolated from Gelsemium elegan Banth in China, has the potential for pain and rheumatic arthritis treatment.

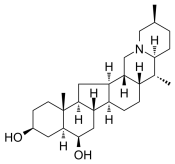


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hupehenine

Cat. No.: HY-N0413

Hupehenine, a bioactive isosteroidal alkaloid, is a main antitussive components present in most of Fritillariae Bulbus.

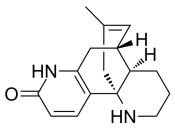


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Huperzine B

Cat. No.: HY-N2043

Huperzine B is a Lycopodium alkaloid isolated from Huperzia serrata and a highly selective **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor. Huperzine B can be uesd to can be used to improve Alzheimer's disease.

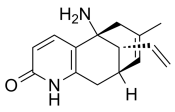


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Huperzine C

Cat. No.: HY-122957

Huperzine C is an alkaloid isolated from Huperzia serrate. Huperzine C is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibotor, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM. Huperzine C can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.



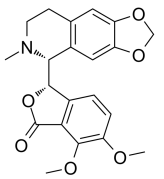
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hydrastine

((-)-β-Hydrastine; (1R,9S)-β-Hydrastine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0927

Hydrastine is a natural alkaloid which is present in Hydrastis canadensis and other plants of the ranunculaceae family.

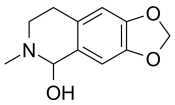


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydrastinine

Cat. No.: HY-B1181A

Hydrastinine is a major alkaloid constituent in goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis). Hydrastinine can be used as a haemostatic agent.

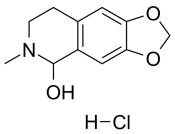


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrastinine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1181

Hydrastinine hydrochloride is a major alkaloid constituent in goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis). Hydrastinine hydrochloride can be used as a haemostatic agent.

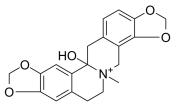


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroprotopine

Cat. No.: HY-N2483

Hydroprotopine is a alkaloid from Hypecoum leptocarpumand. Leptopidine can suppress growth and induce cytotoxicity in breast cancer cells and that the cytotoxicity of leptopidine may be related to its inhibitory effect on fatty acid synthase expression.



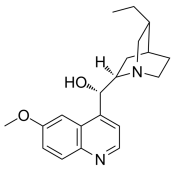
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroquinidine

(Dihydroquinidine; (+)-Hydroquinidine; Hydroconquinine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0997

Hydroquinidine (Dihydroquinidine) is a derivative of Quinidine (an antiarrhythmic agent). Hydroquinidine prolongs the QT interval and has antiarrhythmic efficacy.

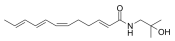


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hydroxy-α-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6825

Hydroxy-α-sanshool is an alkylamide isolated from **pepper**, acts as a **TRPA1** covalent and **TRPV1** non-covalent agonist, with EC_{50}s of 69 and 1.1 μM, respectively.

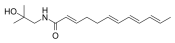


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxy-β-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6824

Hydroxy-β-sanshool is an alkylamide exists in Zanthoxylum bungeanum oil and Zanthoxylum schinifolium oil.

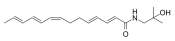


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hydroxy-γ-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6823

Hydroxy-γ-sanshool is an alkylamide exists in Zanthoxylum bungeanum oil and Zanthoxylum schinifolium oil.

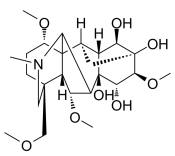


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hypaconine

Cat. No.: HY-N1923

Hypaconine is a C19-diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum and Delphinium spp. Hypaconine exhibits strong cardiac activity.

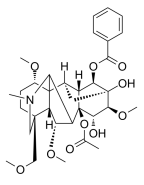


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N0267

Hypaconitine, an active and highly toxic constituent derived from Aconitum species, is widely used to treat rheumatism. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study investigated the metabolism of hypaconitine in vitro using male human liver microsomes.

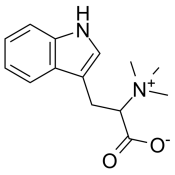


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Hypaphorine

Cat. No.: HY-N2179

Hypaphorine is an indole alkaloid isolated from Pisolithus tinctorius, and with neurological and glucose-lowering effects in rodents.

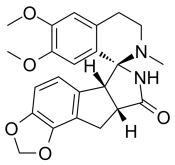


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hyperectumine

Cat. No.: HY-N10114

Hyperectumine exhibits moderate **anti-inflammatory** activity via suppression of LPS-activated inflammatory mediators in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



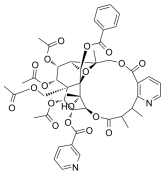
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyponine D

((+)-Hyponine D)

Cat. No.: HY-N3508

Hyponine D is an immunosuppressive sesquiterpene alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii.



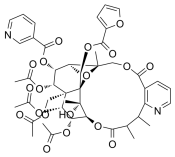
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyponine E

((-)-Hyponine E)

Cat. No.: HY-N3509

Hyponine E, a macrocyclic sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid that could be isolated from from Tripterygium hypoglaucum, possesses anti-inflammatory effects.



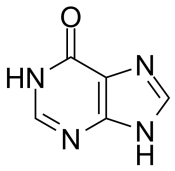
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypoxanthine

(Purin-6-ol; Sarcine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0091

Hypoxanthine, a purine derivative, is a potential free radical generator and could be used as an indicator of hypoxia.



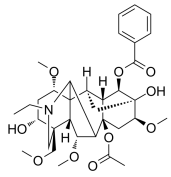
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indaconitine

(15-Deoxyaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0788

Indaconitine is a natural product.



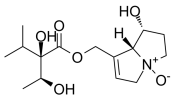
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indicine N-oxide

((+)-Indicine N-oxide; NSC 132319)

Cat. No.: HY-105529

Indicine N-oxide (NSC 132319), a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is an **antitumor agent** for pediatric cancer and solid tumors research.</br>.



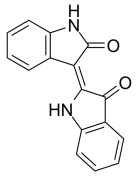
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indirubin

(Couroupitine B; Indigo red; Indigopurpurin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0117

Indirubin (Couroupitine B) is a purple 3,2-bisindole and a stable isomer of indigo isolated from Indigo naturalis (Apiaceae); anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.



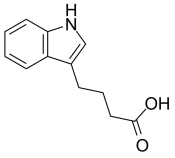
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Indole-3-butyric acid

(3-indolebutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0186

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.



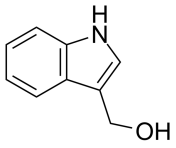
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Indole-3-carbinol

(I3C; 3-Indolemethanol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0170

Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) inhibits **NF-κB** activity and also is an **Aryl hydrocarbon receptor** (**AhR**) agonist, and an inhibitor of **WWP1** (WW domain-containing ubiquitin E3 ligase 1).



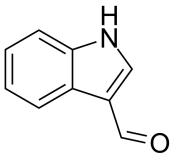
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Indole-3-carboxaldehyde

(3-Formylindole)

Cat. No.: HY-W007376

Indole-3-carboxaldehyde (3-Formylindole), a cabbage extract, is the product of the oxidative degradation of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) by crude enzyme preparations from etiolated pea seedlings.

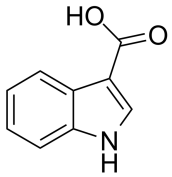


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indole-3-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-40161

Indole-3-carboxylic acid is a normal urinary indolic tryptophan metabolite and has been found elevated in patients with liver diseases.

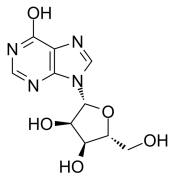


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Inosine

Cat. No.: HY-N0092

Inosine is an endogenous purine nucleoside produced by catabolism of adenosine. Inosine has anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, immunomodulatory and neuroprotective effects. Inosine is an agonist for adenosine A_1 (A_1R) and A_{2A} ($A_{2A}R$) receptors.



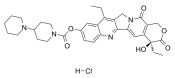
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g, 25 g, 100 g

Irinotecan hydrochloride

((+)-Irinotecan hydrochloride; CPT-11 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16562A

Irinotecan hydrochloride ((+)-Irinotecan hydrochloride) is a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor mainly used to treat colon cancer and rectal cancer.



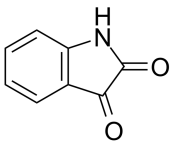
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Isatin

(Indoline-2,3-dione)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0265

Isatin (Indoline-2,3-dione) is a potent inhibitor of **monoamine oxidase (MAO)** with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. Also binds to central benzodiazepine receptors (IC_{50} against clonazepam, 123 μM).



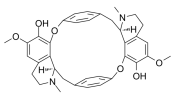
Purity: 97.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isochondrodendrine

(Isochondrodendrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5017

Isochondrodendrine (Isochondrodendrin) is a class of bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Isolona ghesquiereina. Isochondodendrine has strong antiplasmodial activity against **Plasmodium falciparum**..

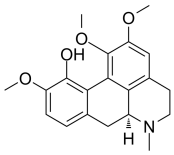


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocorydine

Cat. No.: HY-N2591

Isocorydine is isolated from Dicranostigma leptopodum (Maxim.) Fedde (DLF). Isocorydine combines with Doxorubicin (DOX) has a promising potential to eradicate hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).



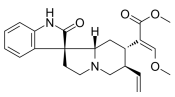
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isocorynoxeine

(7-Isocorynoxeine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0775

Isocorynoxeine, an isorhynchophylline-related alkaloid, exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of **5-HT_{2A}** receptor-mediated current response with an IC_{50} of 72.4 μM.

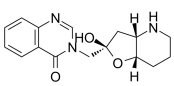


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isofebrifugine

Cat. No.: HY-N5029

Isofebrifugine is a natural quinazolinone alkaloid with important physiological activities and good pharmacological effects. Antimalarial effect.

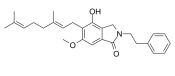


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isohericerin

Cat. No.: HY-N9996

Isohericerin is an isoindolinone natural product.

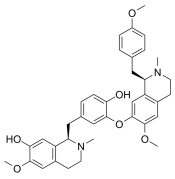


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoliensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0770

Isoliensinine is a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera, with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. Isoliensinine induces apoptosis in triple-negative human breast cancer cells.

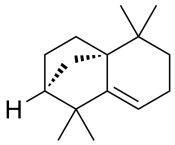


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isolongifolene

((-)-Isolongifolene) Cat. No.: HY-N7363

Isolongifolene ((-)-Isolongifolene) is a tricyclic sesquiterpene isolated from Murraya koenigii. Isolongifolene attenuates Rotenone-induced oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction and apoptosis through the regulation of PI3K/AKT/GSK-3β signaling pathways.

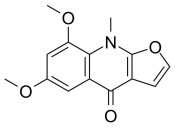


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomaculosidine

Cat. No.: HY-N3473

Isomaculosidine is an alkaloid that can be isolated from D. dasycarpus. Isomaculosidine can inhibit nitric oxide (NO) production in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated BV2 microglial cells.

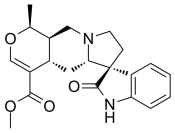


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isomitraphylline

Cat. No.: HY-120720

Isomitraphylline, an oxindole alkaloid, has potent anti-cancer activity.

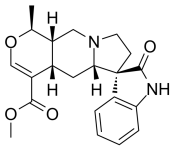


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isopteropodine

Cat. No.: HY-N4157

Isopteropodine is heteroyohimbine-type oxindole alkaloid components of Uncaria tomentosa (Willd.) DC. Isopteropodine acts as positive modulators of **muscarinic M1** and **5-HT2** receptors.

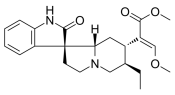


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isorhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0766

Isorhynchophylline (IRN), an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla, possesses the effects of lowered blood pressure, vasodilatation and protection against ischemia-induced neuronal damage.

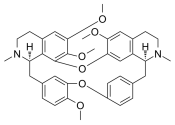


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isotetrandrine

Cat. No.: HY-N6045

Isotetrandrine is a bioactive component in S. acutum.

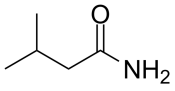


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isovaleramide

(3-Methylbutanamide) Cat. No.: HY-B1229

Isovaleramide is an active principle on central nervous system from Valeriana pavonii, as an anticonvulsant. Target in vitro: Isovaleramide (300 μM) exhibits a 42% of inhibition of the binding of 3H-FNZ to its sites. in vivo: Isovaleramide at 100 mg/Kg, p.

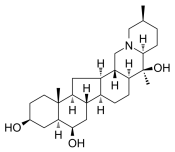


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoverticine

Cat. No.: HY-N7596

Isoverticine, a bioactive isosteroidal alkaloid isolated from bulbus of Fritillaria pallidiflora, displays significant cytotoxicity.

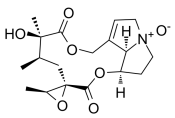


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Jacobine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N9511

Jacobine N-oxide, an N-oxide of Jacobine which is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, can be found in Senecio hybrids that has thrips resistance.

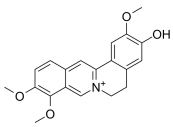


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jatrorrhizine

Cat. No.: HY-N0749

Jatrorrhizine is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.

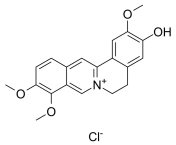


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Jatrorrhizine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0740

Jatrorrhizine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.

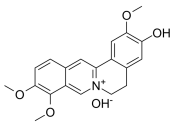


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Jatrorrhizine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N0749A

Jatrorrhizine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.



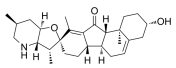
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Jervine

(11-Ketocyclopamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0836

Jervine (11-Ketocyclopamine) is a potent **Hedgehog (Hh)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500-700 nM. Jervine is a natural teratogenic sterodial alkaloid from rhizomes of Veratrum album. Jervine has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.

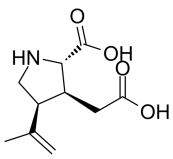


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kainic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2309

Kainic acid is a potent agonist at **excitatory amino acid receptor** subtypes in the CNS.

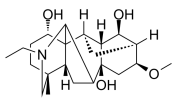


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Karacoline

Cat. No.: HY-N6812

Karacoline, a diterpene alkaloid found in the plant Aconitum kusnezoffii, reduces degradation of the extracellular matrix (ECM) in intervertebral disc degeneration (IDD) via the NF-κB signaling pathway.

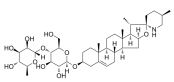


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Khasianine

Cat. No.: HY-N2322

Khasianine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid which is obtained from black nightshade (Solanum Nigrum L.), which displays antitumor activity.



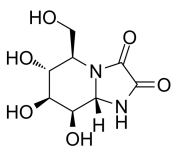
Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kifunensine

(FR-900494)

Cat. No.: HY-19332

Kifunensine, a potent and selective inhibitor of **class I α-mannosidases** isolated from Actinomycete, prevents α-mannosidases I from trimming mannose residues on glycoproteins. Kifunensine inhibits ERAD.



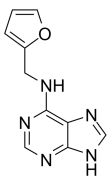
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Kinetin

(6-Furfuryladenine; N6-Furfuryladenine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0160

Kinetin (N6-furfuryladenine) belongs to the family of N6-substituted adenine derivatives known as cytokinins, which are plant hormones involved in cell division, differentiation and other physiological processes. Kinetin has anti-aging effects.

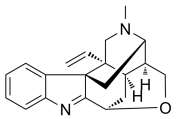


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Koumine

Cat. No.: HY-N1440

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.

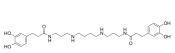


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kukoamine A

Cat. No.: HY-N2392

Kukoamine A is a natural occurring spermine derivative, acts as a potent inhibitor of **trypanothione reductase** (K_i 1.8 μM), with antihypertensive activity.

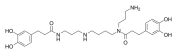


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kukoamine B

Cat. No.: HY-N2393

Kukoamine B is a component of Lycii Cortex, with anti-oxidant, anti-acute inflammatory and anti-diabetic properties.

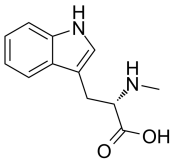


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

L-(+)-Abrine

(L-Abrine; L-N-Methyltryptophan; N-α-Methyl-L-tryptophan) Cat. No.: HY-N1436

L-(+)-Abrine, a lethal albumin found in Abrus precatorius seeds, is an acute toxic alkaloid and chemical marker for abrin.

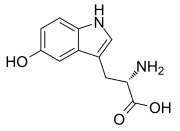


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan

(L-5-HTP; Oxitriptan) Cat. No.: HY-B1716

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 **reserpine** antagonist.

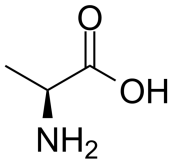


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Alanine

(L-2-Aminopropionic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0229

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.

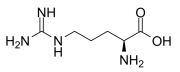


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Arginine

((S)-(+)-Arginine) Cat. No.: HY-N0455

L-Arginine ((S)-(+)-Arginine) is the substrate for the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) to generate NO.

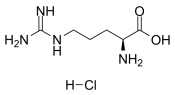


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Arginine hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455A

L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.

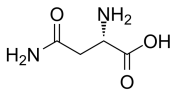


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Asparagine

((-)-Asparagine; Asn; Asparamide) Cat. No.: HY-N0667

L-Asparagine ((-)-Asparagine) is a non-essential amino acid that is involved in the metabolic control of cell functions in nerve and brain tissue.

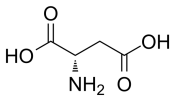


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0666

L-Aspartic acid is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.

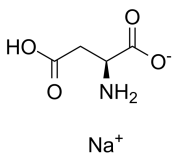


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Aspartic aicd sodium

(Sodium L-aspartate) Cat. No.: HY-N0666C

L-Aspartic aicd sodium is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.

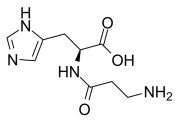


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Carnosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013494

L-Carnosine is a dipeptide of the amino acids beta-alanine and histidine and has the potential to suppress many of the biochemical changes that accompany aging.

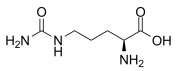


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Citrulline

Cat. No.: HY-N0391

L-Citrulline is an amino acid derived from ornithine in the catabolism of proline or glutamine and glutamate, or from l-arginine via arginine-citrulline pathway.



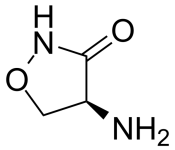
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cycloserine

((S)-Cycloserine; (S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1122

L-Cycloserine ((S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone) irreversibly inhibits GABA pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent aminitransferase in E.

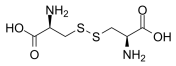


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-N0394

L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.



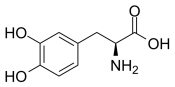
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-DOPA

(Levodopa; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0304

L-DOPA (Levodopa) is an orally active metabolic precursor of neurotransmitters dopamine. L-DOPA can cross the blood-brain barrier and is converted into dopamine in the brain. L-DOPA has anti-allodynic effects and the potential for Parkinson's disease.

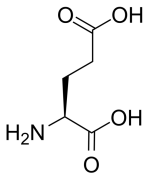


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 1 g

L-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-14608

L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). L-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

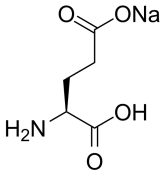


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-14608A

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). (S)-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.



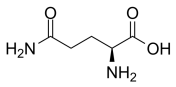
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamine

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390

L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes. L-Glutamine provides a source of carbons for oxidation in some cells.

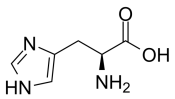


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Histidine

Cat. No.: HY-N0832

L-Histidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Histidine is an inhibitor of **mitochondrial glutamine transport**.

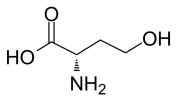


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Homoserine

Cat. No.: HY-W002292

L-Homoserine is a non - protein amino acid, which is an important biosynthetic intermediate of threonine, methionine and lysine.

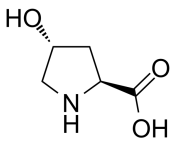


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Hydroxyproline

Cat. No.: HY-40135

L-Hydroxyproline, one of the hydroxyproline (Hyp) isomers, is a useful chiral building block in the production of many pharmaceuticals.



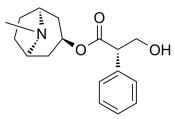
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Hyoscyamine

(Daturine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0471

L-Hyoscyamine (Daturine), a natural plant tropane alkaloid, is a potent and competitive **muscarinic receptor (MR)** antagonist. L-Hyoscyamine is a levo-isomer to Atropine (HY-B1205).



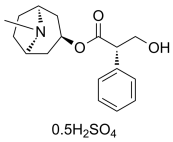
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Hyoscyamine sulfate

(Daturine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0471A

L-Hyoscyamine sulfate (Daturine sulfate), a natural plant tropane alkaloid, is a potent and competitive **muscarinic receptor (MR)** antagonist. L-Hyoscyamine sulfate is a levo-isomer to Atropine (HY-B1205).

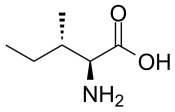


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

L-Isoleucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0771

L-isoleucine is a nonpolar hydrophobic amino acid. L-Isoleucine is an essential amino acid.

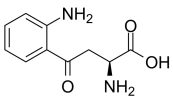


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Kynurenine

Cat. No.: HY-104026

L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** agonist.

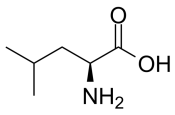


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Leucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0486

L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the **mTOR** signaling pathway.

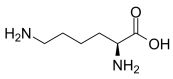


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

L-Lysine

Cat. No.: HY-N0469

L-lysine is an essential amino acid with important roles in connective tissues and carnitine synthesis, energy production, growth in children, and maintenance of immune functions.

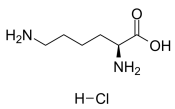


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Lysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0470

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.

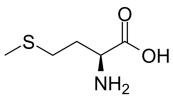


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Methionine

Cat. No.: HY-N0326

L-Methionine is the L-isomer of Methionine, an essential amino acid for human development. Methionine acts as a hepatoprotectant.



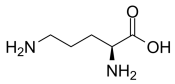
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ornithine

((S)-2,5-Diaminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1352

L-ornithine has an antifatigue effect in increasing the efficiency of energy consumption and promoting the excretion of ammonia.

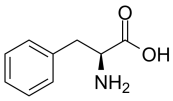


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Phenylalanine

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0215

L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a **α2δ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca^+ channels** antagonist with a K_i of 980 nM.

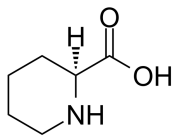


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

L-Pipecolic acid

(H-HoPro-OH) Cat. No.: HY-W012734

L-Pipecolic acid (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.

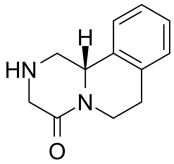


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Praziquanamine

((+)-Praziquanamine) Cat. No.: HY-N1765

L-Praziquanamine is a natural product.

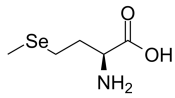


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-SelenoMethionine

Cat. No.: HY-B1000A

L-SelenoMethionine, an L-isomer of Selenomethionine, is a major natural food-form of selenium. L-SelenoMethionin is a cancer chemopreventive agent that can reduce cancer incidence by dietary supplementation and induce apoptosis of cancer cells.

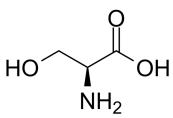


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Serine

((-)-Serine; (S)-Serine) Cat. No.: HY-N0650

L-Serine ((-)-Serine; (S)-Serine), one of the so-called non-essential amino acids, plays a central role in cellular proliferation.

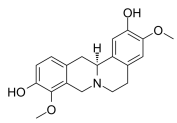


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Stepholidine

(Stepholidine; (-)-Stepholidine; L-SPD) Cat. No.: HY-N6960

L-Stepholidine (Stepholidine) exhibits mixed **dopamine D1 receptor** agonist and **D2** antagonist properties. L-Stepholidine has neuroprotective effect and inhibits Heroin-induced reinstatement. L-Stepholidine is a potential medication for the research of opiate addiction.

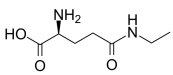


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Theanine

(L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amide; Nγ-Ethyl-L-glutamine) Cat. No.: HY-15121

L-Theanine (L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amideis a non-protein amino acid contained in green tea leaves, which blocks the binding of L-glutamic acid to glutamate receptors in the brain, and with neuroprotective and anti-oxidative activities.

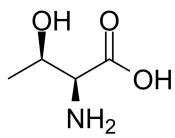


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

L-Threonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0658

L-Threonine is a natural amino acid, can be produced by microbial fermentation, and is used in food, medicine, or feed.

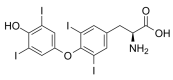


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Thyroxine

(Levothyroxine; T4) Cat. No.: HY-18341

L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine; T4) is a synthetic hormone for the research of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).

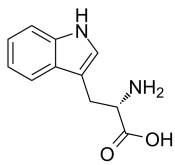


Purity: 96.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Tryptophan

(Tryptophan; Tryptophane) Cat. No.: HY-N0623

L-Tryptophan (Tryptophan) is an essential amino acid that is the precursor of serotonin, melatonin, and vitamin B3.

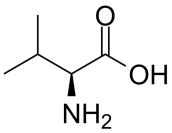


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Valine

Cat. No.: HY-N0717

L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino acid.

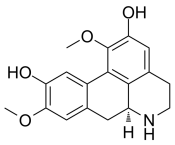


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Laetanine

Cat. No.: HY-N4307

Laetanine, a noraporphine alkaloid from Litsea laeta, exhibits antiplasmodial activity.



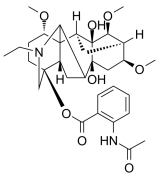
Purity: 96.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lappaconitine

((+)-Lappaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0383

Lappaconitine, isolated from Aconitum sinomontanum Nakai, was characterized as analgesic principle. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: Lappaconitine was characterized as analgesic principle by our laboratory.



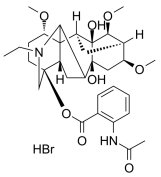
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Lappaconitine hydrobromide

(Allapinine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0118

Lappaconitine hydrobromide, a diterpene alkaloid, is a drug for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.

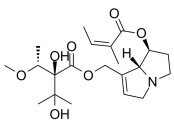


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lasiocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-121390

Lasiocarpine, a **hepatotoxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA)**, causes fatal liver veno-occlusive disease in vivo. Lasiocarpine is toxic only after its metabolic conversion to the toxic intermediate, including dehydrolasiocarpine and N-oxide.



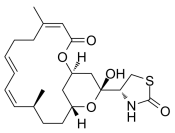
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Latrunculin A

(LAT-A)

Cat. No.: HY-16929

Latrunculin A (LAT-A) is a toxin isolated from the red sea sponge Latrunculia magnifica, binds to actin monomers, inhibits polymerization of actin, with K_ds of 0.1, 0.4, 4.7 μM and 0.19 μM for ATP-actin, ADP-Pi-actin, ADP-actin and G-actin, respectively.

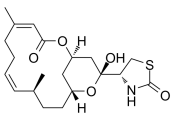


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg (237.2 μM * 1 mL in Ethanol)

Latrunculin B

Cat. No.: HY-101848

Latrunculin B, an antimicrobial marine alkaloid, is an **actin polymerization** inhibitor. Latrunculin B regulates pulmonary vein electrophysiological characteristics and attenuates stretch-induced arrhythmogenesis. Antifungal and antiprotozoal activity.



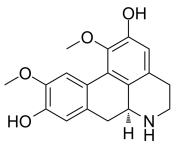
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Laurolitsine

((+)-Norboldine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2352

Laurolitsine ((+)-Norboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Peumus boldus Molina.



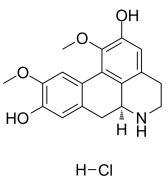
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Laurolitsine hydrochloride

((+)-Norboldine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N2352A

Laurolitsine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Phoebe formosana, and shows weak anti-inflammatory activity.

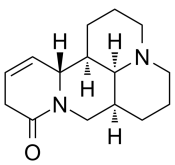


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lehmannine

Cat. No.: HY-N8091

Lehmannine is a quinolizidine **bioalkaloid** isolated from S. alopecuroides L, has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activities.

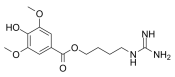


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leonurine

(SCM-198) Cat. No.: HY-N0741

Leonurine is an alkaloid isolated from Herba leonuri, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.

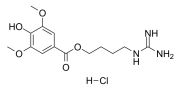


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leonurine hydrochloride

(SCM-198 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0741A

Leonurine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Herba leonuri, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory.

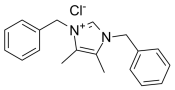


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lepidiline A

Cat. No.: HY-129583

Lepidiline A shows cytotoxic activity against HL-60 cells with an IC_{50} of 32.3 μM.

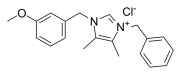


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lepidiline C

Cat. No.: HY-N10127

Lepidiline C shows cytotoxic activity against HL-60 cells with an IC_{50} of 27.7 μM.

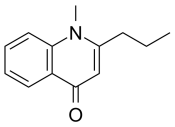


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leptomerine

Cat. No.: HY-N4206

Leptomerine, an alkaloid from stems of Esenbeckia leiocarpa Engl. (Rutaceae) as potential treatment for Alzheimer Disease. Leptomerine inhibits **acetyl cholinesterase** (**AChE**) with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM. Anticholinesterasic activity.

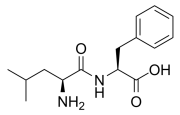


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Leucyl-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-113278

Leucyl-phenylalanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides.

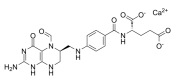


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Levoleucovorin Calcium

(Calcium levofolinate; CL307782) Cat. No.: HY-13667

Levoleucovorin calcium is the calcium salt of Levoleucovorin, which is the enantiomerically active form of folinic acid.

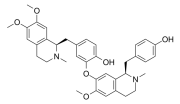


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Liensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0484

Liensinine is an **autophagy/mitophagy** inhibitor.

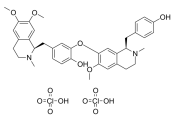


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine Diperchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N0485

Liensinine Diperchlorate is a major isoquinoline alkaloid, extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Liensinine Diperchlorate inhibits late-stage **autophagy/mitophagy** through blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.

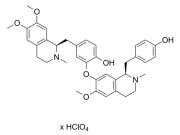


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine perchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N5014

Liensinine Perchlorate is a constituent of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, with ani-hypertension and anti-cancer activities. Liensinine Perchlorate induces colorectal cancer (CRC) cell **apoptosis**.

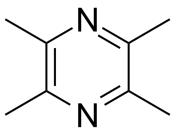


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ligustrazine

(Chuanxiongzine; Tetramethylpyrazine) Cat. No.: HY-N0264

Ligustrazine (Chuanxiongzine), an alkylpyrazine isolated from Ligusticum wallichii (Chuan Xiong), is present in french fries, bread, cooked meats, tea, cocoa, coffee, beer, spirits, peanuts, filberts, dairy products and soy products as fragrance and flavouring...

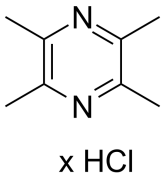


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ligustrazine hydrochloride (Chuanxiongzine hydrochloride; Tetramethylpyrazine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0935

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 . In vivo:.

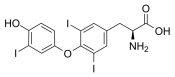


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Liothyronine

(Triiodothyronine; 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine; T3) Cat. No.: HY-A0070A

Liothyronine is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to **β1 thyroid hormone receptor** (**TRβ1**), and activates its activity.

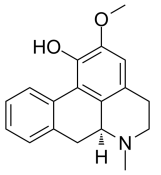


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Lirinidine

((+)-Lirinidine) Cat. No.: HY-N2307A

Lirinidine ((+)-Lirinidine) is an alkaloid isolated from the leaves of L. tulipifera and has **antioxidant** and anticancer activities. Lirinidine exhibits medium ferric reducing power activity and minor radical scavenging activity in vitro.

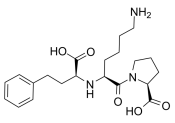


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Lisinopril

(MK-521) Cat. No.: HY-18206

Lisinopril (MK-521) is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.

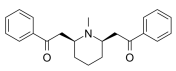


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Lobelanine

(8,10-Diphenyllobelidione) Cat. No.: HY-N8505

Lobelanine (8,10-Diphenyllobelidione) is a chemical precursor for the biosynthesis of Lobeline. Lobeline is a partial **nicotinic** agonist and is used as a smoking cessation agent.

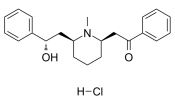


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lobeline hydrochloride

(α-Lobeline hydrochloride; L-Lobeline hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0979

Lobeline hydrochloride, a nicotinic receptor agonist, acting as a potent antagonist at both α3β2 and α4β2 neuronal nicotinic receptor subtypes.

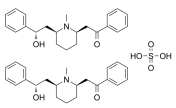


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lobeline sulfate

(α-Lobeline sulfate; L-Lobeline sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-128420

Lobeline sulfate (α-Lobeline sulfate; L-Lobeline sulfate) is a nonstimulant medication that can alter dopamine uptake in brain. Lobeline sulfate (α-Lobeline sulfate; L-Lobeline sulfate) inhibits nicotine-induced hyperactivity and is effective in smoking cessation.

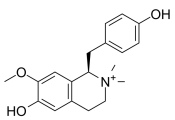


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lotusine

Cat. No.: HY-N4309

Lotusine is a pure alkaloid extracted from the green seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Lotusine shows effects on the action potentials in myocardium and slow inward current in cardiac Purkinje fibers.

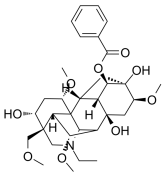


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ludaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N6816

Ludaconitine, isolated from Aconitum spicatum (Bruhl) Stapf, exhibits antileishmanial activity with an IC_{50} of 36.10 μg/mL.

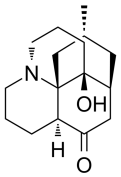


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycodoline

Cat. No.: HY-N7708

Lycodoline is a alkaloid with **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)** (IC_{50} of 667 μM) inhibition activities.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycopsamine

Cat. No.: HY-124916

Lycopsamine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a potential antitumor agent isolated from Eupatorium maculatum L..
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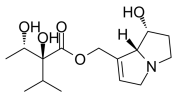
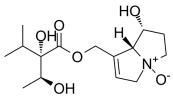


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycopsamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N9512

Lycopsamine N-oxide, an N-oxide of Lycopsamine which is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, can be found in honey and bee pollen.

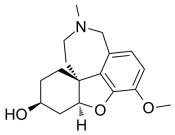


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycoramine

Cat. No.: HY-N6619A

Lycoramine, a dihydro-derivative of galanthamine, is isolated from Lycoris radiate. Lycoramine is a potent **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor.

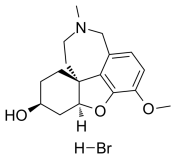


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycoramine hydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-N6619

Lycoramine hydrobromide, a dihydro-derivative of galanthamine, is isolated from Lycoris radiate. Lycoramine hydrobromide is a potent **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor.

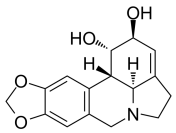


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Lycorine

Cat. No.: HY-N0288

Lycorine is a natural alkaloid extracted from the Amaryllidaceae plant. Lycorine is a potent and orally active **SCAP** inhibitor with a K_d value 15.24 nM. Lycorine downregulates the SCAP protein level without changing its transcription.

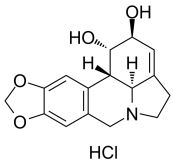


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Lycorine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0289

Lycorine hydrochloride is the main active ingredient of the herbal medicine derived from Lycoris radia and is also a melanoma vasculogenic inhibitor and has anti-tumor activity. Lycorine hydrochloride effectively inhibits mitotic proliferation of Hey1B cells (IC_{50} of 1.2 μM).

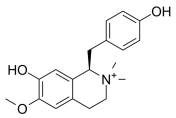


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Magnocurarine

Cat. No.: HY-N6609

Magnocurarine a natural compound isolated from Tiliacora racemosa.

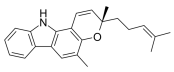


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mahanimbine

Cat. No.: HY-124557

Mahanimbine is an orally active alkaloid from curry leaves. Mahanimbine inhibits progression of high-fat diet (HFD)-induced metabolic complications in mice.

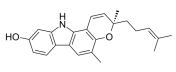


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mahanine

Cat. No.: HY-121368

Mahanine is a carbazole alkaloid with various biological properties. Mahanine is a potent anticancer agent against different types of cancer cells. Mahanine exhibits **antileishmanial** activity and can be used for Leishmania infection treatment research.

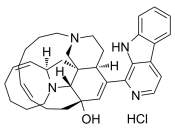


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Manzamine A hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-117025A

Manzamine A hydrochloride, an orally active beta-carboline alkaloid, inhibits specifically **GSK-3β** and **CDK-5** with IC_{50}s of 10.2 μM and 1.5 μM, respectively. Manzamine A hydrochloride targets **vacuolar ATPases** and inhibits **autophagy** in pancreatic cancer cells.



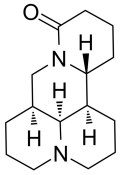
Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matrine

(Matridin-15-one; Vegard; α-Matrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0164

Matrine (Matridin-15-one) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus. It has a variety of pharmacological effects, including anti-cancer effects, and action as a kappa opioid receptor and u-receptor agonist.

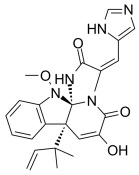


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Meleagrin

Cat. No.: HY-N6797

Meleagrin is a roquefortine C-derived alkaloid produced by fungi of the genus Penicillium and has antimicrobial and anti-proliferative activities. Meleagrin is a class of **FabI** inhibitor.



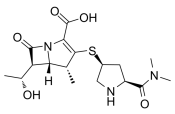
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meropenem

(SM 7338)

Cat. No.: HY-13678

Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem has activity against susceptible and resistant **N. gonorrhoeae** (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), **H. influenzae** (MIC value of 0.03-0.12 mg/mL), and **H.**.

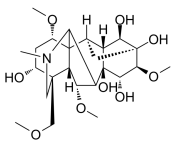


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mesaconine

Cat. No.: HY-N1922

Mesaconinean, an ingredient from Aconitum carmichaelii Debx., has cardiac effect.

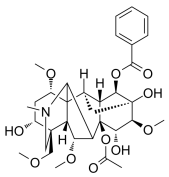


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mesaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N0724

Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.



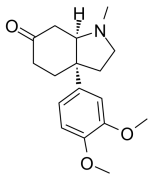
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mesembrine

((+)-Mesembrine)

Cat. No.: HY-121162

Mesembrine ((+)-Mesembrine) a main alkaloid that features an aryloctahydroindole skeleton. Mesembrine is a **5-HT transporter** inhibitor with a K_i of 1.4 nM. Mesembrine also inhibits **phosphodiesterase 4B (PDE4B)** with an IC_{50} of 7.8 μM.

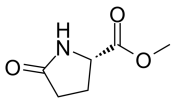


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl L-pyroglutamate ((S)-Methyl 5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-32291

Methyl L-pyroglutamate ((S)-Methyl 5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;L-Pyroglutamic acid methyl ester) is isolated from P. oleracea and has anti-inflammatory activity.

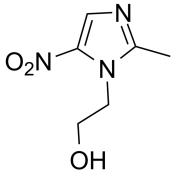


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Metronidazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0318

Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.



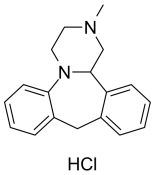
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Mianserin hydrochloride

(Org GB 94)

Cat. No.: HY-B0188A

Mianserin hydrochloride (Org GB 94) is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant.



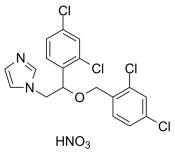
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Miconazole nitrate

(R18134 nitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0454A

Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole nitrate also has antibacterial effects.

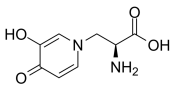


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Mimosine

Cat. No.: HY-N0928

Mimosine, a tyrosine analog , can act as an antioxidant by its potent iron-binding activity. Mimosine is a known chelator of Fe(III). Mimosine induces **apoptosis** through metal ion chelation, mitochondrial activation and ROS production in human leukemic cells.

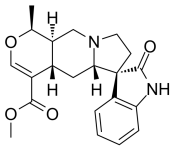


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mitraphylline

Cat. No.: HY-N6946

Mitraphylline is the major pentacyclic oxindolic alkaloid presented in Uncaria tomentosa. Mitraphylline inhibits lipopolysaccharide-mediated activation of primary human neutrophils.

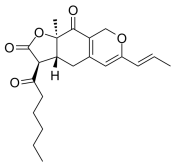


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Monascin

Cat. No.: HY-N6641

Monascin is a kind of azaphilonoid pigments extracted from Monascus pilosus-fermented rice (red-mold rice). Monascin also exhibits anti-tumor-initiating activity and anti-inflammatory activity with oral administration.



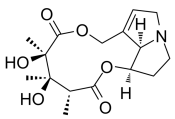
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Monocrotaline

(Crotaline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0750

Monocrotaline is an pyrrolizidine alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the Crotalaria spectabilis plant to induce pulmonary hypertension in rodents.

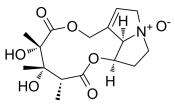


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Monocrotaline N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N6828

Monocrotaline N-Oxide, a monocrotaline metabolite, leads to DNA adduct formation in vivo.

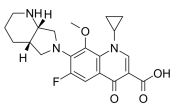


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Moxifloxacin

Cat. No.: HY-66011A

Moxifloxacin is an orally active 8-methoxyquinolone antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute **bacterial** sinusitis, acute **bacterial** exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.

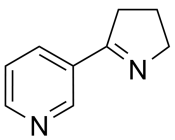


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Myosmine

Cat. No.: HY-W001909

Myosmine, a specific tobacco alkaloid in nuts and nut products, has low affinity for **a4b2 nicotinic acetylcholinergic receptors (nAChR)** with a K_i of 3300 nM.



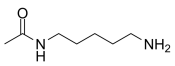
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

N-(5-Aminopentyl)acetamide

(Monoacetylcadaverine)

Cat. No.: HY-101403

N-(5-Aminopentyl)acetamide is the acetylated form of the polyamine cadaverine.

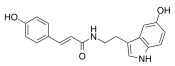


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin

Cat. No.: HY-129440

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin is a polyphenol isolated from the seeds of safflower and has antioxidative, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory properties. N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin inhibits PDGF-induced on **phosphorylation of PDGF receptor** and Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.

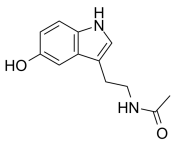


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine

(N-Acetylserotonin; Normelatonin; O-Demethylmelatonin) Cat. No.: HY-107854

N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine is a Melatonin precursor, and that it can potently activate **TrkB** receptor.

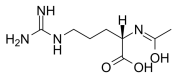


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

N-Acetyl-L-arginine

(Ac-Arg-OH) Cat. No.: HY-W014130

N-Acetyl-L-arginine (Ac-Arg-OH) is one of the guanidino compounds found elevated in the serum of an hemodialyzed renal insufficient (uremic) pediatric population.

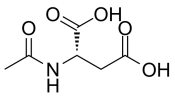


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113524

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a derivative of aspartic acid.

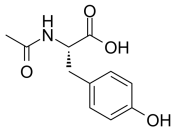


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W012382

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.

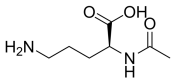


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetylornithine

Cat. No.: HY-113080

N-Acetylornithine is an intermediate in the enzymatic biosynthesis of the amino acid L-arginine from L-glutamate.

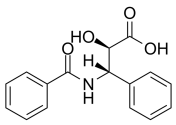


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine

Cat. No.: HY-N2380

N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine is a Taxol C-13 Side Chain and crucial for the strong antitumor activity of Taxol.

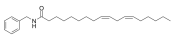


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

N-Benzyllinoleamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2361

N-Benzyllinoleamide, isolated from Lepidium meyenii Walp., has pharmaceutical property against exercise-induced fatigue.

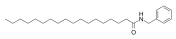


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Benzyloctadecanamide

(N-Benzylstearamide) Cat. No.: HY-N4188

N-Benzyloctadecanamide (N-Benzylstearamide) is a macamide, a distinct class of secondary metabolites in Lepidium meyenii Walp. (Maca).

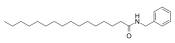


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

N-Benzylpalmitamide

(N-Benzylhexadecanamide; Macamide 1) Cat. No.: HY-N2365

N-Benzylpalmitamide is a macamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii, acts as an inhibitor of **fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)**.

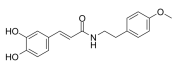


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine

Cat. No.: HY-N7203

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine is a class of alkaloid isolated from Cuscuta reflexa with strong inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** (IC_{50} of 103.58 μM).

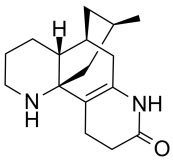


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Demethyl-α-obscurine

Cat. No.: HY-N7785

N-Demethyl-α-obscurine, a lycodine-type Lycopodium alkaloid, is isolated from Lycopodii Herba.



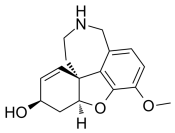
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-Desmethyl Galanthamine

(N-Norgalanthamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7612

N-Desmethyl Galanthamine is a metabolite of Galanthamine. Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.

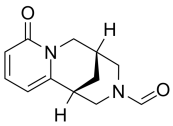


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Formylcytisine

Cat. No.: HY-N7625

N-Formylcytisine is a cytisine-type alkaloid from the stem bark of Maackia amurensis.

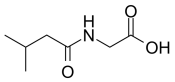


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Isovaleroylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-W015464

N-Isovaleroylglycine is an acyl glycine and could be used as a biomarker for the predispositon for weight gain and obesity.

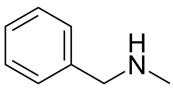


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylbenzylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W007426

N-methylbenzylamine is a member of phenylmethylamines. N-methylbenzylamine can be found in carrot, which makes N-methylbenzylamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.



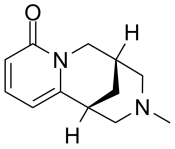
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-Methylcytisine

(Caulophylline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0443

N-Methylcytisine (Caulophylline), a tricyclic quinolizidine alkaloid, exerts hypoglycaemic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.

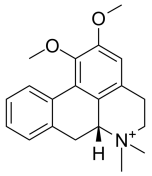


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

N-Methylnuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N3182

N-Methylnuciferine, an alkaloid from Lotus Plumule, ameliorate lipopolysaccharide-induced depression-like behavior.

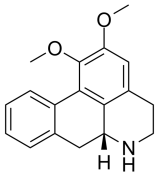


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Nornuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N2129

N-Nornuciferine is an aporphine alkaloid in lotus leaf that significantly inhibits **CYP2D6** with IC_{50} and K_i of 3.76 and 2.34 μM, respectively.



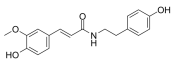
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine

(N-feruloyltyramine; Moupinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-N2410

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine (N-feruloyltyramine), an alkaloid from Piper nigru, is an inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with potential antioxidant properties. N-trans-Feruloyltyramine possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

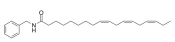


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Benzyllinolenamide

Cat. No.: HY-N3033

N-Benzyllinolenamide is a natural macamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii, acts as an inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase (**FAAH**) with an IC_{50} of 41.8 μM.



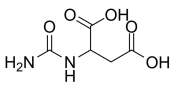
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid

(Ureidosuccinic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-128425

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid (Ureidosuccinic acid) is a precursor of nucleic acid pyrimidines.

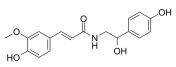


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Feruloyloctopamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2232

N-Feruloyloctopamine is an antioxidant constituent. N-Feruloyloctopamine significantly decreases the phosphorylation levels of **Akt** and **p38 MAPK**.



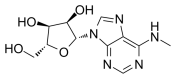
Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N6-Methyladenosine

(6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0086

N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes. N6-Methyladenosine can modifies **viral RNAs** and has antiviral activities.



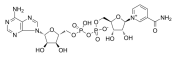
Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

NAD+

(β-DPN; β-NAD; β-Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0445

NAD+ is a coenzyme composed of ribosylnicotinamide 5'-diphosphate coupled to adenosine 5'-phosphate by pyrophosphate linkage.



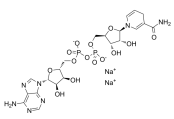
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

NADH disodium salt

(Disodium NADH)

Cat. No.: HY-F0001

NADH disodium salt is a coenzyme of a large number of oxidoreductases. NADH is a coenzyme that functions as a regenerating electron donor in catabolic processes including glycolysis, beta-oxidation and the citric acid cycle.



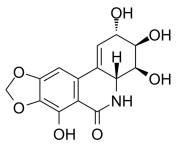
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Narciclasine

(Lycoricidinol)

Cat. No.: HY-16563

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.



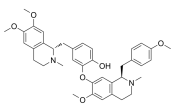
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neferine

((-)-Neferine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

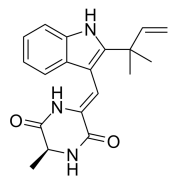


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Neoechinulin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3204

Neoechinulin A is an isoprenyl indole alkaloid that exhibits scavenging, neurotrophic factor-like, and anti-apoptotic activities. Neoechinulin A induces memory improvements and antidepressant-like effects in mice.



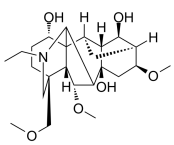
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoline

(Bullatine B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0478

Neoline, the active ingredient of processed aconite root (PA), alleviated oxaliplatin-induced peripheral neuropathy in mice. Neoline can be used as a marker compound to determine the quality of the PA products for the treatment of neuropathic pain.

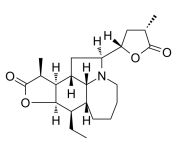


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neotuberostemonine

Cat. No.: HY-N3196

Neotuberostemonine, one of the main antitussive alkaloids in the root of Stemona tuberosa Lour, attenuates bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis by suppressing the recruitment and activation of macrophages.



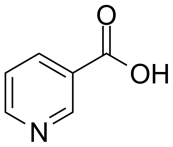
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niacin

(Nicotinic acid; Vitamin B3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0143

Niacin (Nicotinic acid) is a vitamin and is part of the vitamin B group.

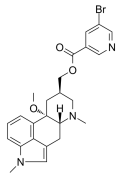


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nicergoline

Cat. No.: HY-B0702

Nicergoline, an ergoline derivative ester of bromonicotinic acid, is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of α_{1A}-**adrenoceptor**. Nicergoline has vasodilator effects. Nicergoline also has ameliorative effects on cognitive function in mouse models of Alzheimer's disease.



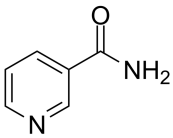
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nicotinamide

(Niacinamide; Nicotinic acid amide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0150

Nicotinamide is a form of vitamin B3 that plays essential roles in cell physiology through facilitating NAD^+ redox homeostasis and providing NAD^+ as a substrate to a class of enzymes that catalyze non-redox reactions. Nicotinamide is an inhibitor of **SIRT1**.

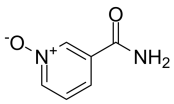


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nicotinamide N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-101407

Nicotinamide N-oxide, an in vivo nicotinamide metabolite, is a potent, and selective antagonist of the **CXCR2** receptor.



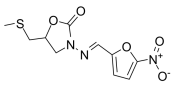
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nifuratel

(NF 113; SAP 113; Methylmercadone)

Cat. No.: HY-A0059

Nifuratel(NF 113, SAP 113) is a broad antibacterial spectrum agent, which is used as an antibacterial, antifungal, and antiprotozoal (Trichomonas). IC50 Value: 0.125-1 μg/mL(MIC, A.

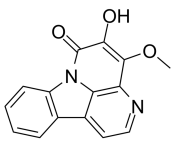


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nigakinone

Cat. No.: HY-N2128

Nigakinone is one of the most abundant alkaloids responsible for the major pharmacological activities of Kumu.

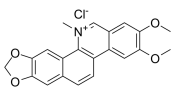


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Nitidine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0498

Nitidine chloride, a potential **anti-malarial** lead compound derived from Zanthoxylum nitidum (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing **apoptosis**, inhibiting **STAT3** signaling cascade, **DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A**, **ERK** and...

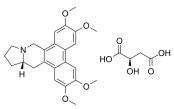


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

NK007

Cat. No.: HY-N10118

NK007 is a novel anti-SARS-CoV-2 agent with an EC_{50} value of 30 nM.

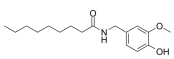


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nonivamide (Pelargonic acid vanillylamide; Nonanoic acid vanillylamide; Pseudocapsaicin)

Cat. No.: HY-17568

Nonivamide is a <b<TRPV1 agonist, which exhibits 4d-EC_{50} value of 5.1 mg/L in static toxicity tests.

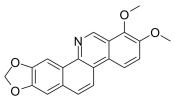


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 5 g

Norchelerythrine

Cat. No.: HY-N7505

Norchelerythrine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots of Zanthoxylum capense with **antibacterial** activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

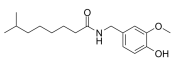


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nordihydrocapsaicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0449

Nordihydrocapsaicin is a capsaicinoid analog and congener of capsaicin in chili peppers.



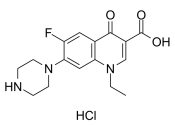
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Norfloxacin hydrochloride

(MK-0366 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0132A

Norfloxacin hydrochloride (MK-0366 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.



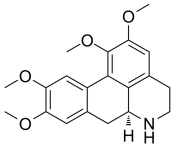
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Norglaucine

((+)-Norglaucine)

Cat. No.: HY-N9339

Norglaucine ((+)-Norglaucine), a **cytotoxic alkaloid**, exhibits cytotoxicity towards the tumor cell lines B16-F10, HepG2, K562 and HL-60 cells.



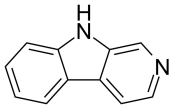
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norharmane

(Norharman; β-Carboline)

Cat. No.: HY-W008566

Norharmane (Norharman) is a potent and selective **monoamine oxidase A** (**MAO-A**) inhibitor with a K_i of 3.34 μM.



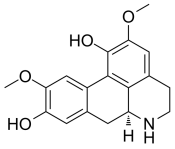
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Norisoboldine

((+)-Laurelliptine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0586

Norisoboldine is an orally active natural aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**) agonist. Norisoboldine, as a major isoquinoline alkaloid present in Radix Linderae, can be used for the research of Rheumatoid arthritis and Ulcerative colitis.



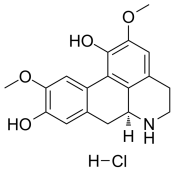
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norisoboldine hydrochloride

((+)-Laurelliptine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0586A

Norisoboldine hydrochloride is an orally active natural aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**) agonist. Norisoboldine hydrochloride, as a major isoquinoline alkaloid present in Radix Linderae, can be used for the research of Rheumatoid arthritis and Ulcerative colitis.



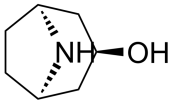
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nortropine

(Nortropenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W018601

Nortropine (Nortropenol), isolated from the total alkaloids of Convolvulus subhirsutus, is an intermediate in tropine breakdown and reactions leading to succinate.

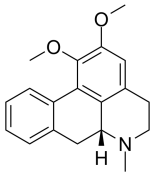


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N0049

Nuciferine is an antagonist at **5-HT**$_{2A}$ (IC_{50}=478 nM), **5-HT**$_{2C}$ (IC_{50}=131 nM), and **5-HT**$_{2B}$ (IC_{50}=1 μM), an inverse agonist at **5-HT**$_7$ (IC_{50}=150 nM), a partial agonist at D_2 (EC_{50}=64 nM), D_5 (EC_{50}=2.6 μM) and **5-HT**$_6$ (EC_{50}=700 nM), an agonist at **5-HT**$_{1A}$ (EC_{50}=3.2 μM) and...



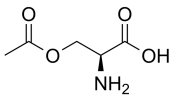
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

O-Acetylserine

(O-Acetyl-L-serine)

Cat. No.: HY-101409

O-Acetylserine (O-Acetyl-L-serine) is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of the amino acid cysteine in bacteria and plants.



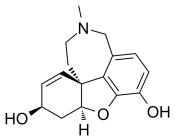
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

O-Desmethyl Galanthamine

(Sanguinine)

Cat. No.: HY-131413

O-Desmethyl Galanthamine (Sanguinine) is galanthamine-type alkaloid. O-Desmethyl Galanthamine is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} 1.83 μM.

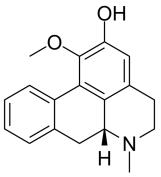


Purity: 95.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

O-Nornuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N7511

O-Nornuciferine, an aporphine-type alkaloid from lotus leaf, is a potent **hERG** channel inhibitor.



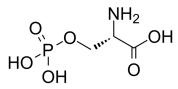
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

O-Phospho-L-serine

(L-Serine O-phosphate; L-SOP)

Cat. No.: HY-15129

O-Phospho-L-serine is the immediate precursor to L-serine in the serine synthesis pathway, and an agonist at the **group III mGluR receptors** (mGluR4, mGluR6, mGluR7, and mGluR8); O-Phospho-L-serine also acts as a weak antagonist for **mGluR1** and a potent antagonist...

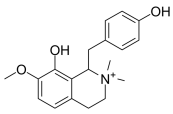


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Oblongine

Cat. No.: HY-N3164

Oblongine is isolated from the tuber of Stephania cambodica.

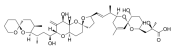


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Okadaic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6785

Okadaic acid, a marine toxin, is an inhibitor of protein phosphatases (PP). Okadaic acid has a significantly higher affinity for **PP2A** (IC_{50}=0.1-0.3 nM), and inhibits **PP1** (IC_{50}=15-50 nM), **PP3** (IC_{50}=3.7-4 nM), **PP4** (IC_{50}=0.1 nM), **PP5** (IC_{50}=3.5 nM).



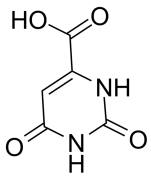
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg (124.2 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Orotic acid

(6-Carboxyuracil; Vitamin B13)

Cat. No.: HY-N0157

Orotic acid (6-Carboxyuracil), a precursor in biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides and RNA, is released from the mitochondrial dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) for conversion to UMP by the cytoplasmic UMP synthase enzyme.



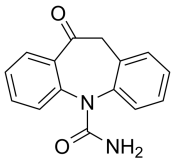
Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxcarbazepine

(GP 47680)

Cat. No.: HY-B0114

Oxcarbazepine is a **sodium channel** blocker. Oxcarbazepine significantly inhibits glioblastoma cell growth and induces **apoptosis** or G2/M arrest in glioblastoma cell lines. Anti-cancer and anticonvulsant effects.



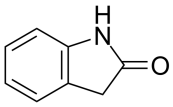
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxindole

(Indolin-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0061

Oxindole (Indolin-2-one) is an aromatic heterocyclic building block. 2-indolinone derivatives have become lead compounds in the research of kinase inhibitors.

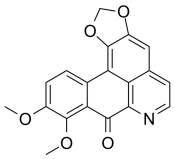


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxocrebanine

Cat. No.: HY-N9356

Oxocrebanine, an aporphine alkaloid, can be found in Fissistigma poilanei (Annonaceae).



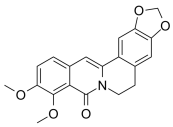
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxyberberine

(Oxyberberin; Berlambine; 8-Oxoberberine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5027

Oxyberberine (Oxyberberin) is a natural alkaloid isolated from many plants.

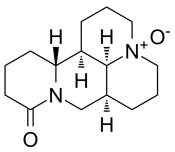


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oxymatrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0158

Oxymatrine, an alkaloid from the roots of Sophora species, with anti-inflammatory, antifibrosis, and antitumor effects, inhibits the **iNOS** expression and **TGF-β/Smad** pathway.

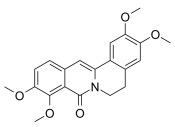


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Oxypalmatine

(8-Oxypalmatine) Cat. No.: HY-N7498

Oxypalmatine is isolated from Phellodendron amurense.

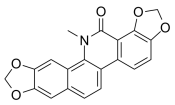


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxysanguinarine

(Hydroxysanguinarine; 8-Oxosanguinarine) Cat. No.: HY-N7642

Oxysanguinarine (Hydroxysanguinarine;8-Oxosanguinarine) is a protoberberine alkaloid from Meconopsis simplicifolia with **antimalarial** activity.

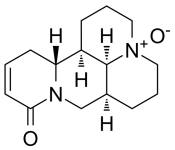


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oxysophocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0746

Oxysophocarpine is an alkaloid extracted from Sipho campylus verticillatus. Oxysophocarp ine has neuroprotective and anti-nociceptive effects on the central and peripheral nervous systems.

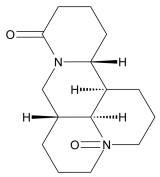


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oxysophoridine

(Sophoridine N-oxide) Cat. No.: HY-N1402

Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) is a bioactive alkaloid extracted from the Sophora alopecuroides Linn. Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) shows anti inflammatory, anti oxidative stress and anti **apoptosis** effects.

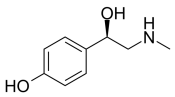


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p-Synephrine

Cat. No.: HY-113236

p-Synephrine is an organic compound, found in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.

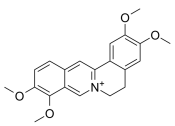


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Palmatine

Cat. No.: HY-N0110A

Palmatine is an orally active and irreversible **indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO-1**) inhibitor. Palmatine can ameliorate DSS (Dextran Sulphate Sodium Salt)-induced colitis by mitigating colonic injury, preventing gut microbiota dysbiosis, and regulating tryptophan catabolism.

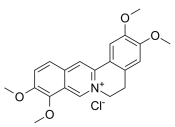


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Palmatine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0110

Palmatine chloride is an orally active and irreversible **indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO-1)** inhibitor.

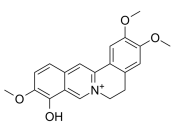


Purity: 96.21%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g

Palmaturbine

Cat. No.: HY-N2373

Palmaturbine is isolated from T. sinensis.

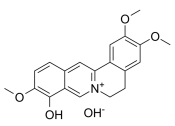


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Palmaturbine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N2373A

Palmaturbine hydroxide is isolated from T. sinensis.

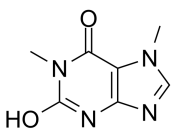


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Paraxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W016498

Paraxanthine, a caffeine metabolite, provides protection against Dopaminergic cell death via stimulation of Ryanodine Receptor Channels.

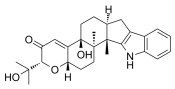


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Paxilline

Cat. No.: HY-N6778

Paxilline is an indole alkaloid mycotoxin from Penicillium paxilli, acts as a potent **BK channels** inhibitor by an almost exclusively closed-channel block mechanism.



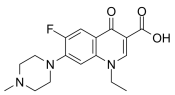
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pefloxacin

(Pefloxacinium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0147

Pefloxacin is a an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerse) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial infections.



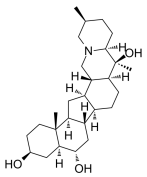
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peimine

(Verticine; Dihydroisoimperialine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0212

Peimine(Dihydroisoimperialine; Verticine) is a natural compound with good anti-inflammatory effects in vivo. IC50 value: Target: Peimine (0-25 mg/L) significantly inhibited tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-α, interleukin (IL)-6, IL-1β, and increased IL-10 production.



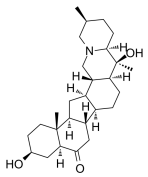
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Peiminine

(Verticinone; Raddeanine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0213

Peiminine(Verticinone; Raddeanine) is a natural compound with anti-inflammatory activity. IC50 value: Target: Peiminine and DXS significantly reduced alveolar inflammation and pulmonary interstitial inflammation in rats with bleomycin-induced lung injury.



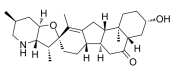
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Peimisine

(Ebeiensine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0214

Peimisine (Ebeiensine) non-competitively antagonizes tracheal smooth muscle **muscarinic M receptor** and inhibits smooth muscle contraction caused by Ach.



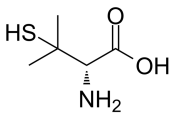
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Penicillamine

(D-(-)-Penicillamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0300

Penicillamine (D-(-)-Penicillamine) is the most characteristic degradation product of the penicillin antibiotics. It is used as an antirheumatic and as a chelating agent in Wilson's disease.

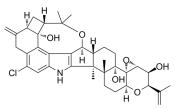


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Penitrem A

Cat. No.: HY-N6776

Penitrem A is an indole diterpene neurotoxic alkaloid produced by Penicillium, acts as a selective **BK channel** antagonist with antiproliferative and anti-invasive activities against multiple malignancies.

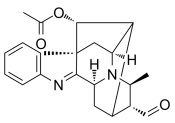


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perakine

Cat. No.: HY-N2030

Perakine is an indole alkaloid with anti-inflammatory activities.

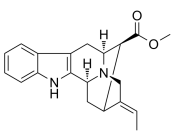


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pericyclivine

Cat. No.: HY-130359

Pericyclivine is a monomeric indole alkaloid isolated from Catharanthus Roseus. Pericyclivine has anticancer effects.



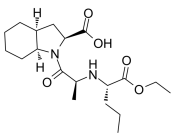
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perindopril

(S-9490)

Cat. No.: HY-B0130

Perindopril (S-9490) is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.

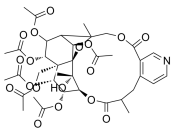


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peritassine A

Cat. No.: HY-N3510

Peritassine A, an alkaloid that could be isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook. f., possesses anti-HIV activity.

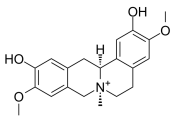


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phellodendrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0427

Phellodendrine, a isoquinoline alkaloid, is one of important characteristic ingredients in the Phellodendri chinensis cortex. phellodendrine is against AAPH-induced oxidative stress through regulating the **AKT/NF-κB** pathway.

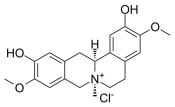


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phellodendrine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0735

Phellodendrine chloride is a plant alkaloid found in Phellodendron amurense. Phellodendrine chloride suppresses the proliferation of KRAS mutated pancreatic cancer cells through inhibition of nutrients uptake via macropinocytosis .



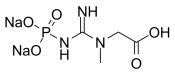
Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phosphocreatine disodium

(Disodium creatine phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885B

Phosphocreatine disodium, one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

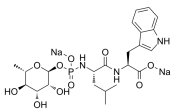


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phosphoramidon Disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N2021A

Phosphoramidon Disodium is a **metalloprotease** inhibitor. Phosphoramidon inhibits endothelin-converting enzyme (**ECE**), neutral endopeptidase (**NEP**), and angiotensin-converting enzyme (**ACE**) with IC_{50} values of 3.5, 0.034, and 78 μM, respectively.



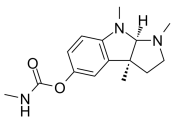
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Physostigmine

(Eserine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6608

Physostigmine (Eserine) is a reversible **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor. Physostigmine can crosses the blood-brain barrier and stimulates central cholinergic neurotransmission.

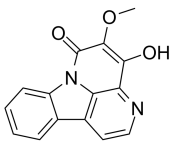


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picrasidine Q

Cat. No.: HY-N9507

Picrasidine Q, an alkaloid component extracted from Angelica keiskei species, has the capacity of anti-cell transformation and anti-cancer. Picrasidine Q induces cell **apoptosis** and G1 phase arrest in human esophageal cancer cell lines, and directly inhibits **FGFR2** kinase activity.

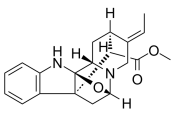


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picrinine

Cat. No.: HY-N2074

Picrinine, an akuammiline alkaloid, is isolated from the leaves of Alstonia scholaris. Picrinine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity through inhibition of the 5-lipoxygenase enzyme.

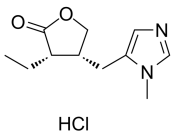


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0726

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride is a potent M3-type muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (**M3 muscarinic receptor**) agonist.

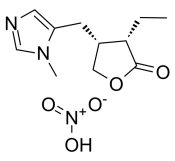


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Pilocarpine nitrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1006

Pilocarpine nitrate is a potent M3-type muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (**M3 muscarinic receptor**) agonist.



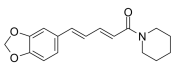
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperine

(Bioperine; 1-Piperoylpiperidine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0144

Piperine, a natural alkaloid isolated from Piper nigrum L, inhibits **P-glycoprotein** and **CYP3A4** activities with an IC_{50} value of 61.94±0.054 μg/mL in HeLa cell.



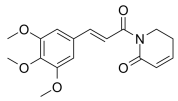
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2329

Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.

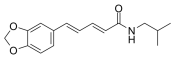


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Piperlonguminine

Cat. No.: HY-126562

Piperlonguminine is an alkaloid amide isolated from the Piper species. Piperlonguminine shows various biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antitumor, neuroprotective, anti-platelet, anti-melanogenic, antifungal and antibacterial activities.

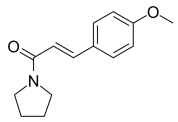


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Piperlotine A

Cat. No.: HY-N3051

Piperlotine A is an alkaloid isolated from Piper lolot, with potent antiplatelet aggregation activity.

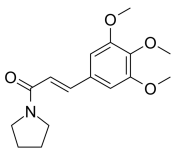


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Piperlotine C

Cat. No.: HY-N3049

Piperlotine C is an alkaloid isolated from Piper lolot, with anti-platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid, and the IC_{50} is 26.6 μg/mL.



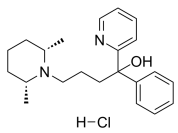
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pirmenol hydrochloride

(Cl-845; (±)-Pirmenol hydrochlorid)

Cat. No.: HY-100795A

Pirmenol hydrochloride inhibits $I_{K.ACh}$ by blocking **muscarinic receptors**. The IC_{50} of Pirmenol for inhibition of Carbachol-induced $I_{K.ACh}$ is 0.1 μM.



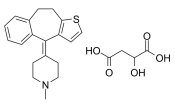
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pizotifen malate

(Pizotyline malate; BC-105 malate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0115A

Pizotifen malate (Pizotyline malate) is a potent **5-HT_2** receptor antagonist, with a high affinity for **5-HT_{1C}** binding site.

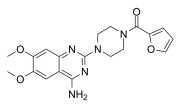


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prazosin

Cat. No.: HY-B0193

Prazosin is an alpha-adrenergic blocker and is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, and panic disorder. Target: Adrenergic Receptor Prazosin, is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, andpanic disorder.



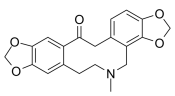
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protopine

(Corydinine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0793

Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia.

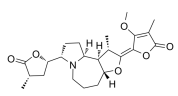


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Protostemonine

Cat. No.: HY-N1954

Protostemonine is an active alkaloid mainly isolated from the roots of Stemona sesslifolia, with anti-inflammatory activity. Protostemonine has anti-inflammatory effects on asthma and gram-negative bacteria-induced acute lung injury.

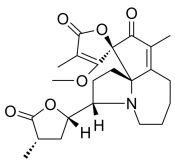


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protostemotinine

Cat. No.: HY-N1955

Protostemotinine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Stemona sessilifolia.

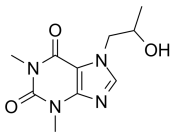


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proxyphylline

Cat. No.: HY-B1742

Proxyphylline is a methylxanthine derivative used as a cardiac stimulant, vasodilator and bronchodilator.



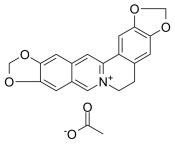
Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Pseudocoptisine acetate

(Isocoptisine acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6894

Pseudocoptisine (Isocoptisine) acetate is a quaternary alkaloid with benzylisoquinoline skeleton, was isolated from Corydalis Tuber. Pseudocoptisine acetate inhibits **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** activity with an IC_{50} of 12.8 μM.



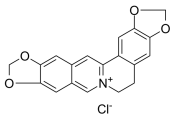
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudocoptisine chloride

(Isocoptisine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N6894A

Pseudocoptisine (Isocoptisine) chloride is a quaternary alkaloid with benzylisoquinoline skeleton, was isolated from Corydalis Tuber. Pseudocoptisine chloride inhibits **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** activity with an IC_{50} of 12.8 μM.

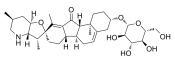


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pseudojervine

Cat. No.: HY-127063

Pseudojervine is a glycoalkaloid with a feeble inhibition activity against platelet aggregation.

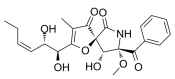


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseurotin A

Cat. No.: HY-125916

Pseurotin A, a secondary metabolite of Aspergillus and other fungi, is a competitive inhibitor of **chitin synthase** and a neuritogenic agent. Pseurotin A inhibits IgE production (IC_{50}=3.6 μM). Antitumor activity.



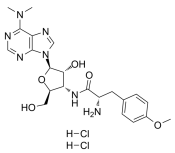
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Puromycin dihydrochloride

(CL13900 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1743A

Puromycin dihydrochloride (CL13900 dihydrochloride), an aminonucleoside antibiotic, inhibits **protein synthesis**.



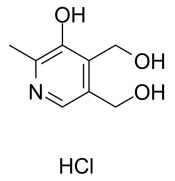
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyridoxine hydrochloride

(Pyridoxol hydrochloride; Vitamin B6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0682

Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) is a pyridine derivative. Pyridoxine (Pyridoxol; Vitamin B6) exerts antioxidant effects in cell model of Alzheimer's disease via the **Nrf-2**/HO-1 pathway.

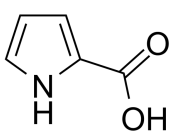


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001963

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid is a natural alkaloid from the marine bacterium Pelomonas puraquae sp. Nov.

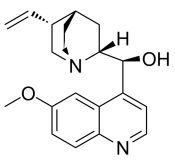


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quinidine

Cat. No.: HY-B1751

Quinidine is an antiarrhythmic agent for the treatment of abnormal heart rhythms and also malaria.

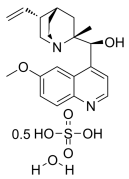


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Quinidine sulfate dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1751D

Quinidine sulfate dihydrate is a potent and selective inhibitor of **cytochrome P450db** and inhibits amphetamine metabolism in vivo.

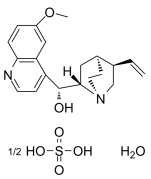


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinine hemisulfate hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0143B

Quinine hemisulfate hydrate, an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine hemisulfate hydrate is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 (K_{Ca}5.1) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV, with an IC_{50} of 169 μM.

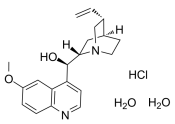


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0433A

Quinine Hydrochloride Dihydrate is a natural white crystalline alkaloid having antipyretic (fever-reducing), antimalarial, analgesic (painkilling), anti-inflammatory properties and a bitter taste.

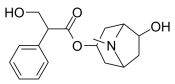


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Racanisodamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2064

Racanisodamine is one of the racemic isomers of anisodamine, resembles anisodamine in pharmacological effect. Racanisodamine is a non-selective **muscarinic** antagonist, used as a component of eye drops for myopic control.

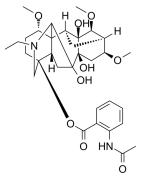


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ranaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N2507

Ranaconitine is a diterpene alkaloid isolated from A. leucostomum, with cardiotoxicity.

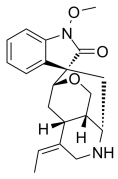


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rankinidine

Cat. No.: HY-117034

Rankinidine is an oxindole alkaloid that is isolated from the MeOH extract of the stem of Gelsemium rankinii.

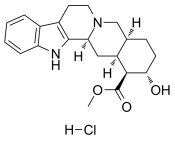


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rauwolscine hydrochloride (α-Yohimbine hydrochloride; Corynanthidine hydrochloride; Isoyohimbine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12710A

Rauwolscine hydrochloride is a potent and specific **α2 adrenergic** receptor antagonist with a K_i of 12 nM.

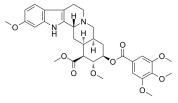


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Reserpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0480

Reserpine is an inhibitor of the **vesicular monoamine transporter 2** (**VMAT2**).

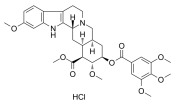


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Reserpine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0480A

Reserpine hydrochloride is an inhibitor of the **vesicular monoamine transporter 2** (**VMAT2**).

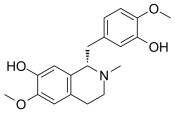


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Reticuline

Cat. No.: HY-N1356

Reticuline shows anti-inflammatory effects through **JAK2/STAT3** and **NF-κB** signaling pathways. Reticuline inhibits mRNA expressions of TNF-α, and IL-6 and reduces the phosphorylation levels of JAK2 and STAT3. Reticuline exhibits cardiovascular effects.



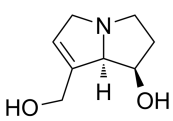
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Retronecine

((+)-Retronecine)

Cat. No.: HY-N8419

Retronecine ((+)-Retronecine) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid found in a variety of plants. Retronecine is the most common central core for other pyrrolizidine alkaloids.

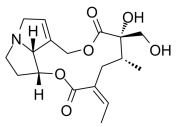


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Retrorsine

Cat. No.: HY-N6638

Retrorsine is a naturally occurring toxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Retrorsine can bind with DNA and inhibits the proliferative capacity of hepatocytes. Retrorsine can be used for the research of hepatocellular injury.

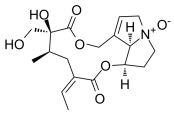


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Retrorsine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116832

Retrorsine N-oxide, an N-oxide of pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a carcinogen. Retrorsine N-oxide-derived DNA adducts are common toxicological biomarkers of pyrrolizidine alkaloid N-oxides.

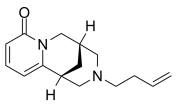


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhombifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N7649

Rhombifoline is an alkaloid isolated for the first time from the leaves and stems of A. foetida L.

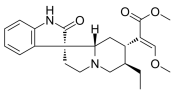


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0387

Rhyncholphylline, an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria, shows potent inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO production in rat primary microglial cells.

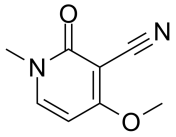


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ricinine

Cat. No.: HY-121944

Ricinine exhibits hepatoprotection in CCl4 -induced liver damage.

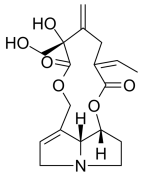


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Riddelline

Cat. No.: HY-122099

Riddelline, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a potent genotoxic agent. Riddelline induces significant elevations in unscheduled DNA synthesis and S-phase synthesis in rat liver.

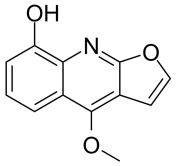


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Robustine

Cat. No.: HY-N1343

Robustine, a furoquinoline alkaloid, from Dictamnus albus, exhibits inhibitory potency against human phosphodiesterase 5 (**hPDE5A**) in vitro.



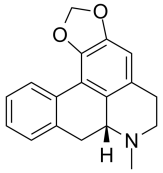
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Roemerine

((-)-Roemerine)

Cat. No.: HY-121793

Roemerine, an aporphine alkaloid, isolated from the leaves of Annona senegalensis, functions by interacting with **P-glycoprotein**. Roemerine reverses the multidrug-resistance phenotype with cultured cells.



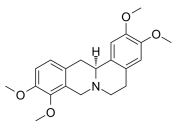
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rotundine

((-)-Tetrahydropalmatine; L-Tetrahydropalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0096

Rotundine is an antagonist of **dopamine D1**, **D2** and **D3 receptors** with IC_{50}s of 166 nM, 1.4 μM and 3.3 μM, respectively. Rotundine is also an antagonist of **5-HT$_{1A}$** with an IC_{50} of 370 nM.

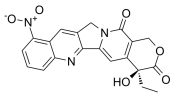


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Rubitecan

(RFS 2000; 9-Nitrocamptothecin) Cat. No.: HY-13744

Rubitecan (RFS 2000), a Camptothecin derivative, is an orally active **topoisomerase I** inhibitor with broad antitumor activity, and induces protein-linked DNA single-strand breaks, thereby blocking DNA and RNA synthesis in dividing cells.

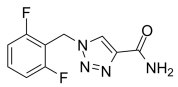


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rufinamide

(CGP 33101; E 2080; RUF 331) Cat. No.: HY-A0042

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).

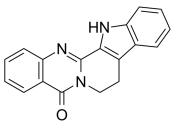


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Rutaecarpine

(Rutecarpine) Cat. No.: HY-N0147

Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of Evodia rutaecarpa, is an inhibitor of **COX-2** with an IC_{50} value of 0.28 μM.

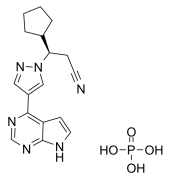


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ruxolitinib phosphate

(INCB018424 phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-50858

Ruxolitinib phosphate (INCB018424 phosphate) is a potent **JAK1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.3 nM/2.8 nM, respectively, showing more than 130-fold selectivity over JAK3.

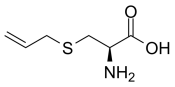


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

S-Allyl-L-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W013573

S-Allyl-L-cysteine, one of the organosulfur compounds found in AGE, possess various biological effects including neurotrophic activity, anti-cancer activity, anti-inflammatory activity.

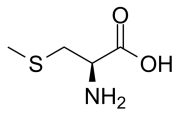


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Methyl-L-cysteine

(L-S-Methylcysteine) Cat. No.: HY-B2188

S-Methyl-L-cysteine is a natural product that acts as a substrate in the catalytic antioxidant system mediated by methionine sulfoxide reductase A (MSRA), with antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity activities.

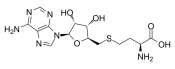


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SAH

(SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine)) Cat. No.: HY-19528

SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine) is an amino acid derivative and a modulartor in several metabolic pathways. It is an intermediate in the synthesis of cysteine and adenosine. SAH is an inhibitor for METTL3-METTL14 heterodimer complex (**METTL3-14**) with an IC_{50} of 0.9 μM.

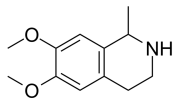


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salsolidine

Cat. No.: HY-22385

Salsolidine is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid, acts as a stereoselective competitive **MAO A** inhibitor.

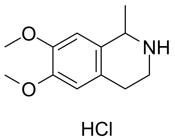


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salsolidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-22385A

Salsolidine hydrochloride, a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid, acts as a stereoselective competitive **MAO A (monoamine oxidase A)** inhibitor.

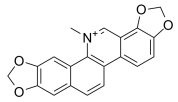


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanguinarine

(Sanguinarin; Sanguinarium; Pseudochelerythrine) Cat. No.: HY-N0052

Sanguinarine (Sanguinarin), a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate **apoptosis** via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-κB.

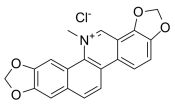


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanguinarine chloride (Sanguinarin chloride; Sanguinarium chloride; Pseudochelerythrine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0052A

Sanguinarine (Sanguinarin) chloride, a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate **apoptosis** via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-κB.

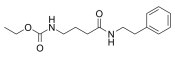


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Santacruzamate A (CAY-10683)

Cat. No.: HY-N0931

Santacruzamate A (CAY-10683) is a potent and selective **HDAC2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 119 pM.

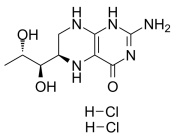


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sapropterin dihydrochloride ((6R)-BH4 dihydrochloride; (6R)-Tetrahydro-L-biopterin dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-A0124A

Sapropterin ((6R)-BH4) dihydrochloride is a synthetic form of BH4 that is approved for the treatment of BH4 responsive PKU.

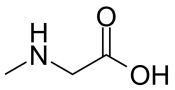


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine; Sarcosin)

Cat. No.: HY-101037

Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine), an endogenous amino acid, is a competitive **glycine transporter type I (GlyT1)** inhibitor and **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** co-agonist.

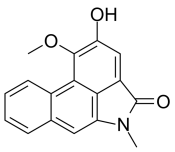


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sauristolactam (Saurolactam)

Cat. No.: HY-118482

Sauristolactam, a natural aristolactam isolated from aerial portions of Saururus chinensis, has significant neuroprotective activity against glutamate-induced toxicity in primary cultured rat cortical cells.

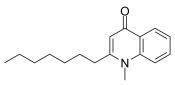


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schinifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N4164

Schinifoline, a 4-quinolinone derivative isolated from Zanthoxylum schinifolium Sieb, improves radiosensitizing effect, and effects cell cycle and apoptotic-inducing effects in cancer .

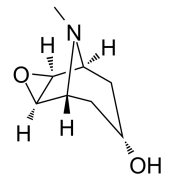


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scopine (6,7-Epoxytropine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0459

Scopine is the metabolite of anisodine, which is a α1-adrenergic receptor agonist and used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock.

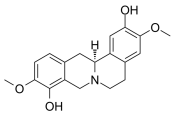


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Scoulerine ((-)-Scoulerine; Discretamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1255

Scoulerine ((-)-Scoulerine), an isoquinoline alkaloid, is a potent **antimitotic** compound. Scoulerine is also an inhibitor of **BACE1** (ß-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1). Scoulerine inhibits proliferation, arrests cell cycle, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.

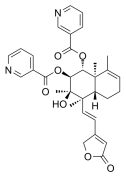


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Scutebarbatine A ((-)-Scutebarbatine A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1260

Scutebarbatine A inhibits the proliferation of HCC cells and triggers their apoptosis via the activation of **MAPK** and ER stress.

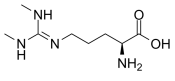


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine; NG,NG'-Dimethyl-L-arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-101410

SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine) is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide (**NO**) synthase activity.

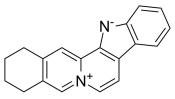


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sempervirine

Cat. No.: HY-N7507

Sempervirine is an indole alkaloid isolated from Gelsemium sempervirens with anti-tumor activities. Sempervirine is against sempervirine-sensitive tumor cells with EC_{50} values of 2.7 μM, 1.77 μM, and 1.96 μM for Raji, MDA-MB-231 and HeLa cells, respectively.

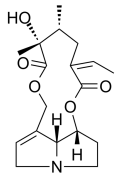


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Senecionine

(Senecionan-11,16-dione, 12-hydroxy-; Aureine; Senecionin) Cat. No.: HY-N2560

Senecionine (Senecionan-11,16-dione, 12-hydroxy-) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from Senecio vulgaris. Senecionine is toxic to animals and humans.

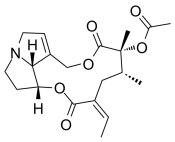


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Senecionine acetate

(O-Acetylsenecionine) Cat. No.: HY-N7594

Senecionine acetate (O-Acetylsenecionine) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Senecionine acetate inhibits the sequestration of Ca^{2+} in extramitochondrial and mitochondrial compartments possibly by inactivating free sulfhydryl groups.

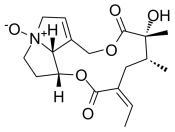


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Senecionine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N6637

Senecionine n-oxide is the primary product of pyrrolizidine alkaloid biosynthesis in root cultures of Senecio vulgaris. Senecionine N-oxide has anti-cancer activity.

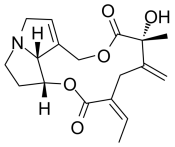


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seneciphylline

Cat. No.: HY-N1282

Seneciphylline is a toxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid in Senecio plants. Seneciphylline significantly increases the activities of **epoxide hydrase** and **glutathione-S-transferase** but causes reduction of **cytochrome P-450** and related monooxygenase activities.

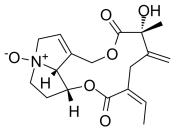


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Seneciphylline N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N2561

Seneciphylline N-Oxide is a dehydrogenation product of Senecionine N-oxide. Seneciphylline N-Oxide is a natural compound isolated from root cultures of Senecio erucifolius (Asteraceae).

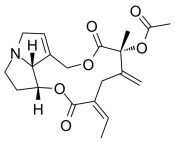


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seneciphyllinine

Cat. No.: HY-N1283

Seneciphyllinine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is isolated from the roots of Gynura japonica. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids are highly hepatotoxic natural chemicals that produce irreversible chronic and acute hepatotoxic effects on human beings.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Senkirkin

(Senkirkine; Renardin) Cat. No.: HY-122509

Senkirkin, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, occured in the aerial parts of the medicinal plant Tussilago farfara, could induce chromosome damage in human lymphocytes.
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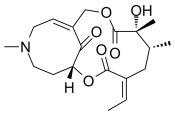
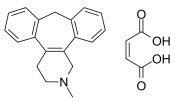


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Setiptiline maleate

(MO-8282) Cat. No.: HY-32329A

Setiptiline maleate (MO-8282 maleate) is a **serotonin receptor** antagonist. Setiptiline maleate is a tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) which acts as a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA).

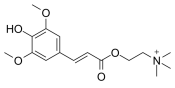


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinapine

Cat. No.: HY-N5077

Sinapine is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

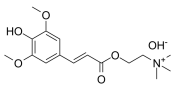


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sinapine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N5077B

Sinapine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine hydroxide exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

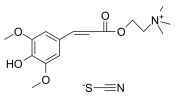


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinapine thiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-N0450

Sinapine thiocyanate is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine thiocyanate exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

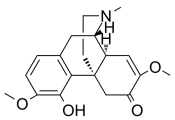


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sinomenine

Cat. No.: HY-15122

Sinomenine, an alkaloid extracted from Sinomenium acutum, is a blocker of the **NF-κB** activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of **μ-opioid receptor**.



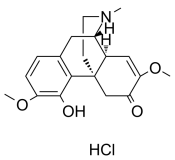
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sinomenine hydrochloride

(Cucoline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15122A

Sinomenine hydrochloride (Cucoline hydrochloride), an alkaloid extracted from Sinomenium acutum, is a blocker of the **NF-κB** activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of **μ-opioid receptor**.



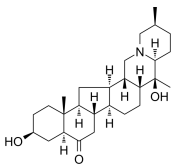
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sipeimine

(Imperialine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0696

Sipeimine is a natural product isolated from Fritillaria ussuriensis.

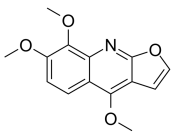


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Skimmianine

Cat. No.: HY-N2081

Skimmianine is a furoquinoline alkaloid present mainly in the Rutaceae family, with antispastic, anti-inflammatory activities and antiplatelet aggregation effect. Skimmianine exhibits cytotoxicity against a variety of cancer cell lines and genotoxicity.



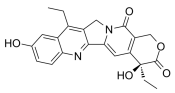
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SN-38

(NK012)

Cat. No.: HY-13704

SN-38 (NK012) is an active metabolite of the **Topoisomerase I** inhibitor Irinotecan. SN-38 (NK012) inhibits **DNA** and **RNA synthesis** with IC_{50}s of 0.077 and 1.3 μM, respectively.

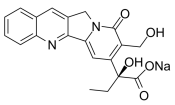


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sodium Camptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N8533

Sodium Camptothecin is a plant alkaloid, with antitumor activity. Sodium Camptothecin is a reversible inhibitor of **RNA synthesis**. Sodium Camptothecin is an effective inhibitor of adenovirus replication.



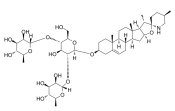
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Solamargine

(Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0069

Solamargine, a derivative from the steroidal solasodine in Solanum species, exhibits anticancer activities in numerous types of cancer. Solamargine induces non-selective cytotoxicity and **P-glycoprotein** inhibition.



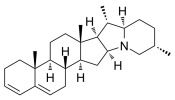
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Solanidiene

(Solanthrene)

Cat. No.: HY-N7268

Solanidiene (Solanthrene) is isolated from the leaves of S. tuberosum.

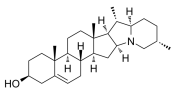


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Solanidine

Cat. No.: HY-N7271

Solanidine is a cholestane alkaloid isolated from several potato species including Solanum demissum, Solanum acaule, and Solanum tuberosum. Solanidine can inhibit proliferation and exhibit obvious antitumor effect.



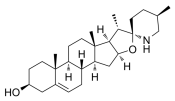
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Solasodine

(Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0068

Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.

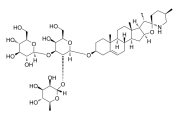


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Solasonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0070

Solasonine is a steroidal glycoalkaloid isolated from Solanum nigrum L.. Solasonine has cytotoxicity to human gastric cancer cells.

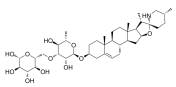


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Solasurine

Cat. No.: HY-N2355

Solasurine is a steroidal alkaloid that can be isolated from Solanum surrattence. Solasurine can interact with the C3-like protease (SARS-CoV-2 main protease) amino acids Phe8, Pro9, Ile152, Tyr154, Pro293, Phe294, Val297, and Arg298.

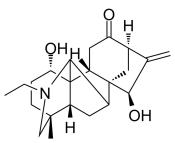


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Songorine

Cat. No.: HY-N2080

Songorine is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from the genus Aconitum. Songorine is a **GABAA receptor** antagonist in rat brain and has anti cancer, antiarrhythmic and anti-inflammatory activities. Songorine has the potential for the treatment of Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC).

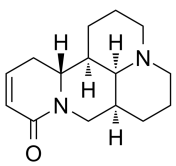


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sophocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0103

Sophocarpine is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

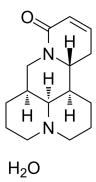


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sophocarpine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0103A

Sophocarpine (monohydrate) is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.



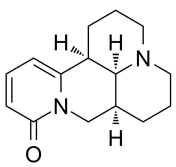
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sophoramine

((-)-Sophoramine)

Cat. No.: HY-N3198A

Sophoramine ((-)-Sophoramine), an alkaloid, is a dehydro-derivative of Matrine.

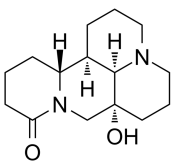


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophoranol

Cat. No.: HY-126033

Sophoranol is an alkaloid that can be isolated from S. flavescens, with antiviral activity. Sophoranol has anti-**HBV (hepatitis B virus)** activity. Sophoranol shows potent antiviral activities against **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)** with an IC_{50} of 10.4 μg/mL.

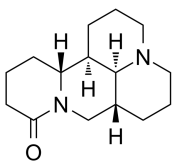


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophoridine

Cat. No.: HY-N1373

Sophoridine is a quinolizidine alkaloid isolated from leafs of Leguminous plant Sophora alopecuroides.L. Sophoridine induces **apoptosis**. Sophoridine has the potential to be a novel, potent and selective antitumor drug candidate for pancreatic cancer with well-tolerated toxicity.

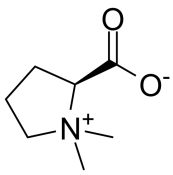


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Stachydrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0298

Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis. Stachydrine can inhibit the **NF-κB** signal pathway.

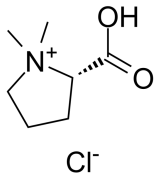


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Stachydrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0738

Stachydrine hydrochloride is the major active constituent of Herba Leonuri, which is a potential therapy for cardiovascular diseases. Stachydrine can inhibit the **NF-κB** signal pathway. Anti-hypertrophic activities.



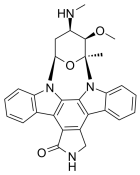
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Staurosporine

(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)

Cat. No.: HY-15141

Staurosporine is a potent, ATP-competitive and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for **PKC**, **PKA**, **c-Fgr**, and **Phosphorylase kinase** respectively. Staurosporine also inhibits **TAOK2** with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.

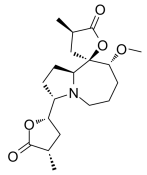


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Stemonidine

Cat. No.: HY-N9392

Stemonidine is a natural Stemona alkaloid.

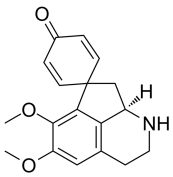


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stepharine

Cat. No.: HY-N9347

Stepharine, an natural alkaloid, directly interactes with **TLR4** and binds to the TLR4/MD2 complex (TLR4 inhibitor). Stepharine possesses anti-aging, anti-viral and anti-hypertensive effects.

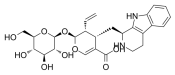


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Strictosidinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7514

Strictosidinic acid, an orally active glycoside indole monoterpene alkaloid isolated from Psychotria myriantha leaves, inhibits precursor enzymes of **5-HT** biosynthesis and reduces the 5-HT levels. Strictosidinic acid has peripheral analgesic and antipyretic activities in mice.

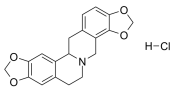


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Stylopine hydrochloride ((±)-Stylopine hydrochloride; Tetrahydrocoptisine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0924A

Stylopine hydrochloride (Tetrahydrocoptisine hydrochloride) is an alkaloid compound originally isolated from Corydalis tubers that exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-parasitic activities.

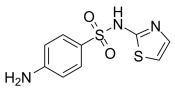


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sulfathiazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0507

Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.



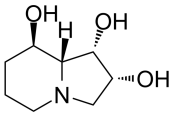
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Swainsonine

(Tridolgosir)

Cat. No.: HY-N6722

Swainsonine is an alkaloid isolated from Astragalus, acts as an inhibitor of **α-mannosidase**, with anti-tumor activity.



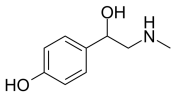
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Synephrine

(Oxedrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0132

Synephrine (Oxedrine), an alkaloid, is an **α-adrenergic** and **β-adrenergic** agonist derived from the Citrus aurantium. Synephrine is a sympathomimetic compound and can be used for weight loss.



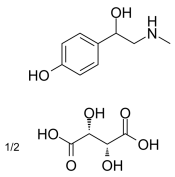
Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Synephrine hemitartrate

(Oxedrine hemitartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0132B

Synephrine (Oxedrine) hemitartrate, an alkaloid, is an **α-adrenergic** and **β-adrenergic** agonist derived from the Citrus aurantium. Synephrine hemitartrate is a sympathomimetic compound and can be used for weight loss.



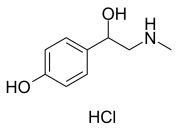
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Synephrine hydrochloride

(Oxedrine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0132A

Synephrine (Oxedrine) hydrochloride, an alkaloid, is an **α-adrenergic** and **β-adrenergic** agonist derived from the Citrus aurantium. Synephrine hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic compound and can be used for weight loss.

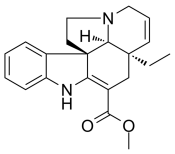


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tabersonine

Cat. No.: HY-N1431

Tabersonine is an indole alkaloid mainly isolated from Catharanthus roseus. Tabersonine disrupts Aβ(1-42) aggregation and ameliorates Aβ aggregate-induced cytotoxicity.

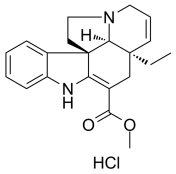


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tabersonine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N1431A

Tabersonine hydrochloride is an indole alkaloid mainly isolated from Catharanthus roseus. Tabersonine disrupts Aβ(1-42) aggregation and ameliorates Aβ aggregate-induced cytotoxicity.

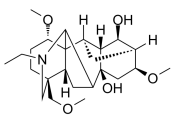


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Talatisamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0663

Talatisamine, a aconitum alkaloid, is specific **K^+ channel** blocker. Talatisamine attenuates beta-amyloid oligomers induced neurotoxicity in cultured cortical neurons.



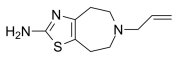
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Talipexole

(B-HT 920)

Cat. No.: HY-A0040

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.

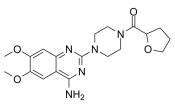


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terazosin

Cat. No.: HY-B0371

Terazosin is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active **α1-adrenoceptor** antagonist. Terazosin works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder. Terazosin has the potential for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and high blood pressure treatment.

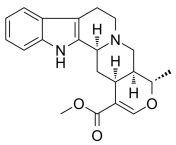


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydroalstonine

Cat. No.: HY-N1163

Tetrahydroalstonine, a indole alkaloid isolated from the fruits of Rhazya stricta, is a selective **alpha 2-adrenoceptor** antagonist.



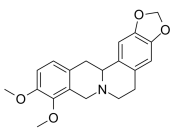
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydroberberine

(Canadine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0925

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);...

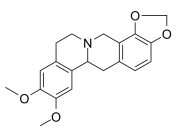


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydroepiberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N3035

Tetrahydroepiberberine is a isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Corydalis impatiens (Pall). Tetrahydroepiberberine has **antifungal** and selective inhibition against the **PI-3 virus** activities.

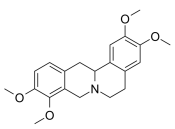


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydropalmatine

(DL-Tetrahydropalmatine) Cat. No.: HY-N0300

Tetrahydropalmatine possesses analgesic effects. Tetrahydropalmatine acts through inhibition of amygdaloid release of **dopamine** to inhibit an epileptic attack in rats.

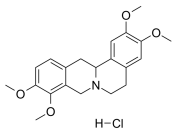


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tetrahydropalmatine hydrochloride

(DL-Tetrahydropalmatine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0300A

Tetrahydropalmatine (DL-Tetrahydropalmatine) hydrochloride possesses analgesic effects. Tetrahydropalmatine hydrochloride acts through inhibition of amygdaloid release of **dopamine** to inhibit an epileptic attack in rats.

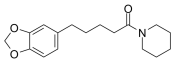


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tetrahydropiperine

Cat. No.: HY-N4205

Tetrahydropiperine, a cyclohexyl analogue of piperine, is the first natural aryl pentanamide from Piper longum. Tetrahydropiperine (compound 14) inhibits the cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoform **CYP1A1/arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase** (AHH; **IC_{50}**=23 μM).

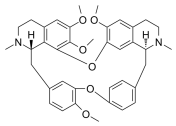


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrandrine

(NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) Cat. No.: HY-13764

Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated **Ca^{2+} current** (ICa) and Ca^{2+}-activated **K^+ current**.

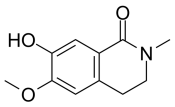


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Thalifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N8420

Thalifoline is an alkaloid and displays antifungal activity.

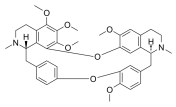


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thalrugosaminine

Cat. No.: HY-N6078

Thalrugosaminine is a benzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from the roots of Thalictrum minus. Thalrugosaminine shows good **antibacterial** activity with MIC values of 64-128 μg/ml.

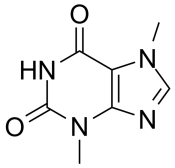


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Theobromine

(3,7-Dimethylxanthine) Cat. No.: HY-N0138

Theobromine is a methylxanthine found in cacao beans which can inhibit **adenosine receptor A1** (**AR1**) signaling.

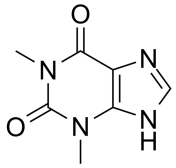


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Theophylline

(1,3-Dimethylxanthine; Theo-24) Cat. No.: HY-B0809

Theophylline is a nonselective **phosphodiesterase (PDE)** inhibitor, **adenosine receptor** blocker, and **histone deacetylase (HDAC)** activator.

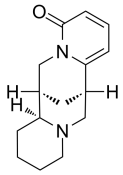


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Thermopsine

Cat. No.: HY-N5009

Thermopsine is a quinolizidine alkaloid isolated from the fruits and pods and stem bark of Sophora velutina subsp. Thermopsine has **antibacterial** activity.

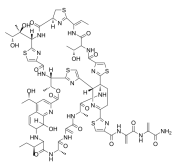


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Thiostrepton

Cat. No.: HY-B0990

Thiostrepton is a thiazole **antibiotic** which selectively inhibits **FOXM1**. FOXM1 binds to YAP/TEAD complex. YAP/TEAD/FOXM1 complex binding at regulatory regions of genes governing cell cycle may impact cell proliferation.



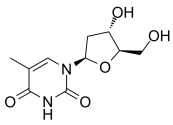
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Thymidine

(DThyd; NSC 21548)

Cat. No.: HY-N1150

Thymidine, a specific precursor of deoxyribonucleic acid, is used as a cell synchronizing agent. Thymidine is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor that can arrest cell at G1/S boundary, prior to DNA replication.

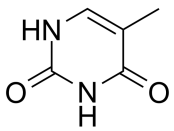


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Thymine

Cat. No.: HY-W010450

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 K_m of 2.3 μM.



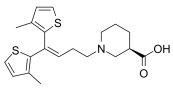
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Tiagabine

(NO050328; NO328; TGB)

Cat. No.: HY-B0696

Tiagabine (NO050328) is a potent and selective **GABA reuptake** inhibitor, used as an anticonvulsant agent, with IC_{50}s of 67, 446 and 182 nM for [^{3}H]GABA uptake in Synaptosomes, Neurons and Glia, respectively.



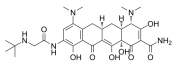
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tigecycline

(GAR-936)

Cat. No.: HY-B0117

Tigecycline (GAR-936) is a broad-spectrum glycylcycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.



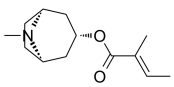
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tigloidin

(Tigloyl pseudotropine; Tiglylpseudotropine; Tiglyssin)

Cat. No.: HY-U00082

Tigloidin is an analogue of atropine, with anticholinergic activity.

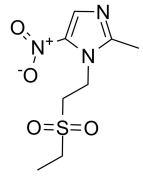


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tinidazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0177

Tinidazole, an orally available antibacterial agent, is a 5-nitroimidazole with selective activity against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.



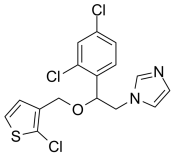
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tioconazole

(UK-20349)

Cat. No.: HY-B0319

Tioconazole (UK-20349) is an antifungal imidazole derivative with broad spectrum activity. Tioconazole has inhibitory active aginst several dermatophytes and several yeasts with MIC_{50}s <3.12 mg/L and <9 mg/L, respectively.

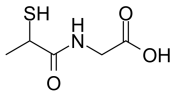


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Tiopronin

Cat. No.: HY-B0373

Tiopronin is a diffusible antioxidant, an antidote to heavy metal poisoning and a radioprotective agent. Tiopronin can control the rate of cystine precipitation and excretion and has the potential for cystinuria, rheumatoid arthritis and hepatic disorders.

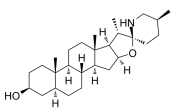


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tomatidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2149

Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking **NF-κB** and **JNK** signaling. Tomatidine activates **autophagy** either in mammal cells or C elegans.

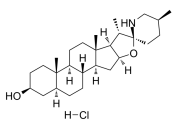


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tomatidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2149A

Tomatidine hydrochloride acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking **NF-κB** and **JNK** signaling. Tomatidine hydrochloride activates **autophagy** either in mammal cells or C elegans.

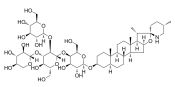


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tomatine

(α-Tomatine; Lycopersicin; Tomatin) Cat. No.: HY-N2166

Tomatine is a glycoalkaloid, found in the tomato plant (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.). Tomatine elicits neurotoxicity in RIP1 kinase and caspase-independent manner. Tomatine promotes the upregulation of nuclear apoptosis inducing factor (AIF) in neuroblastoma cells.

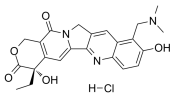


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Topotecan Hydrochloride

(SKF 104864A Hydrochloride; NSC 609669 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13768A

Topotecan Hydrochloride (SKF 104864A Hydrochloride) is a **Topoisomerase I** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities.

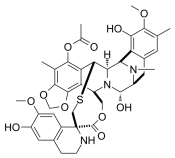


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trabectedin

(Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) Cat. No.: HY-50936

Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.

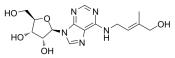


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

trans-Zeatinriboside

Cat. No.: HY-W011151

trans-Zeatinriboside is a type of cytokinin precursor, acts as a major long-distance signalling form in xylem vessels, regulates leaf size and meristem activity-related traits.

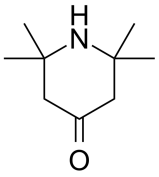


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Triacetonamine

(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone) Cat. No.: HY-N1131

Triacetonamine is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceutical products, pesticides and photostabilizers for polymers.

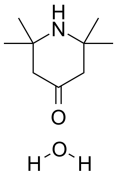


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Triacetonamine monohydrate

(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N1131B

Triacetonamine (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone) monohydrate is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceutical products, pesticides and photostabilizers for polymers.

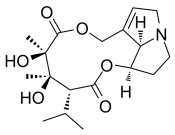


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trichodesmine

Cat. No.: HY-12535

Trichodesmine is a dehydropyrrolizidine alkaloid. Trichodesmine can produces hepatotoxicty, pneumo- and neurotoxicity in vivo.

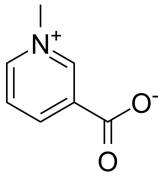


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trigonelline

(Trigenolline) Cat. No.: HY-N0414

Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline is an efficient **Nrf2** inhibitor capable of blocking Nrf2-dependent proteasome activity and thereby apoptosis protection in pancreatic cancer cells.

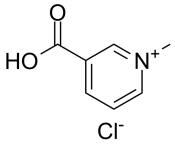


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trigonelline chloride

(Trigonelline hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0415

Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline chloride has anti-**HSV-1** , antibacterial, and antifungal activities.

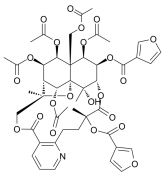


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Triptonine B

Cat. No.: HY-N3511

Triptonine B, a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid, inhibits **HIV** replication in H9 lymphocytes with an EC_{50} value of <0.10 μg/mL.

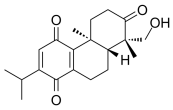


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triptoquinone B

((+)-Triptoquinone B) Cat. No.: HY-N1120

Triptoquinone B ((+)-Triptoquinone B), a sesquiterpene alkaloid, is an **interleukin-1** inhibitor. Triptoquinone B shows potent inhibitory activities against interleukin 1α and β releases for human peripheral mononuclear cells.

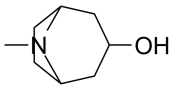


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tropine

Cat. No.: HY-N7061

Tropine is a secondary metabolite of Solanaceae plants, is an **anticholinergic** agent. Tropine is a common intermediate in the synthesis of a variety of bioactive alkaloids, including hyoscyamine and scopolamine.

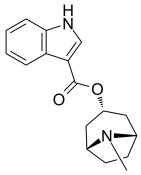


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tropisetron

(SDZ-ICS-930 free base) Cat. No.: HY-B0072

Tropisetron (SDZ-ICS-930 free base) is a selective 5-HT3 receptor antagonist and α7-nicotinic receptor agonist with an IC50 of 70.1 ± 0.9 nM for 5-HT3 receptor.

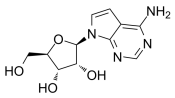


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tubercidin

(7-Deazaadenosine) Cat. No.: HY-100126

Tubercidin (7-Deazaadenosine) is an antibiotic obtained from Streptomyces tubercidicus. Tubercidin inhibits the growth of Streptococcus faecalis (8043) with an IC_{50} of 0.02 μM.

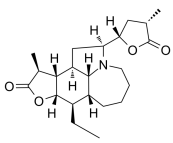


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tuberostemonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0352

Tuberostemonine, an alkaloid, is an antimalarial agent that targets Plasmodium falciparum ferredoxin-NADP⁺ reductases (pfFNR).

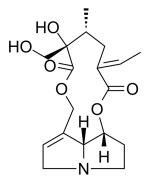


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Usaramine

Cat. No.: HY-N6931

Usaramine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from seeds of Crolatalaria pallida. Usaramine demonstrates a highlighted antibiofilm activity against Staphylococcus epidermidis by reducing more than 50% of biofilm formation without killing the bacteria.

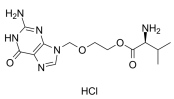


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Valacyclovir hydrochloride

(Valaciclovir hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-17425A

Valacyclovir hydrochloride (Valaciclovir hydrochloride) is an orally active **antiviral** drug for herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B. Valacyclovir hydrochloride inhibits **HSV-1** W ($_{50}$=2.9 μg/ml). Valacyclovir hydrochloride is a prodrug of Aciclovir (HY-17422) .

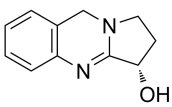


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vasicine

(Peganine) Cat. No.: HY-N1103

Vasicine (peganine) is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Justicia adhatoda. Vasicine (peganine) possesses anti- tuberculosis activity.

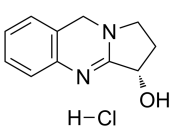


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vasicine hydrochloride

(Peganine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N1103A

Vasicine hydrochloride (peganine hydrochloride) is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Justicia adhatoda. Vasicine (peganine) possesses anti-tuberculosis activity.

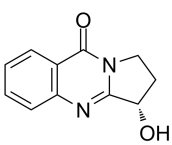


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vasicinone

((-)-Vasicinone) Cat. No.: HY-N1100

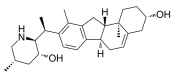
Vasicinone is a quinazoline alkaloid isolated from the Adhatoda vasica plant. Vasicinone is a potential agent for Parkinson's disease and possibly other oxidative stress-related neurodegenerative disorders.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Veratramine
(NSC17821; NSC23880) Cat. No.: HY-N0837

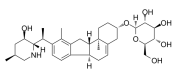
Veratramine(NSC17821; NSC23880) is useful as a signal transduction inhibitor for treating tumors.



Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Veratrosine
Cat. No.: HY-N6243

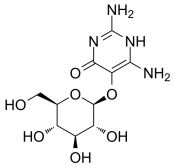
Veratramine is a steroidal alkaloid extracted from the roots and rhizomes of Veratrum californicum.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vicine
Cat. No.: HY-N2093

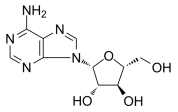
Vicine, an alkaloid glycoside found mainly in fava beans, is toxic in individuals and may cause haemolytic anaemia.



Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vidarabine (Ara-A; Adenine Arabinoside; 9-β-D-Arabinofuranosyladenine)
Cat. No.: HY-B0277

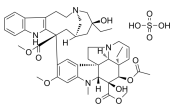
Vidarabine (Ara-A) an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses. Vidarabine has IC_{50}s of 9.3 μg/ml for HSV-1 and 11.3 μg/ml for HSV-2.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Vinblastine sulfate
(Vincaleukoblastine sulfate salt) Cat. No.: HY-13780

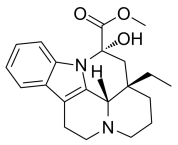
Vinblastine sulfate is a cytotoxic alkaloid used against various cancer types. Vinblastine sulfate inhibits the formation of microtubule and suppresses nAChR with an **IC_{50}** of 8.9 μM.



Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vincamine
Cat. No.: HY-B1021

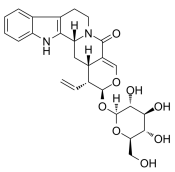
Vincamine is a monoterpenoid indole alkaloid extracted from the Madagascar periwinkle. Vincamine is a peripheral **vasodilator** and exerts a selective vasoregulator action on the brain microcapilar circulation.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vincosamide
Cat. No.: HY-N1089

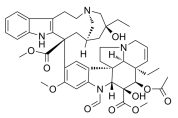
Vincosamide, an alkaloid from Psychotria leiocarpa extract, inhibits the **acetylcholinesterase** (**AChE**) activity with anti-inflammatory activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vincristine
(Leurocristine; NSC-67574; 22-Oxovincaleukoblastine) Cat. No.: HY-N0488A

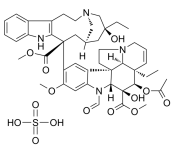
Vincristine (Leurocristine) is a microtubule-destabilizing agent (MDA). Vincristine (Leurocristine) binds to tubulin and inhibits the formation of microtubules, thereby inhibiting mitosis of the cancer cell.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vincristine sulfate (Leurocristine sulfate; NSC-67574 sulfate; 22-Oxovincaleukoblastine sulfate)
Cat. No.: HY-N0488

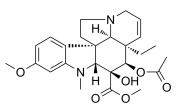
Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits **microtubule** formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage. It binds to **microtubule** with a K_i of 85 nM.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Vindoline
Cat. No.: HY-N0687

Vindoline, a vinca alkaloid extracted from the leaves of Catharanthus roseus, weakly inhibits tubulin self-assembly.

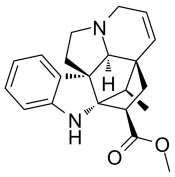


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vindolinine

Cat. No.: HY-N5122

Vindolinine is a natural alkaloide that can be found in Catharanthus roseus.



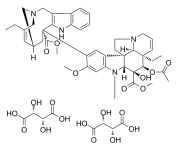
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vinorelbine ditartrate

(KW-2307; Nor-5'-anhydrovinblastine ditartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12053A

Vinorelbine (ditartrate) is an anti-mitotic agent which inhibits the proliferation of Hela cells with IC_{50} of 1.25 nM.



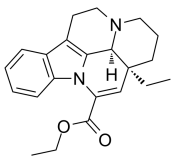
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vinpocetine

(Ethyl apovincaminate)

Cat. No.: HY-13295

Vinpocetine (Ethyl apovincaminate) is a derivative of the alkaloid Vincamine that blocks voltage-gated Na^+ channels. The **IC_{50}** value of Vinpocetine on direct **IKK** inhibition in the cell-free system is 17.17 μM.

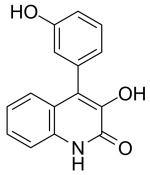


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Viridicatol

Cat. No.: HY-116474

Viridicatol, a quinolinone alkaloid, is isolated from the fermentation of an endophytic fungus Penicillium sp. R22 in Nerium indicum. Viridicatol has strong **antifungal** activity against Staphylococcus aureus with MIC value of 15.6 μg/mL.

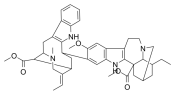


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voacamine

Cat. No.: HY-N6932

Voacamine, an indole alkaloid, exhibits potent **cannabinoid CB1 receptor** antagonistic activity. Voacamine also inhibits **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) action in multidrug-resistant tumor cells.

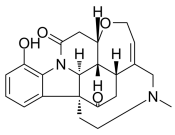


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vomicine

Cat. No.: HY-N2616

Vomicine, an alkaloid, shows antidiabetic activity.



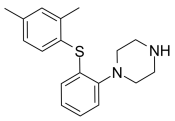
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vortioxetine

(Lu AA 21004)

Cat. No.: HY-15414

Vortioxetine is a inhibitor of **5-HT_{1A}**, **5-HT_{1B}**, **5-HT_{3A}**, **5-HT_7** receptor and **SERT**, with **K_i** values of 15 nM, 33 nM, 3.7 nM, 19 nM and 1.6 nM, respectively.

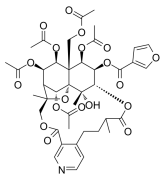


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Wilfordinine D

Cat. No.: HY-N9344

Wilfordinine D is a natural sesquiterpene alkaloid.

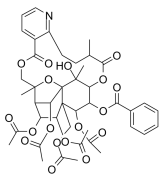


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wilforine

Cat. No.: HY-N0899

Wilforine is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid; important bioactive compound in T. wilfordii plants, and is effective in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

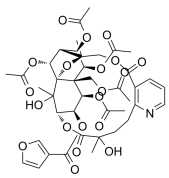


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Wilfortrine

Cat. No.: HY-N3506

Wilfortrine is a bioactive sesquiterpene alkaloid. Wilfortrine exhibits immunosuppresive effects. Wilfortrine also can inhibit leukaemia cell growth in mice and shows anti-HIV activity.

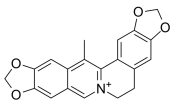


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Worenine

Cat. No.: HY-N1935

Worenine is isolated from Coptis chinensis. Worenine in rat shows dehydrogenization, hydrogenation, hydroxylation, and demethylene reactions in phase I metabolism. The phase II metabolism sulfation and glucuronidation reactions.

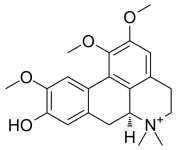


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Xanthoplanine

Cat. No.: HY-N1064

Xanthoplanine, isolated from theroot of Xylopia parviflora, fully inhibits the EC_{50} ACh responses of both alpha7 and alpha4beta2 nACh receptors with estimated IC_{50} values of 9 μM (alpha7) and 5 μM (alpha4beta2).

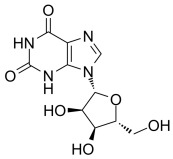


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011527

Xanthosine is a nucleoside derived from xanthine and ribose. Xanthosine can increase mammary stem cell population and milk production in cattle and goats.

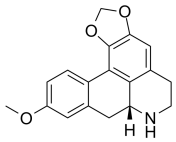


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Xylopine

Cat. No.: HY-N9534

Xylopine is an aporphine alkaloid with cytotoxic activity on cancer cells. Xylopine induces oxidative stress, causes G2/M cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

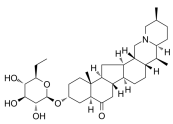


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yibeinoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2637

Yibeinoside A is an alkaloid isolated from the bulb of Fritillaria pallidiflora Schreb .

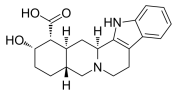


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yohimbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-121936

Yohimbic acid is an amphoteric demethylated derivative of Yohimbine. Yohimbic acid exhibits vasodilatory action. Yohimbic acid also can be used for the research of osteoarthritis (OA).

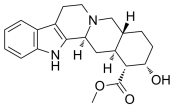


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Yohimbine

Cat. No.: HY-12715

Yohimbine is a potent and relatively nonselective alpha 2-adrenergic receptor (AR) antagonist, with IC50 of 0.6 μM.

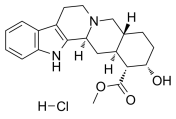


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0127

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.



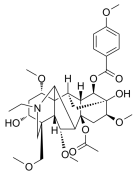
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Yunaconitine

(Guayewuanine B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0333

Yunaconitine(Guayewuanine B) is a highly toxic aconitum alkaloid.



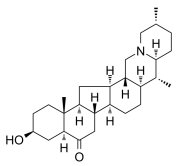
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Zhebeirine

(25-Epieduardine; Puqiedinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7600

Zhebeirine (Puqiedinone), a steroidal alkaloid, is isolated from the bulbs of Fritillaria puqiensis. Zhebeirine exhibits antitussive and expectorant properties.

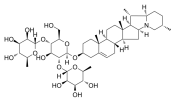


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

α-Chaconine

Cat. No.: HY-129113

α-Chaconine inhibits the expressions of **COX-2**, **IL-1β**, **IL-6**, and **TNF-α** at the transcriptional level. α-Chaconine inhibits the LPS-induced expressions of **iNOS** and **COX-2** at the protein and mRNA levels and their promoter activities in RAW 264.7 macrophages. Anti-inflammatory effects.



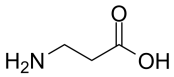
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Alanine

(2-Carboxyethylamine; 3-Aminopropanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0230

β-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid that is shown to be metabolized into carnosine, which functions as an intracellular buffer.

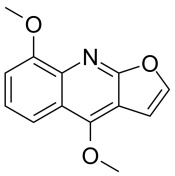


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

γ-Fagarine

Cat. No.: HY-N3918

γ-Fagarine is a furoquinoline alkaloid naturally occurring in Rutae Herba. γ-Fagarine has strong anti-**HCV** activities with IC_{50} of 20.4 μg/mL and is also a sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs) inducer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

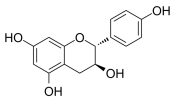
Phenols

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.

(+)-Afzelechin

Cat. No.: HY-N2821

(+)-Afzelechin, isolated from rhizomes of Bergenia ligulata, is an **alpha-glucosidase** activity inhibitor with an ID_{50} (50% inhibition dose) value of 0.13 mM. (+)-Afzelechin can delay the absorption of carbohydrates in food to suppress postprandial hyperglycemia and hyperinsulinemia.

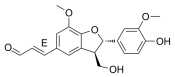


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(+)-Balanophonin

Cat. No.: HY-N5089

(+)-Balanophonin is a phenolic compound that could be isolated from Passiflora edulis. (+)-Balanophonin possesses anti-oxidant, anticholinesterase, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and antineurodegenerative activities.
.



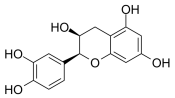
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Epicatechin

(Dexepicatechin; (+)-Epicatechol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0001A

(+)-Epicatechin (Dexepicatechin) is a catechin and a polyphenol, with antioxidant activities.

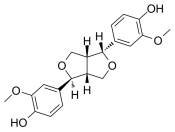


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Epipinoresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N7534

(+)-Epipinoresinol is a lignan compound. CYP81Q3 specifically catalyzes methylenedioxy bridge (MDB) formation in (+)-Epipinoresinol to produce (+)-Pluviatilol.



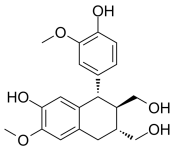
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Isolariciresinol

((+)-Cyclolariciresinol)

Cat. No.: HY-14579

(+)-Isolariciresinol ((+)-Cyclolariciresinol) can be used for the research of rheumatitis. Anti-inflammatory activity.

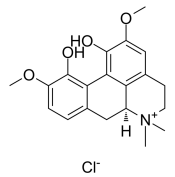


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride; α-Magnoflorine chloride; Thalictrine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0535

Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. Magnoflorine chloride has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

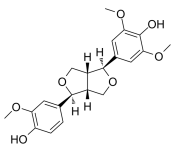


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(+)-Medioresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3307

(+)-Medioresinol is a furofuran type lignan with antifungal, antibacterial and lesishmanicidal activities. (+)-Medioresinol leads to intracellular **ROS** accumulation and mitochondria-mediated **apoptotic** cell death in Candida albicans.

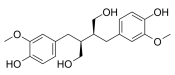


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N8172

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol, a lignan compound, is a (+)-enantiomer of Secoisolariciresinol.

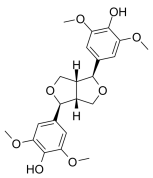


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-Syringaresinol

Cat. No.: HY-126030

(+)-Syringaresinol, a lignan, is a **NFAT transcription factor** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 329.4 μM. (+)-Syringaresinol also can be used for the research of lymphocytic leukemia.

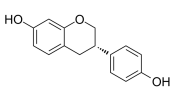


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-(S)-Equol

Cat. No.: HY-100583

(-)-(S)-Equol is a high affinity ligand for **estrogen receptor β** with a K_i of 0.73 nM.

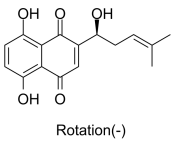


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Alkannin

Cat. No.: HY-N6012

(-)-Alkannin, found in Alkanna tinctoria, is used as a food coloring. (-)-Alkannin shows anticancer activity, arrests cell cycle, and induces **apoptosis**. (-)-Alkannin improves hepatic inflammation in a Rho-kinase pathway.



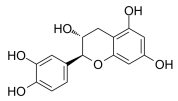
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Catechin

((-)-Cianidanol; (-)-Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0898A

(-)-Catechin is an isomer of Catechin having a trans 2S,3R configuration at the chiral center. Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

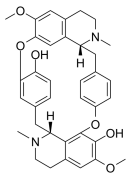


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(-)-Curine

Cat. No.: HY-N2569

(-)-Curine is an orally active bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chondrodendron platyphyllum. (-)-Curine presents anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects at nontoxic doses, at least in part, resulting from the inhibition of **prostaglandin E2** production.



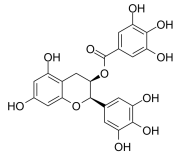
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit **EGFR** signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.



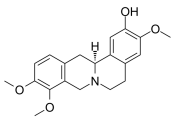
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(-)-Isocorypalmine

(Tetrahydrocolumbamine; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0927

(-)-Isocorypalmine (Tetrahydrocolumbamine), isolated from the crude base fraction of Corydalis chaerophylla, is a **dopamine receptor** ligand. Recombinant CYP719A21 displays strict substrate specificity and high affinity (K_m=4.63 ± 0.71 μM) for (-)-Isocorypalmine.

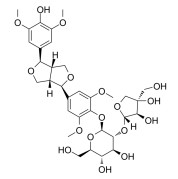


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0338

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside is isolated from the bark of Albizzia myriophylla.



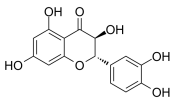
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(-)-Taxifolin

((-)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136B

(-)-Taxifolin is the less active enantiomer of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an **IC_{50}** value of 193.3 μM.

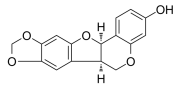


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Maackiain

Cat. No.: HY-N6051

(-)-Maackiain is a pterocarpan phytoalexin produced from Red clover (Trifolium pretense L.). (-)-Maackiain is toxic to several genera of fungal pathogens of legume and non legume hosts.



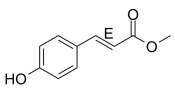
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate

(Methyl trans-p-coumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2492

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as green onion (Allium cepa) or noni (Morinda citrifolia L.) leaves.

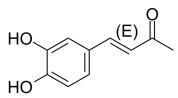


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N1966

(E)-Osmundacetone is the isomer of Osmundacetone. Osmundacetone significantly suppresses the phosphorylation of MAPKs, including JNK, ERK, and p38 kinases. Osmundacetone has a neuroprotective effect against oxidative stress.

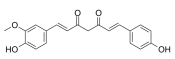


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E/Z)-Demethoxycurcumin

(p-Hydroxycinnamoyl-feruloylmethane) Cat. No.: HY-N0006A

(E/Z)-Demethoxycurcumin (p-Hydroxycinnamoyl-feruloylmethane) is a curcuminoid isolated from curcuma species, with anticoagulative active.

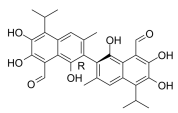


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(-)-Gossypol

(AT-101; R-(-)-gossypol acetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-15464

(R)-(-)-Gossypol (AT-101) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to **Bcl-2**, **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-xL** proteins with K_is of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.

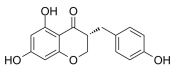


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(4′-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8178

(R)-(4′-Hydroxy)-5,7-dihydroxy-4-chromanone, a homoisoflavonoid, has antiangiogenic activity against human retinal microvascular endothelial cells.

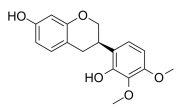


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Isomucronulatol

((-)-Isomucronulatol; 2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol) Cat. No.: HY-N2495A

(R)-Isomucronulatol is a natural flavonoid that could be isolated from the seeds of sphaerophysa salsula.

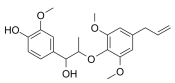


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Myrislignan

Cat. No.: HY-N0608A

(Rac)-Myrislignan is the racemate of Myrislignan. Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.

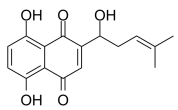


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Shikonin

(Shikalkin) Cat. No.: HY-N6004

(Rac)-Shikonin (Shikonin) possesses anti-tumor activity. (Rac)-Shikonin (Shikonin) circumvents cancer drug resistance by induction of a necroptotic death.

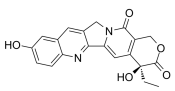


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin

(10-HCPT; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin) Cat. No.: HY-N0095

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin (10-HCPT;10-Hydroxycamptothecin) is a **DNA topoisomerase I** inhibitor of isolated from the Chinese plant Camptotheca accuminata.

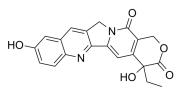


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin

((±)-10-HCPT) Cat. No.: HY-N0275

(±)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin is an indole alkaloid that inhibits the activity of **topoisomerase I** and has a broad spectrum of anticancer activity.

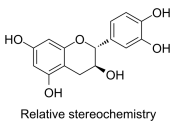


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Catechin

(rel-Cianidanol; rel-Catechuic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B1890

(±)-Catechin (rel-Cianidanol) is the racemate of Catechin. (±)-Catechin has two steric forms of (+)-Catechin and its enantiomer (-)-Catechin. (+)-Catechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.



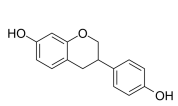
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Equol

Cat. No.: HY-100583A

(±)-Equol is the racemate of equol. (±)-equol exhibits EC_{50}s of 200 and 74 nM for human ERα and ERβ, respectively. Equol is a metabolite of the soy isoflavones, daidzin and daidzein.

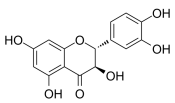


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

(±)-Taxifolin

((±)-Dihydroquercetin) Cat. No.: HY-N0136A

(±)-Taxifolin ((±)-Dihydroquercetin) is the racemate of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM.



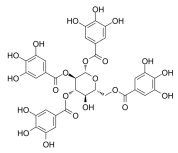
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose

(TeGG) Cat. No.: HY-111832

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose is a potent **UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1 (UGT1A1)** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.68 μM.

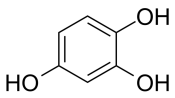


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W010451

1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (Hydroxyhydroquinone), a by-product of coffee bean roasting, increases intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration in rat thymic lymphocytes.

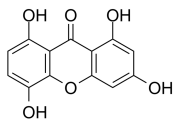


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone

(Desmethylbellidifolin) Cat. No.: HY-N2050

1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone (Desmethylbellidifolin) is a natural xanthone extracted from Gentianella acuta. 1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone has antispasmodic effect and anti-inflammatory activity.

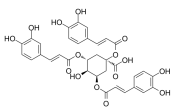


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6926

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid is a tricaffeoylquinic acid derivative isolated from H. populifolium with anti-HIV effect.

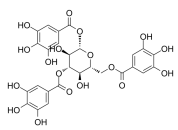


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose

(1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) Cat. No.: HY-N6006

1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose (1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) is a phenolic compound in Black Walnut Kernels.

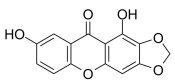


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,7-Dihydroxy-2,3-methylenedioxyxanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N4291

1,7-Dihydroxy-2,3-methylenedioxyxanthone is found in Polygala cyparissias which is a small herb found in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

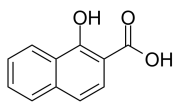


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016103

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

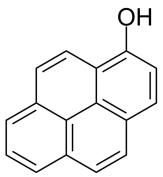


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Hydroxypyrene

Cat. No.: HY-W014075

1-Hydroxypyrene, a biomarker of exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), is analyzed in urine samples. 1-Hydroxypyrene is the major biomarker of exposure to pyrenes.

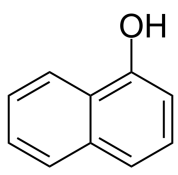


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1-Naphthol

(Furro ER; NSC 9586; Nako TRB) Cat. No.: HY-Y1309

1-naphthol is an excited state proton transfer (ESPT) fluorescent molecular probe.

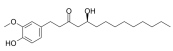


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

10-Gingerol

Cat. No.: HY-N0448

10-Gingerol is a major pungent constituent in the ginger oleoresin from fresh rhizome, with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-proliferative activities. 10-Gingerol inhibits the proliferation of MDA-MB-231 tumor cell line with an IC_{50} of 12.1 μM.

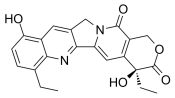


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N2063

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin is a derivative of Camptothecin. Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 679 nM.



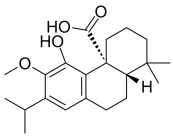
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

12-O-Methylcarnosic acid

(12-Methoxycarnosic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7510

12-O-Methylcarnosic acid (12-Methoxycarnosic acid), a diterpene carnosic acid isolated from the acetone extract of Salvia microphylla, is an active constituent of **5α-reductase** inhibition with an **IC_{50}** value of 61.7 μM.

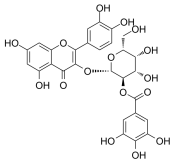


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2"-O-Galloylhyperin

Cat. No.: HY-N0526

2"-O-Galloylhyperin, an active compound isolated from Pyrola incarnate Fisch., possesses anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities. 2"-O-Galloylhyperin has hepatoprotective effect against oxidative stress-induced liver damage.



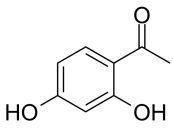
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone

(Resacetophenone; 1-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0694

2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (Resacetophenone) is acetophenone carrying hydroxy substituents at positions 2' and 4'. A plant metabolite.

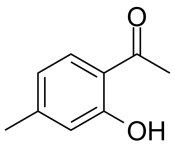


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-34204

2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone, a phenolic compound isolated from Angelicae koreana roots possesses acaricidal property. It could be used in the preparation of 4'-methyl-2'-[(p-tolylsulfonyl) oxy] acetophenone.

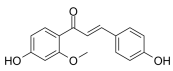


Purity: 96.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-O-Methylisoliquiritigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1745

2'-O-Methylisoliquiritigenin, isolated from the Arachis species, up-regulates **5-HT, NE, DA** and **GABA** pathways, but does not put a very significant effect on ne NE pathway.

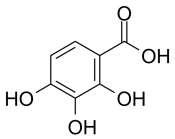


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016993

2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzoic acid is an internal standard in separation of phenolic acids by HPLC.



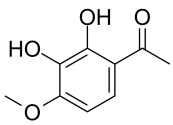
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Dihydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone

(Gallacetophenone-4-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N7509

2,3-Dihydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone is a neuroprotective compound from Cynenchum paniculatum.
2,3-Dihydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone improves cognitive function and may has the potential for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease research.

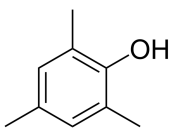


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4,6-Trimethylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W038786

2,4,6-Trimethylphenol is a probe compound shown to react mainly with organic matter ($^3DOM^*$).
2,4,6-Trimethylphenol is rapidly oxidized by singlet oxygen in aqueous solution.

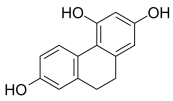


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene

Cat. No.: HY-N7155

2,4,7-Trihydroxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene is a dihydrophenanthrene derivative that can be isolated from the air-dried whole plant of Pholidota chinensis Lindl..

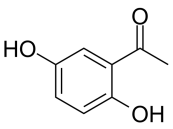


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001174

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone, isolated from Rehmanniae Radix Preparata, inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators in activated macrophages by blocking the **ERK1/2** and **NF-κB** signaling pathways.

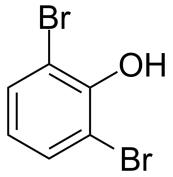


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,6-Dibromophenol

Cat. No.: HY-Y1667

2,6-Dibromophenol is an endogenous metabolite.

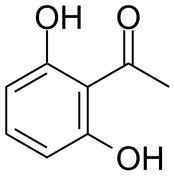


Purity: 97.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0106

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

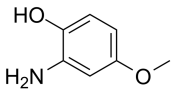


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W001213

2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol is a volatile constituent in the aroma concentrate of Tieguanyin teas. 2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol is used for the synthesis of pyridine analogues.

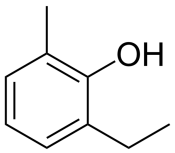


Purity: 95.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Ethyl-6-methylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W089538

2-Ethyl-6-methylphenol, an alkylphenol, is isolated form the tumorigenic neutral subfraction of cigarette smoke condensate. 2-Ethyl-6-methylphenol exhibits insecticidal and bactericidal activities.

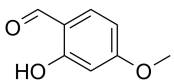


Purity: 97.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N0445

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, a chemical compound and an isomer of Vanillin, could be used to synthesis Urolithin M7.



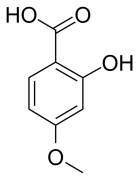
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid

(4-Methoxysalicylic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-75625

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid is a derivative of methoxybenzoic. 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic is a potential biomarker.



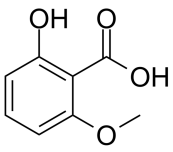
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid

(6-Methoxysalicylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W017100

2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid can be used for the determination of acetylsalicylic acid and its major metabolite, salicylic acid, in animal plasma. 2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid exhibits significant analgesic effects.

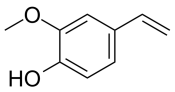


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W019940

2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol (2M4VP), a naturally Germination inhibitor, exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects.

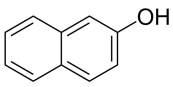


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Naphthol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0110

2-Naphthol is a metabolite of naphthalene, catalyzed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) isozymes (CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP 2A1, CYP 2E1 and CYP 2F2).



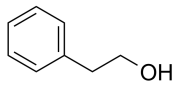
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Phenylethanol

(Phenylethyl alcohol; Phenethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1290

2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol), extracted from rose, carnation, hyacinth, Aleppo pine, orange blossom and other organisms, is a colourless liquid. It has a pleasant floral odor and also an autoantibiotic produced by the fungus Candida albicans.

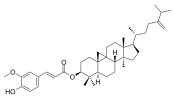


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N8122

24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate is a γ-oryzanol compound. 24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate promotes parvin-beta expression in human breast cancer cells. 24-Methylenecycloartanyl ferulate is a potential ATP-competitive **Akt1** inhibitor (EC_{50}= 33.3μM).



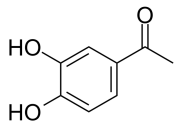
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone

(3,4-DHAP)

Cat. No.: HY-N1775

3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (3,4-DHAP), isolated from Picea Schrenkiana Needles exhibits a strong suppressive action against **tyrosinase** activity, with an IC_{50} of 10 μM. 3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (3,4-DHAP) is a vasoactive agent and antioxidant.

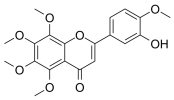


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3'-Demethylnobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N4127

3'-Demethylnobiletin, a derivative of Nobiletin, is a polymethoxyflavonoid in citrus fruits. Nobiletin exhibits anticancer activity and inhibits tumor angiogenesis by regulating Src, FAK, and STAT3 signaling.

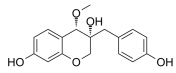


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3'-Deoxy-4-O-methylsappanol

Cat. No.: HY-N9316

3'-Deoxy-4-O-methylsappanol shows cytotoxicity against melanoma HMV II cell (IC_{50}=50.4 μM) and has significant anti-melanogenic activities (EC_{50}=72 μM).

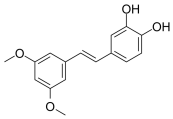


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Hydroxypterostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N6002

3'-Hydroxypterostilbene, a natural pterostilbene analogue, effectively inhibits the growth of human colon cancer cells (IC_{50}s of 9.0, 40.2, and 70.9 μM for COLO 205, HCT-116, and HT-29 cells, respectively) by inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

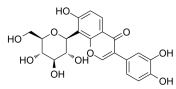


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-Hydroxypuerarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1980

3'-Hydroxypuerarin is an isoflavone isolated from the roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi. 3'-Hydroxypuerarin is a antioxidant, which shows marked ONOO(-), NO•, total ROS scavenging activities.

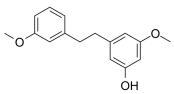


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3'-O-Methylbatatasin III

Cat. No.: HY-N8175

3'-O-Methylbatatasin III shows spasmolytic activity.

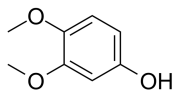


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1780

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol is a plant-derived phenylpropanoid compound and can use as a whitening agent in cosmetics. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has **tyrosinase**-inhibiting activity. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has potent antioxidant effect isolated from the bacterial fermentation broth.

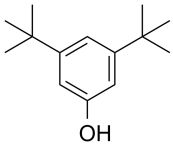


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W041080

3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol is an volatile organic compound with anti-biofilm and antifungal activities. 3,5-Di-tert-butylphenol induces accumulation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

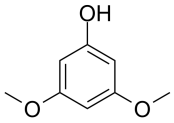


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,5-Dimethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W001117

3,5-Dimethoxyphenol is a toxin metabolite, found in human consuming yew leaves.

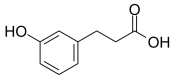


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W005255

3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid is a flavonoid metabolite formed by human microflora. 3-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid shows vasodilatory activity.

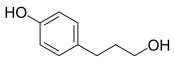


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanol (Dihydro-p-coumaryl alcohol; 3-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)propyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1753

3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanol is used in the synthesis of (-)-centrolobine.

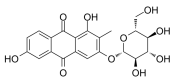


Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione

Cat. No.: HY-N8113

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione is a anthraquinone isolated from Rubia cordifolia.

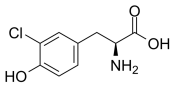


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Chloro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W041171

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.

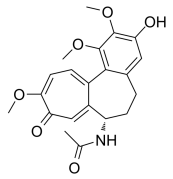


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

3-Demethylcolchicine

Cat. No.: HY-W021267

3-Demethylcolchicine, a colchicine metabolite, possesses a hydroxy-group on its carbon ring that could participate in radical scavenging and markedly inhibits the carrageenin edema.

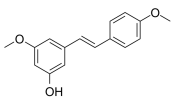


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

3-Hydroxy-4',5-dimethoxystilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N8994

3-Hydroxy-4',5-dimethoxystilbene is a natural compound found in stem bark of Morus nigra L.

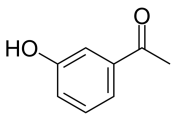


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Hydroxyacetophenone (m-Hydroxyacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0603

3-Hydroxyacetophenone (m-Hydroxyacetophenone) is the hydroxy-substituted alkyl phenyl ketone that can be used in synthesis of enantiopure (-)-rivastigmine.

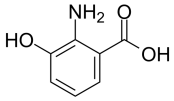


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001171

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid is a tryptophan metabolite in the kynurenine pathway.

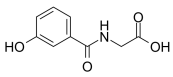


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113085

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid is an acyl glycine. Acyl glycines are normally minor metabolites of fatty acids.

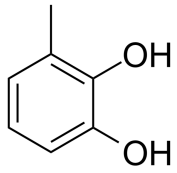


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3-Methylcatechol

Cat. No.: HY-W012815

3-Methylcatechol is a building block in the chemical synthesis produced by Pseudomonas putida MC2.

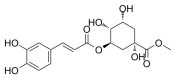


Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4168

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester is a chemical constituent of Pyrrosia calvata.

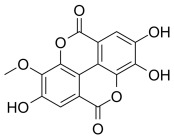


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

3-O-Methylellagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7430

3-O-Methylellagic acid is a nature product that can be isolated from Myrciaria cauliflora, with anti-inflammatory activity. 3-O-Methylellagic acid shows an inhibitory effect on glucose transport assay.

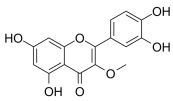


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3-O-Methylquercetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1860

3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ), a main constituent of Rhamnus nakaharai, inhibits total cAMP and **cGMP-phosphodiesterase (PDE)** of guinea pig trachealis. 3-O-Methylquercetin (3-MQ) exhibits IC_{50} values of 31.9 μM 86.9 μM 18.6 μM and 1.6 μM for PDE1, PDE5, PDE2 and PDE4, respectively.

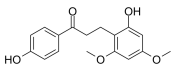


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N8170

4',2-Dihydroxy-4,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone, an **estrogen** agonist, shows binding affinity for bovine uterine estrogen receptor with an IC_{50}50 of 15 μM.

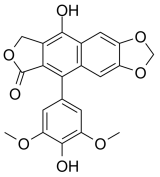


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Demethyldehydropodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N9318

4'-Demethyldehydropodophyllotoxin is an aryltetralin lignan that can be isolated from leaves of Podophyllum hexandrum. 4'-Demethyldehydropodophyllotoxin exhibits some cytotoxic and antitumour activity.

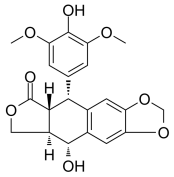


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Demethylpodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2323

4'-Demethylpodophyllotoxin is an aryltetralin lignin contained in the root of Podophyllum hexandrum and P. peltatum. 4'-Demethylpodophyllotoxin exhibits cytotoxic potential in diverse cancer cell lines.

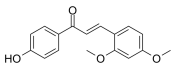


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4'-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N7516

4'-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethoxychalcone is a natural chalcone derivatives in the red herbal resin of Dracaena cochinchinensis.



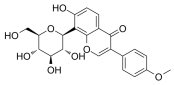
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Methoxypuerarin

(4'-O-Methylpuerarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1979

4'-Methoxypuerarin (4'-O-Methylpuerarin), an isoflavone diglycoside, is isolated from Pueraria lobata.



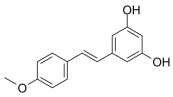
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-Methoxyresveratrol

(4'-O-Methylresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2485

4'-Methoxyresveratrol (4'-O-Methylresveratrol) is a polyphenol derived from Dipterocarpaceae, with antiandrogenic, antifungal and anti-inflammatory activities.

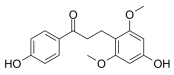


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N8184

4,4'-Dihydroxy-2,6-dimethoxydihydrochalcone exhibits **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitory activity.



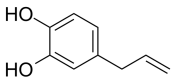
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Allylcatechol

(Hydroxychavicol; 4-Allylpyrocatechol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1887

4-Allylcatechol (4-Allylpyrocatechol, Hydroxychavicol) is an intermediate to synthetic safrole.

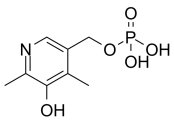


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-N2553

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate is a Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate analogue and a **sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)** inhibitor. 4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate inhibits **ornithine decarboxylase** activity with a K_i of 60 μM.

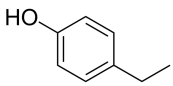


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Ethylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W012836

4-Ethylphenol is a volatile phenolic compound associated with off-odour in wine.

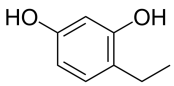


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Ethylresorcinol

Cat. No.: HY-W015782

4-Ethylresorcinol, a derivative of resorcinol, can act as substrates of tyrosinase. 4-Ethylresorcinol possess hypopigmentary effects.

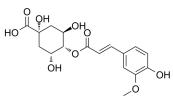


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6598

4-Feruloylquinic acid may be a potential biomarker for food products.



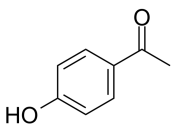
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxyacetophenone

(P-hydroxyacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0073

4-Hydroxyacetophenone (P-hydroxyacetophenone) is a key hepatoprotective and choleretic compound in Artemisia capillaris and A. morrisonensis, also has an anti-hepatitis B virus effect and anti-inflammatory effect.

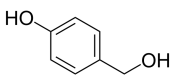


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0892

4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol is a phenolic compound widely distributed in various kinds of plants. Anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-nociceptive activity. Neuroprotective effect. Inhibitor of tumor angiogenesis and growth.

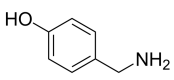


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxybenzylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W004078

4-Hydroxybenzylamine is an endogenous metabolite.

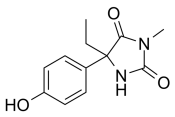


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Hydroxymephenytoin

Cat. No.: HY-W008772

4-Hydroxymephenytoin is a metabolism of an antiepileptic drug mephenytoin, which is used as a CYP2C19 substrate.

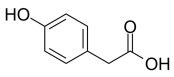


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1902

4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, a major microbiota-derived metabolite of polyphenols, is involved in the antioxidative action. 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid induces expression of **Nrf2**.

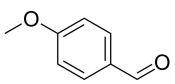


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0740

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde is a naturally occurring fragrant phenolic compound. 4-Methoxybenzaldehyde has been found in many plant species including horseradish, anise, star anise.

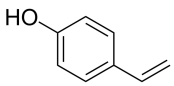


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Vinylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W005288

4-Vinylphenol is found in the medicinal herb Hedyotis diffusa Willd, wild rice and is also the metabolite of p-coumaric and ferulic acid by lactic acid bacteria in wine.

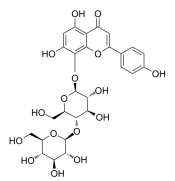


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg (832.2 mM * 1 mL in Propylene glycol),

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0533

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin is a bioactive flavonoid from leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.

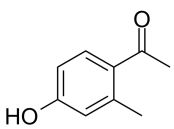


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

4′-Hydroxy-2′-methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W010254

4′-Hydroxy-2′-methylacetophenone, an aroma compound of red wines, is isolated from cv. Bobal grape variety. 4′-Hydroxy-2′-methylacetophenone has ciliate toxicity.
4′-Hydroxy-2′-methylacetophenone inhibits the growth of T. pyriformis, with an IC_{50} of 0.65 mM.

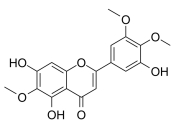


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6259

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone is a methylated flavones from Artemisia frigida.



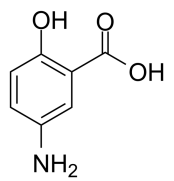
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5-Aminosalicylic Acid

(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)

Cat. No.: HY-15027

5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

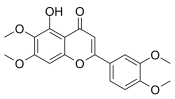


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Desmethylsinensetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7632

5-desmethylsinensetin, isolated from Stevia satureiifolia var. satureiifolia, possesses antiprotozoal activity. 5-desmethylsinensetin shows IC_{50} values of 0.4 μg/mL on T. cruzi epimastigotes and 75.1 μg/mL on trypomastigotes, respectively.

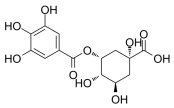


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5-Galloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122921

5-Galloylquinic acid, an main scavenger of the reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) in green tea.

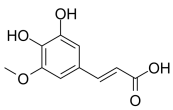


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxyferulic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133068

5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a hydroxycinnamic acid and is a metabolite of the phenylpropanoid pathway. 5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a precursor in the biosynthesis of sinapic acid and is also a **COMT** non-esterifed substrate.

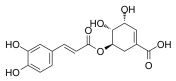


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-O-Caffeoylshikimic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8321

5-O-Caffeoylshikimic acid can be used in the study for NSCLC.



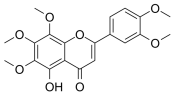
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-O-Demethylnobiletin

(5-Demethylnobiletin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1942

5-O-Demethylnobiletin (5-Demethylnobiletin), a polymethoxyflavone isolated from Sideritis tragoriganum, is a direct inhibition of 5-LOX (IC_{50}=0.1 μM), without affecting the expression of COX-2.

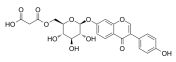


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

6"-O-Malonyldaidzin

Cat. No.: HY-N4073

6"-O-Malonyldaidzin is a malonylated isoflavone isolated from soybean seeds. 6"-O-Malonyldaidzin may has protective effect on eye.

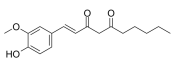


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6-Dehydrogingerdione

Cat. No.: HY-N7152

6-Dehydrogingerdione sensitizes human hepatoblastoma hep G2 cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis via reactive oxygen species-mediated increase of DR5.

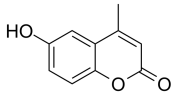


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6658

6-Hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin (compound 9) is a coumarins secondary metabolites and has anticancer activity.

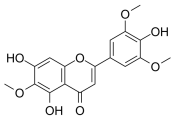


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Methoxytricin

Cat. No.: HY-N6883

6-Methoxytricin (Compound 6) is an flavonoid isolated from Artemisia iwayomogi.

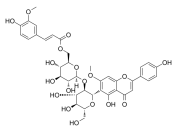


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

6‴-Feruloylspinosin

Cat. No.: HY-N2160

6‴-Feruloylspinosin is a flavonoid isolated from seeds of Ziziphus jujuba. 6‴-Feruloylspinosin can across the blood-brain barrier and enhance the expression of GABAAα1, GABAAα5, and GABABR1 mRNA in rat hippocampal neurons.

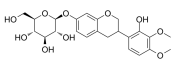


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2422

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside is a bioactive isoflavonoid isolated from Radix Astragali (Huangqi).

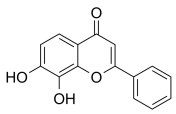


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-W013372

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone is a potent and selective **TrkB** agonist that mimics the physiological actions of Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Displays therapeutic efficacy toward various neurological diseases.

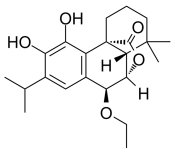


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

7-Ethoxyrosmanol

Cat. No.: HY-111899

7-Ethoxyrosmanol is a phenolic diterpene that is isolated from Salvia chamelaeagnea. 7-Ethoxyrosmanol has antioxidant activity in vitro and antitumor effects on neuroblastoma cells.



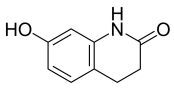
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

7-Hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinolinone

(3,4-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone)

Cat. No.: HY-W010130

7-Hydroxy-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinolinone (3,4-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2(1H)-quinolinone) is a weak **MAO-A** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 183 μM, and has no effect on MAO-B.

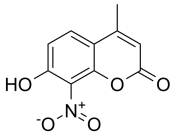


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

7-Hydroxy-4-methyl-8-nitrocoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6657

7-Hydroxy-4-methyl-8-nitrocoumarin is a coumarin derivative.



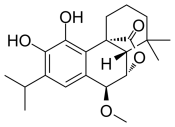
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Methoxyrosmanol

(7-O-Methoxyrosmanol)

Cat. No.: HY-111896

7-Methoxyrosmanol (7-O-Methoxyrosmanol), a phenolic diterpene isolated from rosemary, suppresses the cAMP responsiveness of PEPCK and G6Pase promoters.

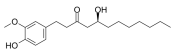


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Gingerol

Cat. No.: HY-N0447

8-Gingerol, found in the rhizomes of ginger (Z. officinale) with oral bioavailability, activates **TRPV1**, with an EC_{50} of 5.0 μM. 8-Gingerol inhibits COX-2, and inhibits the growth of H. pylori in vitro.

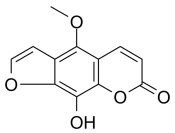


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

8-Hydroxybergapten

Cat. No.: HY-N6010

8-hydroxybergapten is O-methylated by cell-free extracts of Ruta cells to isopimpinellin, in reactions mediated by discrete O-methyltransferases. 8-hydroxybergapten has excellent anti-wrinkle effect.

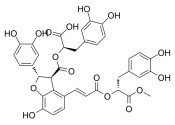


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9'''-Methyl salvianolate B

Cat. No.: HY-N5041

9'''-Methyl salvianolate B is a methanolic extract of Cynoglossum columnae Ten. plants.

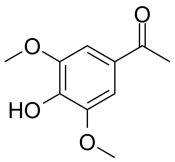


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetosyringone

Cat. No.: HY-W009884

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.



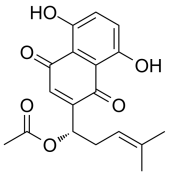
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetylalkannin

(Alkannin acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7610

Acetylalkannin (Alkannin acetate) is an isohexenylnaphthazarin pigment isolated from Arnebia euchroma with antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities.

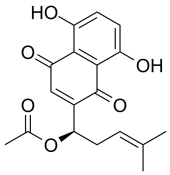


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acetylshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2181

Acetylshikonin, derived from the root of Lithospermum erythrorhizon, has anti-cancer and antiinflammation activity. Acetylshikonin is a non-selective **cytochrome P450** inhibitor against all P450s (IC_{50} values range from 1.4-4.0 μM).

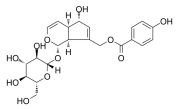


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Agnuside

(Agnoside) Cat. No.: HY-N2518

Agnuside is a compound isolated from Vitex negundo, down-regulates pro-inflammatory mediators **PGE2** and **LTB4**, and reduces the expression of cytokines, with anti-arthritic activity.

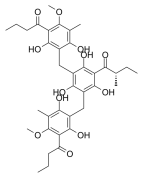


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Agrimol B

Cat. No.: HY-N0704

Agrimol B is a polyphenol derived from Agrimonia pilosa Ledeb, suppresses adipogenesis via inducing **SIRT1** translocation and expression, and reducing **PPARγ** expression.

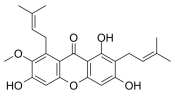


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Mangostin

(α-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N0328

alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (**IDH1-R132H**) with a K_i of 2.85 μM.

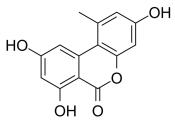


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alternariol

Cat. No.: HY-N6714

Alternariol is a mycotoxin produced by Alternaria species. AOH inhibits the catalytic activity of **topoisomerase I** and **topoisomerase II** enzymes.

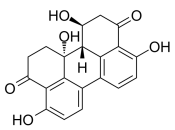


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Altertoxin I

(Dihydroalterperylenol) Cat. No.: HY-N6724

Altertoxin I (Dihydroalterperylenol) is a quinone-type mycotoxin produced by Alternaria alternata fungi, which is mutagenic and cytotoxic, and can weakly disrupts metabolic communication.

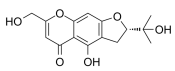


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelicain

(Norcimifugin) Cat. No.: HY-N6941

Angelicain (Norcimifugin) is a constituent of Cimicifuga foetida with anti-inflammatory activity.

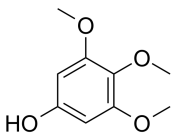


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Antiarol

(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenol) Cat. No.: HY-W016289

Antiarol (3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenol) is a natural compound isolated from Salmaliamalabaricum.

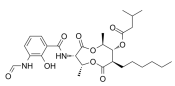


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Antimycin A1

Cat. No.: HY-107406

Antimycin A1 is a specific **electron transfer** inhibitor of **ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase**. Antimycin A1 inhibits angiogenesis through decrease in VEGF production caused by inhibition of HIF-1α activation.

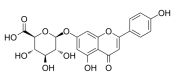


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Apigenin-7-glucuronide

(Apigenin 7-O-glucuronide) Cat. No.: HY-N1454

Apigenin-7-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases **(MMP)** activities, with IC_{50}**s** of 12.87, 22.39, 17.52, 0.27 μM for MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.

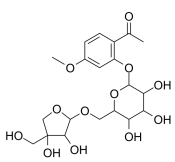


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Apiopaeonoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2161

Apiopaeonoside is a natural product isolated from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa.



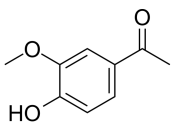
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Apocynin

(Acetovanillone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0088

Apocynin is a selective **NADPH-oxidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.



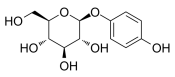
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Arbutin

(β-Arbutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0192

Arbutin (β-Arbutin) is a competitive inhibitor of **tyrosinase** in melanocytes, with K_i^{app} values of 1.42 mM for monophenolase; 0.9 mM for diphenolase. Arbutin is also used as depigmenting agents.

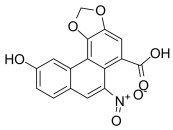


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Aristolochic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N1450

Aristolochic acid C is a derivative of Aristolochic acid. Aristolochic acid is a phospholipase A_2 (**PLA2**) inhibitor, which disrupts cortical microtubule arrays and root growth in Arabidopsis.

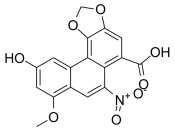


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolochic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1465

Aristolochic acid D is an aristolochic acid derivative isolated from stems of Aristolochia indica. Aristolochic acid is nephrotoxin and carcinogen.

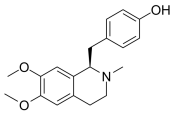


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Armepavine

Cat. No.: HY-N6857

Armepavine, an active compound from Nelumbo nucifera, exerts not only anti-inflammatory effects on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, but also immunosuppressive effects on T lymphocytes and on lupus nephritic mice. Armepavine inhibits TNF-α-induced MAPK and NF-κB signaling cascades.

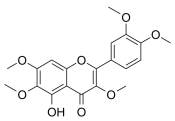


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artemitin

Cat. No.: HY-N3017

Artemitin is a flavonol found in Laggera pterodonta (DC.) Benth., with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral activity.

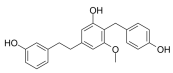


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Arundinin

Cat. No.: HY-N8176

Arundinin is a stilbenoid from Bletilla striata.

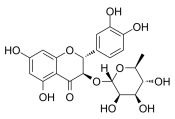


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances **NRF2** activation. Astilbin also suppresses **TNF-α** expression and **NF-κB** activation.

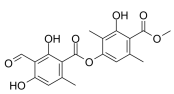


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atranorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2907

Atranorin is a lichen secondary metabolite. Atranorin inhibits lung cancer cell motility and tumorigenesis by affecting AP-1, Wnt, and STAT signaling and suppressing **RhoGTPase** activity.

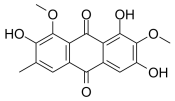


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aurantio-obtusin

Cat. No.: HY-N0261

Aurantio-obtusin is an anthraquinone isolated from Semen Cassiae, with anti-Inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-coagulating and anti-hypertension activities.



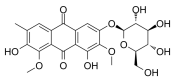
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside

(Glucoaurantio-obtusin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4179

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside (Glucoaurantio-obtusin), isolated from Cassiae Semen (seeds of Cassia tora), is a glucoside of aurantio-obtusin.

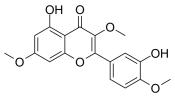


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ayanin

Cat. No.: HY-N2913

Ayanin is a bioflavonoid isolated from Croton schiedeanus Schlecht. Ayanin is a non-selective **phosphodiesterase$_{1-4}$** inhibitor and can be used for the study of respiratory disease,such as allergic asthma et al.

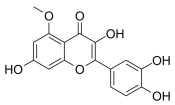


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Azaleatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7653

Azaleatin is an O-methylated flavonol isolated from Rhododendron species. Azaleatin is a **dipeptidyl peptidase-IV** inhibitor. Azaleatin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes and obesity.

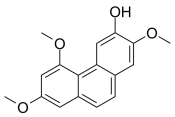


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Batatasin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0940

Batatasin I is a natural product that can be isolated from tuberous roots of Dioscorea batatas, with antifungal activity and anti-inflammatory effects.

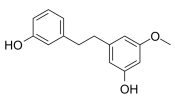


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Batatasin III

Cat. No.: HY-122965

Batatasin III, a stilbenoid, inhibits cancer migration and invasion by suppressing epithelial to **mesenchymal transition (EMT)** and **FAK-AKT** signals. Batatasin III has anti-cancer activities.

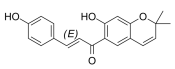


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bavachromene

Cat. No.: HY-121236

Bavachromene is a chromenochalcone from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia with estrogenic activities .

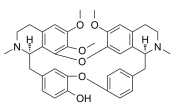


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Berbamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0714

Berbamine is a natural compound extracted from traditional Chinese medicine Barberry with anti-tumor, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular effects. Berbamine is a **calcium channel** blocker.

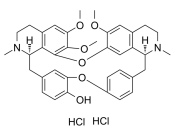


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Berbamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0714A

Berbamine dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activity with remarkable anti-myeloma efficacy.

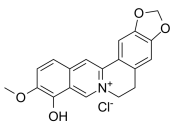


Purity: 95.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Berberrubine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-125850

Berberrubine chloride is an active metabolite of berberine, attenuates ulcerative colitis in mice model.



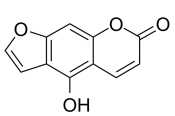
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bergaptol

(5-Hydroxypsoralen; 4-Hydroxybergapten)

Cat. No.: HY-76316

Bergaptol is a hydroxylated psoralen that acts as a potent inhibitors of debenzylation activity of CYP3A4 enzyme with an IC50 value of 24.92 uM. Recent studies suggest that it may have antiproliferative and anticancer properties.

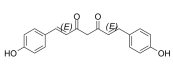


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Bisdemethoxycurcumin

(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) Cat. No.: HY-N0007

Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

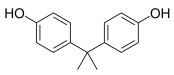


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bisphenol A

Cat. No.: HY-18260

Bisphenol A is a phenolic, organic synthetic compound widely used in the production of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Bisphenol A is a reproductive, developmental, and systemic toxicant, often classified as an endocrine-disrupting compound (EDC).

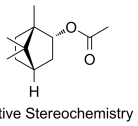


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N0756

Bornyl acetate is a potent odorant, exhibiting one of the highest flavor dilution factor (FD factor). Bornyl acetate possesses anti-cancer activity.

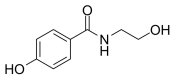


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bryonamide A

Cat. No.: HY-N7621

Bryonamide A is a natural compound isolated from red algae Bostrychia radicans (Rhodomelaceae).

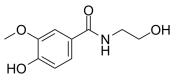


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Bryonamide B

Cat. No.: HY-N7620

Bryonamide B is a cucurbitane-type triterpenoid isolated from Bryonia aspera.

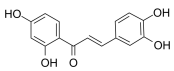


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Butein

(2′,3,4,4′-tetrahydroxy Chalcone) Cat. No.: HY-16558

Butein is a cAMP-specific **PDE** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 10.4 μM for **PDE4**. Butein is a specific protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 16 and 65 μM for **EGFR** and **$p60^{c\text{-}src}$** in HepG2 cells.

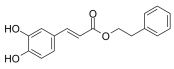


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0274

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a **NF-κB** inhibitor.

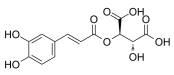


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg

Caftaric acid

(trans-Caftaric acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0321

Caftaric acid is a natural product.

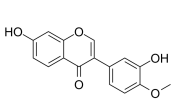


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calycosin

(Cyclosin) Cat. No.: HY-N0519

Calycosin (Cyclosin) is a natural active compound with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammation activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: calycosin had obvious anti-proliferation effects on SKOV3 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.

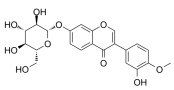


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.

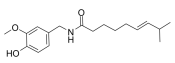


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Capsaicin

((E)-Capsaicin) Cat. No.: HY-10448

Capsaicin ((E)-Capsaicin), an active component of chili peppers, is a **TRPV1** agonist. Capsaicin has pain relief, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotection and anti-cancer effects.

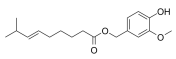


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Capsiate

Cat. No.: HY-N8377

Capsiate, as a capsaicin analogue extracted from a non-pungent cultivar of CH-19 sweet red pepper, is an orally active agonist of **TRPV1**.

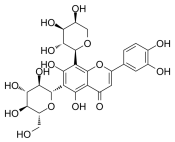


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carlinoside

Cat. No.: HY-125129

Carlinoside is a flavone glycoside with hepatoprotective efficiency. Carlinoside reduces hepatic bilirubin accumulation by stimulating bilirubin-UGT activity through Nrf2 gene expression.

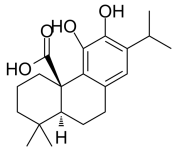


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carnosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0644

Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.

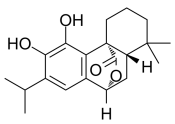


Purity: 97.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Carnosol

Cat. No.: HY-N0643

Carnosol is a potent Ribosomal S6 Kinase **(RSK2)** inhibitor that could be useful for treating gastric cancer, with an IC_{50} of ~5.5 μM. Carnosol, a **Nrf2** activator, increases the nuclear levels of Nrf2 and can promote the expression of heme oxygenase 1 (HMOX1).

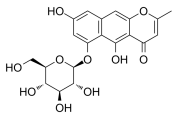


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cassiaside

Cat. No.: HY-N7887

Cassiaside is a naphthopyrone glucoside, shows mixed-type inhibition against **BACE1** (IC_{50}=4.45 μM; K_i=9.85 μM). Cassiaside possesses potential anti- Alzheimer's disease (AD) activity.

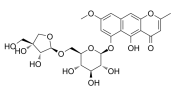


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cassiaside B

Cat. No.: HY-N8148

Cassiaside B, a naphthopyrone, has potent antimicrobial activity.

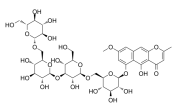


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cassiaside B2

Cat. No.: HY-N8200

Cassiaside B2 is a protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B **(PTP1B)** and **human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A)** inhibitor. Cassiaside B2 possesses antiallergic and is a **5-HT2C** receptor agonist..

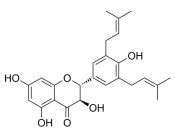


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cathayanon H

Cat. No.: HY-N9321

Cathayanon H is isolated from the paper mulberry tree. Cathayanon H is cytotoxic against human ovariancarcinoma cells.

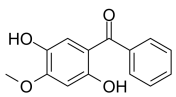


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cearoin

Cat. No.: HY-N8418

Cearoin increases **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through the production of **ROS** and the activation of **ERK**.

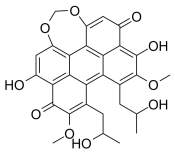


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cercosporin

Cat. No.: HY-N6743

Cercosporin is produced by a plant pathogen, Cercosporakikuchii, and the elsinochromes, pigments of the elsinoe family of fungi.

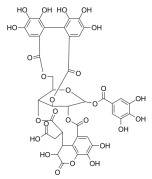


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chebulagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1996

Chebulagic acid is a **COX-LOX** dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz, on angiogenesis. Chebulagic acid is a **M2 serine to asparagine 31 mutation (S31N)** inhibitor and influenza antiviral.

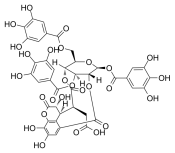


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Chebulinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2033

Chebulinic acid is a potent natural inhibitor of M. tuberculosis DNA gyrase, also can inhibit SMAD-3 phosphorylation, inhibit H+ K+-ATPase activity.



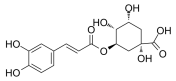
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chlorogenic acid

(3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296)

Cat. No.: HY-N0055

Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.

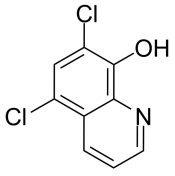


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Chloroxine

Cat. No.: HY-B0295

Chloroxine is one of the important 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative. Chloroxine has effective antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal and antiamoebic activities, especially used in treating the intestinal amebiasis.



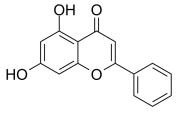
Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chrysin

(5,7-Dihydroxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-14589

Chrysin is one of the most well known **estrogen** blockers.

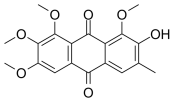


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Chrysoobtusin

Cat. No.: HY-133860

Chrysoobtusin is an anthraquinone derivative isolated from Semen Cassiae. Semen Cassiae has long been used to protect liver, brighten eyes, and relieve constipation.

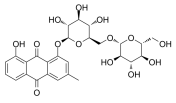


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N7598

Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside, an anthraquinone glycoside isolated from Cassia obtusifolia seeds. Chrysophanol-1-O-β-gentiobioside shows selective inhibition of hMAO-A isozyme activity (IC_{50}=96.15 μM).

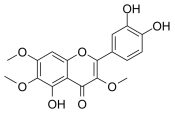


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chrysosplenol D

Cat. No.: HY-N6007

Chrysosplenol D is a methoxy flavonoid that induces ERK1/2-mediated apoptosis in triple negative human breast cancer cells. Chrysosplenol D also exhibits anti-inflammatory and moderate antitrypanosomal activities.

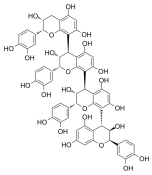


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cinnamtannin A2

Cat. No.: HY-N9536

Cinnamtannin A2, a tetrameric procyanidin, can increases GLP-1 and insulin secretion in mice. Cinnamtannin A2 could upregulate the expression of corticotrophin releasing hormone. Cinnamtannin A2 exhibits antioxidant, anti-diabetic and nephroprotective effect.

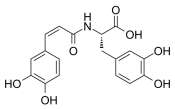


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Clovamide

Cat. No.: HY-122267A

cis-Clovamide, a natural phenolic compound with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiapoptotic activities.

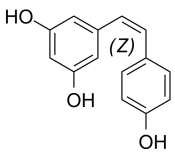


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Resveratrol

Cat. No.: HY-16561A

cis-Resveratrol exhibits signifcant antiviral activity. cis-Resveratrol inhibits enteroviruses with IC_{50}s of 12.2 μM and 37.6 μM for coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) and enterovirus 71 (EV71), respectively.

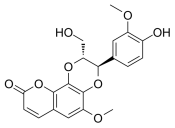


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cleomiscosin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3595

Cleomiscosin A is a coumarino-lignoid from branch of Macaranga adenantha. Cleomiscosin A is active against **TNF-alpha** secretion of the mouse peritoneal macrophages.

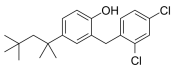


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clofoctol

Cat. No.: HY-B1150

Clofoctol is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. It is used in the treatment of respiratory tract and ear, nose and throat infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It is only functional against Gram-positive bacteria, It penetrates into human lung tissue.

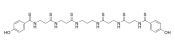


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Closthioamide

Cat. No.: HY-101472

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.



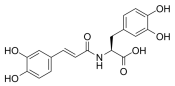
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clovamide

(trans-Clovamide)

Cat. No.: HY-122267

Clovamide (trans-Clovamide), a natural phenolic compound, is a potent antioxidant. Clovamide is an excellent **ROS** and oxygen radical scavenger. Clovamide also has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.



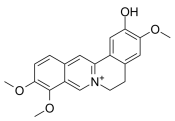
Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Columbamine

(Columbamin; Dehydroisocorypalmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0926

Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana.

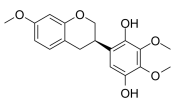


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Colutehydroquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N8026

Colutehydroquinone is an isoflavonoid that can be found in the root bark of Colutea arborescens. Colutehydroquinone exhibits antifungal activity.



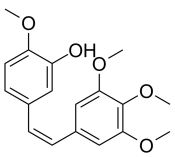
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Combretastatin A4

(CRC 87-09)

Cat. No.: HY-N2146

Combretastatin A4 is a **microtubule**-targeting agent that binds **β-tubulin** with K_d of 0.4 μM.

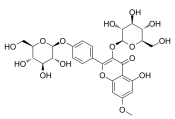


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Complanatuside

Cat. No.: HY-N1444

Complanatuside is a flavonoid found in the traditional Chinese medicine Semen Astragali Complanati.

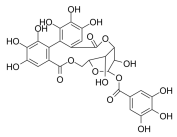


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corilagin

Cat. No.: HY-N0462

Corilagin, a gallotannin, inhibits activity of reverse transcriptase of RNA tumor viruses. Corilagin inhibits the growth of Staphylococcus aureus with a MIC of 25 μg/mL. Corilagin shows good anti-tumor activity on hepatocellular carcinoma and ovarian cancer.



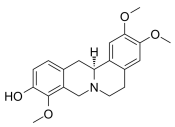
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Corydalmine

(L-Corydalmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2573

Corydalmine (L-Corydalmine) inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic activity.

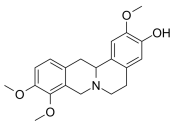


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Corypalmine

Cat. No.: HY-N0654

Corypalmine is an alkaloid from Corydalis chaerophylla. Corypalmine is an antifungal.



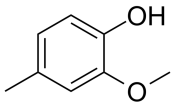
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Creosol

(2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W040971

Creosol is an endogenous metabolite.

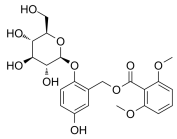


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Curculigoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0705

Curculigoside is the main saponin in C. orchioide, exerts significant antioxidant, anti-osteoporosis, antidepressant and neuroprotection effects. Curculigoside possesses significant anti-arthritic effects in vivo and in vitro via regulation of the **JAK/STAT/NF-κB** signaling pathway.



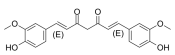
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Curcumin

(Diferuloylmethane; Natural Yellow 3; Turmeric yellow)

Cat. No.: HY-N0005

Curcumin (Diferuloylmethane), a natural phenolic compound, is a **p300/CREB-binding protein-specific** inhibitor of acetyltransferase, represses the acetylation of histone/nonhistone proteins and histone acetyltransferase-dependent chromatin transcription.

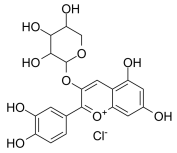


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cyanidin 3-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4143

Cyanidin 3-arabinoside is a selective and reversible **protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 8.91 μM. Cyanidin 3-arabinoside is potential for the research of type 2 diabetes.



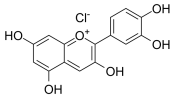
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanidin Chloride

(IdB 1027)

Cat. No.: HY-N0499

Cyanidin Chloride (IdB 1027), a subclass of anthocyanin, displays antioxidant and anti-carcinogenesis properties.



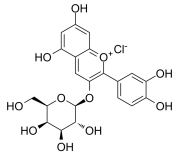
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

(Ideain chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N4142

Cyanidin-3-O-galactoside chloride (Ideain chloride) is a component from extract peel of hawthorn fruit (EPHF) with the value of 179.4 mg/g. EPHF exhibits strong **AChE** inhibitory activity.



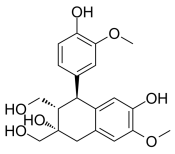
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cycloolivil

(Isoolivil)

Cat. No.: HY-N3670

Cycloolivil (Isoolivil) is a natural polyphenolic compound with a significant radical scavenging activity. Antioxidant and Antiaggregant effects.

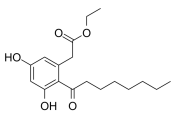


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytosporone B

(Csn-B; Dothiorelone G) Cat. No.: HY-N2148

Cytosporone B (Csn-B; Dothiorelone G) is a naturally occurring nuclear orphan receptor **Nur77/NR4A1** agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.278 nM.

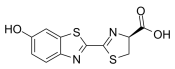


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

D-Luciferin

(D-(-)-Luciferin; Firefly luciferin; Beetle Luciferin) Cat. No.: HY-12591A

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin) is the substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

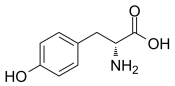


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444

D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting **tyrosinase** activity. D-Tyrosine inhibits biofilm formation and trigger the self-dispersal of biofilms without suppressing bacterial growth.

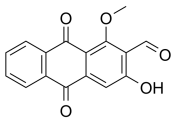


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Damnacanthal

Cat. No.: HY-108485

Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of **$p56^{lck}$ tyrosine kinase** activity.

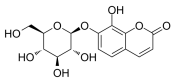


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daphnin

Cat. No.: HY-N7252

Daphnin is one of the major coumarin bioactive components with antibacterial activity. Daphnin is isolated from the whole herb of Daphne odora (Thunb.), which is a folk medicine in China for the relief of fever.

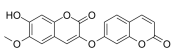


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Daphnoretin

(Dephnoretin; Thymelol) Cat. No.: HY-N0699

Daphnoretin (Dephnoretin), isolated from Wikstroemia indica, possesses antiviral activity. Daphnoretin likes PMA, may direct activation of protein kinase C which in turn activated NADPH oxidase and elicited respiratory burst.

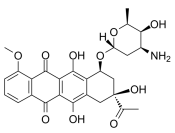


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Daunorubicin

(Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) Cat. No.: HY-13062A

Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) is a **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) inhibits **DNA and RNA synthesis** in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.

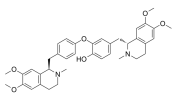


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dauricine

Cat. No.: HY-N0220

Dauricine, a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid in Asiatic Moonseed Rhizome, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Dauricine inhibits cell proliferation and invasion, and induces apoptosis by suppressing **NF-κB** activation in a dose- and time-dependent manner in colon cancer.

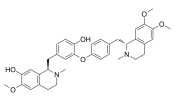


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Daurisoline

((R,R)-Daurisoline) Cat. No.: HY-N0221

Daurisoline is a **hERG** inhibitor and also an **autophagy** blocker.

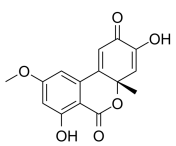


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dehydroaltenusin

Cat. No.: HY-100513A

Dehydroaltenusin is a small molecule selective inhibitor of eukaryotic **DNA polymerase α**, a type of antibiotic produced by a fungus with an IC_{50} value of 0.68 μM.

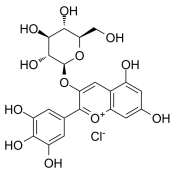


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride; Delphinidin 3-O-β-glucoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-108052

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).

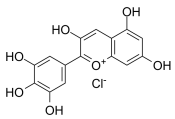


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2409

Delphinidin chloride, an anthocyanidin, is isolated from berries and red wine. Delphinidin chloride shows endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation. Delphinidin chloride also can modulate JAK/STAT3 and MAPKinase signaling to induce apoptosis in HCT116 cells.

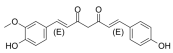


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0006

Demethoxycurcumin(Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model.

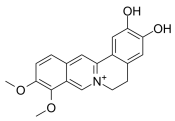


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Demethyleneberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0592

Demethyleneberberine is a natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant. Demethyleneberberine alleviates mice colitis and inhibits the inflammatory responses by inhibiting **NF-κB** pathway and regulating the balance of Th cells.

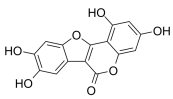


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Demethylwedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N2028

Demethylwedelolactone is a naturally occurring coumestan isolated from Eclipta alba. Demethylwedelolactone is a potent **trypsin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.0 μM. Demethylwedelolactone suppresses cell motility and cell invasion of breast cancer cell.

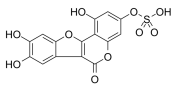


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Demethylwedelolactone Sulfate (Demethylwedelolactone 3-sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2028A

Demethylwedelolactone Sulfate (Demethylwedelolactone 3-sulfate) is a coumestan isolated from Eclipta prostrata L..

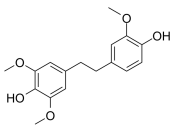


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dendrophenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6031

Dendrophenol acts as a **NF-κB** inhibitor. Antineoplastic activity.

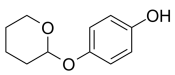


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deoxyarbutin

Cat. No.: HY-B1461

Deoxyarbutin is a new effective lighten ingredient, can effectively inhibit tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis to get significant and lasting lightening effect.

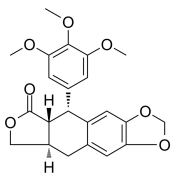


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxypodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2500

Deoxypodophyllotoxin (DPT), a derivative of podophyllotoxin, is a lignan with potent antimitotic, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties isolated from rhizomes of Sinopodophullumhexandrum (Berberidaceae).

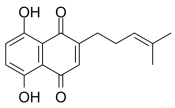


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Deoxyshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2187

Deoxyshikonin is isolated from Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb with antitumor activity.

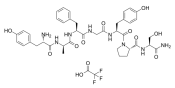


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Dermorphin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0244A

Dermorphin TFA is a natural heptapeptide **μ-opioid receptor** (**MOR**) agonist found in amphibian skin. Inhibition of neuropathic pain.



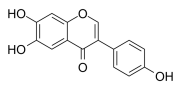
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desmethylglycitein

(4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N5072

Desmethylglycitein (4',6,7-Trihydroxyisoflavone), a metabolite of daidzein, sourced from Glycine max with antioxidant, and anti-cancer activities.

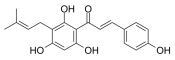


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desmethylxanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-122966

Desmethylxanthohumol is a prenylated hydroxychalcone isolated from hop cones (Humulus lupulus L.). Desmethylxanthohumol is a powerful **apoptosis** inducing agent. Desmethylxanthohumol has antiplasmodial, antiproliferative, and antioxidant bioactivities.

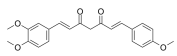


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Di-O-methyldemethoxycurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N7275

Di-O-methyldemethoxycurcumin, a curcuminoid analog, inhibits **IL-6** production with an EC_{50} of 16.20 μg/mL. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.

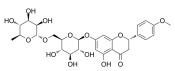


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Didymin

Cat. No.: HY-N2068

Didymin, a dietary flavonoid glycoside from citrus fruits, possesses antioxidant properties. Didymin induces **apoptosis** by inhibiting N-Myc and upregulating RKIP in neuroblastoma.

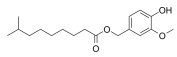


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydrocapsiate

Cat. No.: HY-124073

Dihydrocapsiate, as a compound of capsinoid family, is an orally active **TRPV1** agonist. Dihydrocapsiate can be used for the research of metabolism disease.

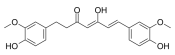


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N1967

Dihydrocurcumin, a major metabolites of curcumin, reduces lipid accumulation and oxidative stress.



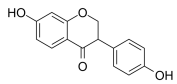
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrodaidzein

((±)-Dihydrodaidzein)

Cat. No.: HY-N1461

Dihydrodaidzein is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.



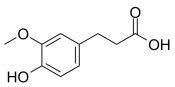
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroferulic acid

(Hydroferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7080

Dihydroferulic acid (Hydroferulic acid) is one of the main metabolites of curcumin and antioxidant/radical-scavenging properties with an IC_{50} value of 19.5 μM. Dihydroferulic acid is a metabolite of human gut microflora as well as a precursor of vanillic acid.

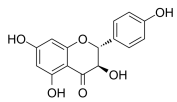


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dihydrokaempferol

Cat. No.: HY-N2897

Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from Bauhinia championii (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces **apoptosis** and inhibits Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.

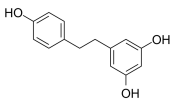


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydroresveratrol

Cat. No.: HY-N3755

Dihydroresveratrol, a potent phytoestrogen, is a hormone receptor modulator. Dihydroresveratrol exhibits proliferative effects in androgen-independent prostate and breast cancer cells at picomolar and nanomolar concentrations.

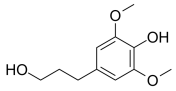


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydrosinapyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W025371

Dihydrosinapyl alcohol, a natural product, can be obtained from lignocellulose by hydrogenation and hydrogenolysis.



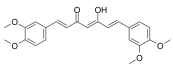
Purity: 97.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dimethylcurcumin

(ASC-J9; GO-Y025)

Cat. No.: HY-15194

Dimethylcurcumin (ASC-J9) is an **androgen receptor** degradation enhancer that effectively suppresses castration resistant prostate cancer cell proliferation and invasion.

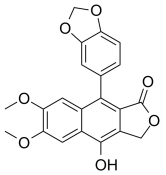


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diphyllin

Cat. No.: HY-N2532

Diphyllin is an arylnaphthalene lignan isolated from Justicia procumbens and is a potent **HIV-1** inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.38 μM. Diphyllin is active against **vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)** and **influenza virus**.



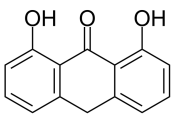
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Dithranol

(Anthralin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0738

Dithranol (Anthralin) is an anthraquinone derivative, with potent anti-psoriatic effects. Dithranol can inhibit DNA replication and repair.



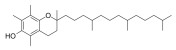
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-alpha-Tocopherol

(DL-α-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-W020044

DL-alpha-Tocopherol is a synthetic vitamin E, with antioxidation effect. DL-alpha-Tocopherol protects human skin fibroblasts against the cytotoxic effect of UVB.

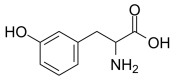


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-m-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W001940

DL-m-Tyrosine shows effects on Arabidopsis root growth. Carbidopa combination with DL-m-tyrosine shows a potent hypotensive effect.

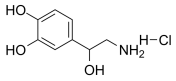


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7142

DL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride is a synthetic phenylethylamine that mimics the sympathomimetic actions of the endogenous norepinephrineDL-Norepinephrine hydrochloride is a neurotransmitter targets **α1 and β1 adrenoceptors**, has an increasing effect...



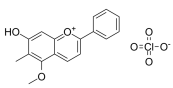
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dracorhodin perchlorate

(Dracohodin perochlorate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0726

Dracorhodin perchlorate (Dracohodin perochlorate) is a natural product extracted from a natural medicine Dragon's blood. Dracorhodin perchlorate inhibits cell proliferation and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.



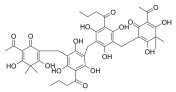
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dryocrassin ABBA

(Dryocrassin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0530

Dryocrassin ABBA (Dryocrassin) is a flavonoid natural product derived from Dryopteris crassirhizoma, with antiviral and antibacterial activities. Dryocrassin ABBA exhibits antiviral activity against **H5N1** avian influenza virus.



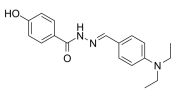
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DY131

(GSK 9089)

Cat. No.: HY-15483

DY131 (GSK 9089) is a potent and selective **ERRγ** and **ERRβ** agonist. DY131displays inactive against ERRα, ERα and ERβ. DY131 also inhibits **Smo** signaling.

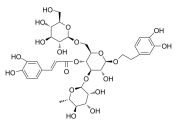


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Echinacoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0020

Echinacoside, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, effectively inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin signaling**. Echinacoside elicits neuroprotection by activating Trk receptors and their downstream signal pathways. Antiosteoporotic activity.

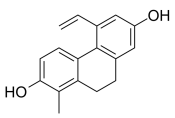


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Effusol

Cat. No.: HY-N5130

Effusol, a phenolic constituent from Juncus effuses, exhibits potent scavenging activity for DPPH and ABTS radicals, with IC_{50} values of 79 μM and 2.73 μM, respectively.

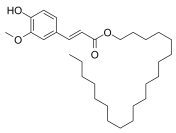


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eicosyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N8490

Eicosyl ferulate, a phenolic compound, is isolated from the fresh root and stem of Aristolochia kankauensis. Eicosyl ferulate exhibits glucose uptake stimulatory activity.

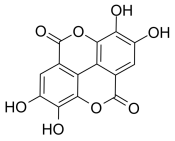


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ellagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0183

Ellagic acid is a natural antioxidant, and acts as a potent and ATP-competitive **CK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 40 nM and a K_i of 20 nM.

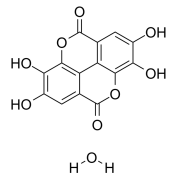


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ellagic acid (hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0183A

Ellagic acid hydrate is a natural antioxidant, and acts as a potent and ATP-competitive **CK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 40 nM and a K_i of 20 nM.

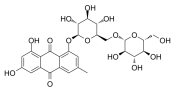


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8143

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside is an anthraquinone.

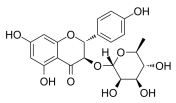


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Engeletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0436

Engeletin is a flavanonol glycoside isolated from hymenaea martiana, inhibits **NF-κB** signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.

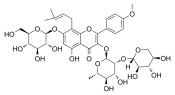


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epimedin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0259

Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.



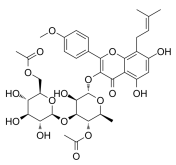
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epimedoside

(Korepimedoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N7597

Epimedoside is a flavonol glycoside, isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai (Berberidaceae).

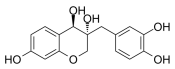


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Episappanol

Cat. No.: HY-N9315

Episappanol is a natural compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan heartwood with anti-inflammatory activity. Episappanol significantly inhibits the **IL-6** and **TNF-α** secretion.

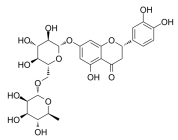


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0636

Eriocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from lemon, which is a strong antioxidant agent. Eriocitrin could inhibit the proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines by arresting cell cycle in S phase through up-regulation of p53, cyclin A, cyclin D3 and CDK6.

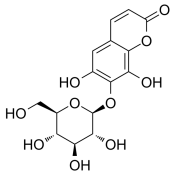


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Erioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8322

Erioside is found in Lasiosiphon eriocephalus.

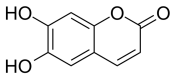


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Esculetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0284

Esculetin is an active ingredient extracted mainly from the bark of Fraxinus rhynchophylla. Esculetin inhibits platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-induced airway smooth muscle cells (ASMCs) phenotype switching through inhibition of **PI3K/Akt** pathway.

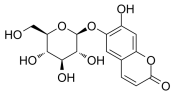


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Esculin

Cat. No.: HY-N0188

Esculin, a fluorescent coumarin glucoside, is an active ingredient of ash bark. Esculin ameliorates cognitive impairment in experimental diabetic nephropathy (DN), and exerts antioxidative stress and antiinflammatory effects, via the **MAPK** signaling pathway.



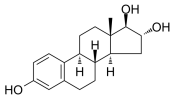
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Estriol

(Oestriol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0412

Estriol is an antagonist of the G-protein coupled estrogen receptor in estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer cells.



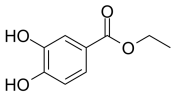
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

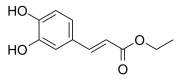


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.

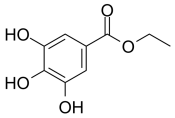


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethyl gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0525

Ethyl gallate is a nonflavonoid phenolic compound and also a scavenger of hydrogen peroxide.



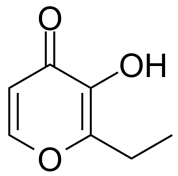
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Ethyl maltol

(2-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-4H-pyran-4-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W010320

Ethyl maltol (2-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-4H-pyran-4-one), an odor-active (OA) compound, is an important food additive and the main component of a type of incense added to food.

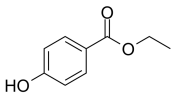


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethylparaben

(Ethyl parahydroxybenzoate; Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) Cat. No.: HY-B0934

Ethylparaben is the ethyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, used as an antifungal preservative. and food additive.

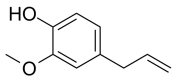


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

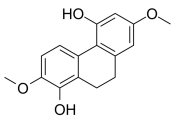


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eulophiol

Cat. No.: HY-N7518

Eulophiol shows the 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) free radical scavenging activity with an EC_{50} of 27.7μM. Antioxidant activity.

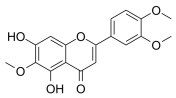


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eupatilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0783

Eupatilin, a lipophilic flavonoid isolated from Artemisia species, is a **PPARα** agonist, and possesses anti-apoptotic, anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory activities.

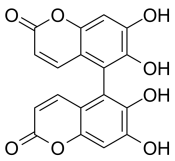


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Euphorbetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7671

Euphorbetin exhibits anticoagulant activities.

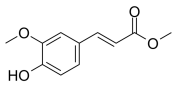


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ferulic acid methyl ester

(Methyl ferulate) Cat. No.: HY-W018643

Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl ferulate) is a derivative of ferulic acid, isolated from Stemona tuberosa, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties.

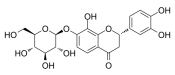


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flavanomarein

Cat. No.: HY-N7675

Flavanomarein is a predominant flavonoid of Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt with protective effects against diabetic nephropathy. Flavanomarein has good antioxidative, antidiabetic, antihypertensive and anti-hyperlipidemic activities.

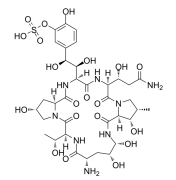


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

FR179642

Cat. No.: HY-129077

FR179642 is a key **intermediate** in the synthesis of the echinocandin antifungal Micafungin. FR179642 is the cyclic peptide nucleus of the echinocandin-like antifungal lipopeptide FR901379.

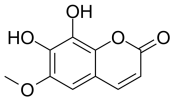


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fraxetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0580

Fraxetin is isolated from Cortex Fraxini. Fraxetin has antitumor, anti-oxidation effects and anti-inflammory effects. Fraxetin induces **apoptosis**.

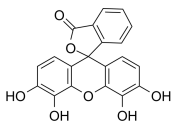


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Gallein

(Pyrogallol phthalein) Cat. No.: HY-D0254

Gallein is a G protein βγ (**Gβγ**) subunit signalling inhibitor. Gallein disrupts the interaction of Gβγ subunits with the PI3Kγ. Anticancer agent. Gallein used as a red dye, an acid-base indicator and as a detection reagent for phosphates.

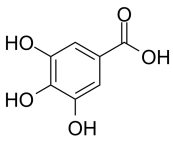


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**. Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.

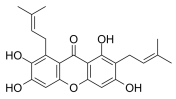


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gamma-Mangostin

(γ-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N1957

Gamma-Mangostin is a novel competitive **5-hydroxytryptamine 2A (5-HT2A) receptors** antagonist, purified from the fruit hull of the medicinal plant Garcinia mangostana.

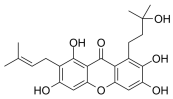


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Garcinone C

Cat. No.: HY-N6954

Garcinone C, a xanthone derivative, is a natural compound extracted from Garcinia oblongifolia Champ that is used as an anti-inflammatory, astringency and granulation-promoting medicine, and has potential cytotoxic effects on certain cancers.

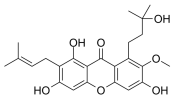


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Garcinone D

Cat. No.: HY-N6953

Garcinone D, a natural xanthone from mangosteen, promotes the proliferation of C17.2 neural stem cell.

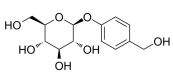


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gastrodin

(Gastrodine) Cat. No.: HY-N0115

Gastrodin, a main constituent of a Chinese herbal medicine Tianma, has been known to display anti-inflammatory effects. Gastrodin, has long been used for treating dizziness, epilepsy, stroke and dementia.

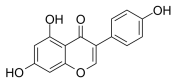


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Genistein

(NPI 031L) Cat. No.: HY-14596

Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple **tyrosine kinases** (e.g., **EGFR**) inhibitor which acts as a chemotherapeutic agent against different types of cancer, mainly by altering **apoptosis**, the cell cycle, and angiogenesis and inhibiting metastasis.

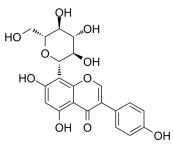


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Genistein 8-c-glucoside

(G8CG) Cat. No.: HY-N6882

Genistein 8-c-glucoside (G8CG) is a glucoside. Genistein 8-c-glucoside induces mitochondrial membrane depolarization and induces **apoptosis**.

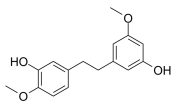


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Gigantol

Cat. No.: HY-N2523

Gigantol is a bibenzyl compound derived from several medicinal orchids. Giganto shows promising therapeutic potential against cancer cells. Gigantol is a novel inhibitor of the **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway.

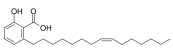


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ginkgolic Acid (Ginkgolic acid (15:1); Ginkgolic acid I; Romanicardic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0077

Ginkgolic Acid is a natural compound that inhibits **SUMOylation** with an IC_{50} of 3.0 μM in in vitro assay.

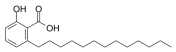


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) (Ginkgolic acid (13:0); Ginkgoneolic Acid; 6-Tridecylsalicylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0078

Ginkgolic Acid (C13:0) is a natural anticariogenic agent in that it exhibits antimicrobial activity against S. mutans and suppresses the specific virulence factors associated with its cariogenicity. IC50 value: Inhibiting the biofilm formation of S.

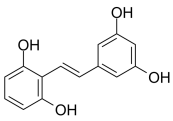


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Gnetol

Cat. No.: HY-126052

Gnetol is a phenolic compound isolated from the root of Gnetum ula Brongn. Gnetol potently inhibits **COX-1** (IC_{50} of 0.78 μM) and **HDAC**. Gnetol is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.5 μM for murine tyrosinase and suppresses melanin biosynthesis.

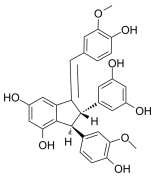


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gnetulin

Cat. No.: HY-N7524

Gnetulin is isolated from the lianas of Gnetum cleistostachyum C. Y. Cheng.

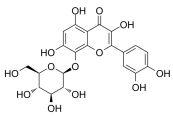


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gossypin

Cat. No.: HY-125911

Gossypin is a flavone isolated from Hibiscus vitifolius and has antioxidant, antiinflammatory, anticancer, anticataract, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective activities. Gossypin inhibits **NF-κB** and NF-κB-regulated gene expression.



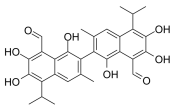
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gossypol

(BL 193)

Cat. No.: HY-13407

Gossypol binds to **Bcl-xL** protein and **Bcl-2** protein with K_is of 0.5-0.6 μM and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.



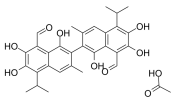
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gossypol (acetic acid)

((±)-Gossypol-acetic acid; BL-193 (acetic acid))

Cat. No.: HY-17510

Gossypol acetic acid ((±)-Gossypol-acetic acid) binds to **Bcl-xL** protein and **Bcl-2** protein with K_is of 0.5-0.6 μM and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.

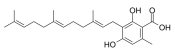


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Grifolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3977

Grifolic acid is a phenolic compound that is first extracted from the mushroom Albatrellus confluens. Grifolic acid acts as an agonist of the free fatty acid receptor **(FFAR4/GPR120)**.



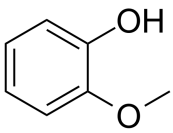
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Guaiacol

(2-Methoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380

Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated **COX-2** expression and **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory activity.

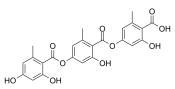


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Gyrophoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3985

Gyrophoric acid is a good ultraviolet filter in lichen populations. Gyrophoric acid shows **DPPH radical scavenging** activity with an IC_{50} value of 105.75 μg/ml.

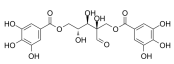


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hamamelitannin

Cat. No.: HY-N4117

Hamamelitannin, a polyphenol extracted from the bark of Hamamelis virginiana, is a **quorum-sensing (QS)** inhibitor. Hamamelitannin increases antibiotic susceptibility of staphylococcus aureus biofilms by affecting peptidoglycan biosynthesis and eDNA release.

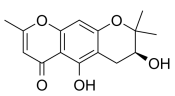


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N6891

Hamaudol is a chromone isolated from Saposhnikovia divaricata. Hamaudol shows significant inhibitory activity on **cyclooxygenase (COX)-1** and **COX-2** activities with IC_{50} values of 0.30, 0.57 mM, respectively, and has potent analgesia and anti-inflammary effects.

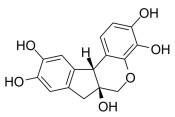


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hematoxylin

(Natural Black 1; Haematoxylin) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0116

Hematoxylin (Natural Black 1), a naturally occurring flavonoid compound derived from the logwood tree, Haematoxylon campechianum. Hematoxylin is a nuclear stain in histology and is also a potent **Aβ42 fibrillogenesis** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.

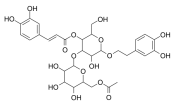


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Hemiphroside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4056

Hemiphroside B is found in Lagotis integra.

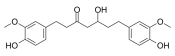


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hexahydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N0929

Hexahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of curcumin and a selective, orally active **COX-2** inhibitor. Hexahydrocurcumin is inactive against COX-1. Hexahydrocurcumin has antioxidant, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.

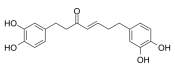


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Hirsutenone

Cat. No.: HY-N4042

Hirsutenone is an active botanical diarylheptanoid present in Alnus species and exhibits many biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor promoting and anti-atopic dermatitis effects.

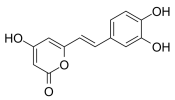


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hispidin

Cat. No.: HY-100618

Hispidin, a **PKC** inhibitor and a phenolic compound from Phellinus linteus, has been shown to possess strong anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, and anti-dementia properties.

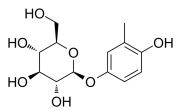


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Homoarbutin

Cat. No.: HY-N2418

Homoarbutin is a phenolic glycoside isolated from the whole plants of Pyrola japonica.

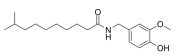


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homodihydrocapsaicin I

Cat. No.: HY-N5082

Homodihydrocapsaicin I is a kind of capsaicinoid from the fruits of Capsicum annuum.

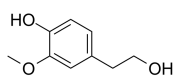


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Homovanillyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N7513

Homovanillyl alcohol is a biological metabolite of Hydroxytyrosol. Hydroxytyrosol is a phenolic compound that is present in virgin olive oil (VOO) and wine. Homovanillyl alcohol protects red blood cells (RBCs) from oxidative injury and has protective effect on cardiovascular disease.

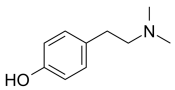


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Hordenine

(Ordenina; Peyocactine) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0113

Hordenine, an alkaloid found in plants, inhibits melanogenesis by suppression of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production.

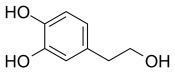


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hydroxytyrosol

(DOPET; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenethyl alcohol; 3-Hydroxytyrosol) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0570

Hydroxytyrosol (DOPET) is a phenolic compound drawn from the olive tree and its leaves with anti-oxidant, anti-atherogenic, anti-thrombotic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour effects.

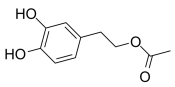


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxytyrosol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N6043

Hydroxytyrosol acetate is found in the olive oil with an antioxidant activity. Hydroxytyrosol acetate had a weaker DPPH radical scavenging activity than hydroxytyrosol.

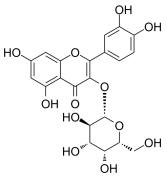


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Hyperoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0452

Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminate, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.

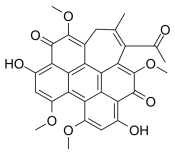


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Hypocrellin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1453

Hypocrellin B, a pigment isolated from the fungi Hypocrella bambusae and Shiraia bambusicola, is an apoptosis inducer. Hypocrellin B can be used as a photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy of cancer. Hypocrellin B also has antimicrobial and antileishmanial activities.

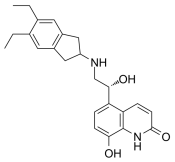


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Indacaterol

Cat. No.: HY-14299

Indacaterol(Onbrez; Arcapta) is an ultra-long-acting β-adrenoceptor agonist. IC50 value: Target: β-adrenoceptor Indacaterol inhibits cAMP production in Chinese hamster ovary cells stably transfected with human β2 adrenoceptors with pEC50 of 8.06.

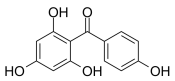


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Iriflophenone

Cat. No.: HY-N4010

Iriflophenone, isolated from Aquilaria sinensis, stimulates MCF-7 and T-47D human breast cancer cells proliferation.

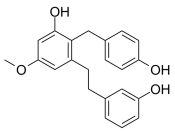


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoarundinin II

Cat. No.: HY-N8219

Isoarundinin II is a stilbenoid compound.

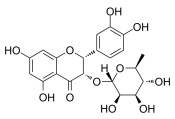


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoastilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N4005

Isoastilbin is a dihydroflavonol glycoside compound in Rhizoma Smilacis glabrae and Astragalus membranaceus. Isoastilbin inhibits **glucosyltransferase (GTase)** with an IC_{50} value of 54.3 μg/mL, and also inhibits **tyrosinase** activity.

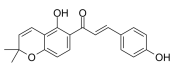


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobavachromene

Cat. No.: HY-N2208A

Isobavachromene is an **antibacterial** agent.

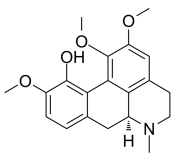


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isocorydine

Cat. No.: HY-N2591

Isocorydine is isolated from Dicranostigma leptopodum (Maxim.) Fedde (DLF). Isocorydine combines with Doxorubicin (DOX) has a promising potential to eradicate hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

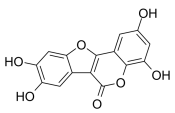


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isodemethylwedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N5100

Isodemethylwedelolactone is a kind of procoagulant and haemolytic constituent isolated from Eclipta alba.



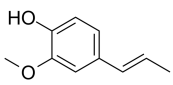
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoeugenol

(iso-Eugenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1952

Isoeugenol is an essential oil constituent of nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon. Isoeugenol inhibits growth of Escherichia coli and Listeria innocua with MICs of 0.6 mg/mL and 1 mg/mL, respectively.



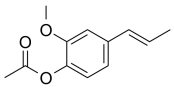
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Isoeugenol acetate

(Acetyl isoeugenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6805

Isoeugenol acetate (Acetyl isoeugenol), an essential oil constituent of nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon, shows excellent inhibitory effects against some metabolic enzymes such as acetylcholinesterase (AChE) enzymes (IC_{50}=77 nM; K_i=16 nM), α-glycosidase (IC_{50}=19.25 nM;...

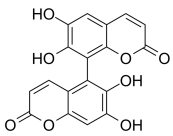


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoeuphorbetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7672

Isoeuphorbetin, a dimeric coumarin isolated from Viola philippica, is a potent **HCV protease** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.63 μg/mL.

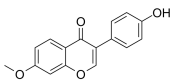


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isoformononetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7501

Isoformononetin is an analog of Daidzein (HY-N0019) and has **immunoprotective** effects. Isoformononetin inhibits the differentiation of Th17 and B-cells lymphopoesis to promote osteogenesis in estrogen-deficient bone loss conditions.

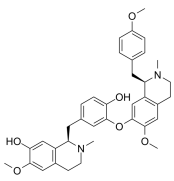


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoliensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0770

Isoliensinine is a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera, with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. Isoliensinine induces apoptosis in triple-negative human breast cancer cells.

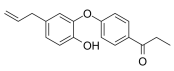


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isomagnolone

Cat. No.: HY-N3472

Isomagnolone is isolated from Illicium burmanicum and has anti-inflammatory activity.

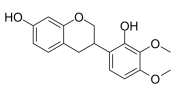


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isomucronulatol

Cat. No.: HY-N2495

Isomucronulatol is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of A. membranaceus. Isomucronulatol exhibits inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.



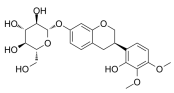
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside

(Isomucronulatol 7-O-β-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6250

Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of A. membranaceus. Isomucronulatol 7-O-glucoside exhibits weak inhibitory effects on LPS-stimulated production IL-12 p40 in vitro and has potential anti-inflammatory effect.

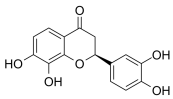


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isookanin

Cat. No.: HY-N7677

Isookanin can be used for the research of various illnesses including cancers, skin rashes, snake and insects bites, diabetes mellitus, diarrhoea. Isookanin acts as an anti-viral agent against HSV and varicella-zoster virus (VZV). Antioxidant activity.



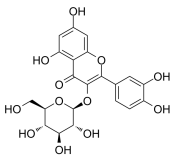
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoquercetin

(Quercetin 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1445

Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside) is a naturally occurring polyphenol that has antioxidant, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory properties.

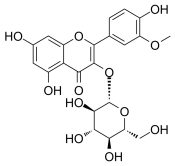


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0777

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside, a natural compound widely contained in many vegetables and rice, could be metabolized in intestinal microbiota after digestion.

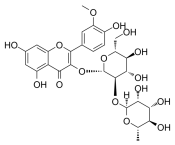


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0778

Isorhamnetin-3-O-neohespeidoside is a flavonoid isolated from Pollen typhae.

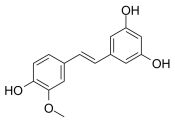


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isorhapontigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2593

Isorhapontigenin, an orally bioavailable dietary polyphenol isolated from the Chinese herb Gnetum cleistostachyum, displays anti-inflammatory effects. Isorhapontigenin induces **autophagy** and inhibits invasive bladder cancer formation.

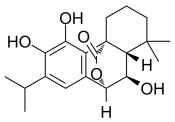


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isorosmanol

Cat. No.: HY-N4191

Isorosmanol is an abietane-type diterpene isolated from the leaves of sage, with antioxidant, neuroprotective and neurotrophic effects. Isorosmanol inhibits **AChE** activity and melanin synthesis.

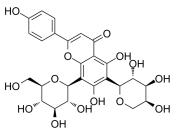


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoschaftoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1458

Isoschaftoside, a C-glycosylflavonoid from Desmodium uncinatum root exudate, can inhibit growth of germinated S. hermonthica radicles.



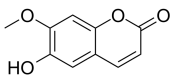
Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoscopoletin

(6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1365

Isoscopoletin (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) is an active constituent in Artemisia argyi leaves.

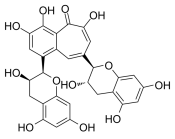


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isotheaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N7664

Isotheaflavin is one of antioxidant polyphenols in black tea.

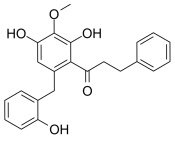


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isouvaretin

Cat. No.: HY-N10130

A mixture of uvaretin (HY-N10129) and isouvaretin exhibits significant antibacterial activity against B. subtilis (EC_{50} 8.7 μM) and S. epidermidis (IC_{50} 7.9 μM).



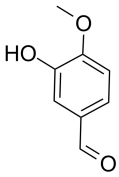
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isovanillin

(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-I0637

Isovanillin is an **aldehyde oxidase** inhibitor. Antispasmodic activities. Antidiarrheal activities.

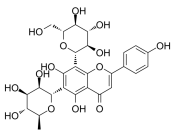


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Isoviolanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N6896

Isoviolanthin is a flavonoid glycoside extracted from the leaves of Dendrobium officinale.

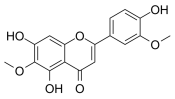


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Jaceosidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0831

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates **Bax** and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.

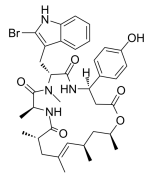


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Jasplakinolide

Cat. No.: HY-P0027

Jasplakinolide is a potent **actin polymerization** inducer and stabilizes pre-existing actin filaments. Jasplakinolide binds to F-actin competitively with phalloidin with a K_d of 15 nM.

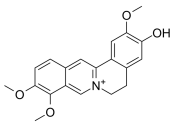


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Jatrorrhizine

Cat. No.: HY-N0749

Jatrorrhizine is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.

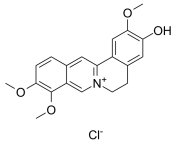


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Jatrorrhizine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0740

Jatrorrhizine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.

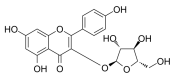


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Juglanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3442

Juglanin, a natural occurring flavonoid, is a **JNK** acticator, with inflammation and anti-tumor activities. Juglanin can induce **apoptosis** and **autophagy** on human breast cancer cells.



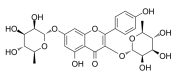
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferitrin

(Lespedin; Lespenephryl)

Cat. No.: HY-N0628

Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates **insulin** signaling pathway.



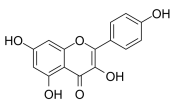
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol

(Kempferol; Robigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-14590

Kaempferol (Kempferol), a flavonoid found in many edible plants, inhibits **estrogen receptor α** expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK. Kaempferol can be uesd for the research of breast cancer.

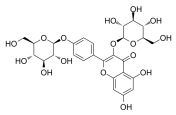


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9381

Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is a flavonol isolated from the aqueous methanolic extract of norway spruce buds. Kaempferol 3,4'-diglucoside is identified in the needles.

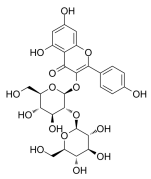


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2055

Kaempferol 3-O-sophoroside, a derivative of Kaempferol, is isolated from the leaves of cultivated mountain ginseng (Panax ginseng) with anti-inflammatory effects.



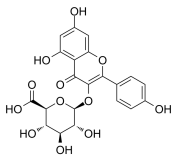
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide

(Kaempferol-3-glucuronide; Kaempferol-3-O-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N7176

Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucuronide (Kaempferol-3-glucuronide), one conjugated kaempferol metabolite, has anti-inflammatory effect.



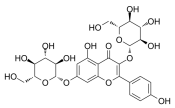
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3,7-di-O-β-glucoside

(Kaempferol 3,7-diglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8161

Kaempferol-3,7-di-O-β-glucoside (Kaempferol 3,7-diglucoside), a flavonol, possesses enzyme inhibition property towards **α-amylase**, **α-glucosidase** and **Acetylcholinesterase**.

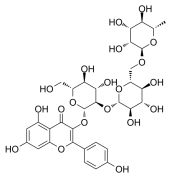


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8163

Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(16)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside is an **antioxidant** with an IC_{50} of 26.6 μM (DPPH assay).</br>.

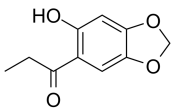


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kakuol

Cat. No.: HY-N2446

Kakuol is a natural compound with antifungal activity.

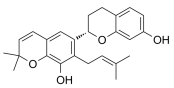


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kazinol B

Cat. No.: HY-N3426

Kazinol B, a prenylated flavan with a dimethyl pyrane ring, is an inhibitor of **nitric oxide (NO)** production. Kazinol B improves insulin sensitivity by enhancing glucose uptake via the insulin-Akt signaling pathway and AMPK activation. Kazinol B has the potential for diabetes mellitus research.

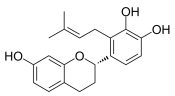


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kazinol U

Cat. No.: HY-N3425

Kazinol U inhibits melanogenesis through the inhibition of tyrosinase-related proteins via **AMPK** activation.

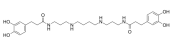


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kukoamine A

Cat. No.: HY-N2392

Kukoamine A is a natural occurring spermine derivative, acts as a potent inhibitor of **trypanothione reductase** (K_i 1.8 μM), with antihypertensive activity.

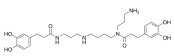


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kukoamine B

Cat. No.: HY-N2393

Kukoamine B is a component of Lycii Cortex, with anti-oxidant, anti-acute inflammatory and anti-diabetic properties.

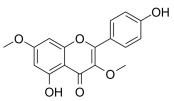


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kumatakenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3415

Kumatakenin, a flavonoid that is isolated from cloves shows the effect of inducing **apoptosis** in ovarian cancer cells.

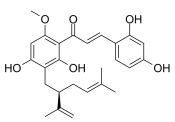


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kuraridine

Cat. No.: HY-121381

Kuraridine is a prenylated flavonol extract from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kuraridine has an inhibitory effect on cGMP specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (**PDE5**) (IC_{50}=0.64 μM).

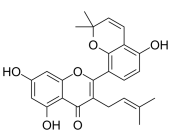


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2300

Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM.

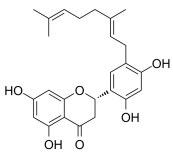


Purity: 96.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon E

Cat. No.: HY-N3514

Kuwanon E is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba, cytotoxic to human monocytic leukemic cell lines, and reduces the level of IL-1β.

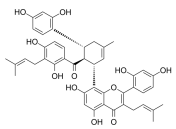


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon H

Cat. No.: HY-N2600

Kuwanon H is a flavonoid isolated from Morus bombycis, which acts as a potent non-peptide **bombesin receptor** antagonist. Kuwanon H selectively inhibits binding of gastrin releasing peptide CRP to **GRP-preferring recepotr**, with a K_i value of 290 nM in cells.



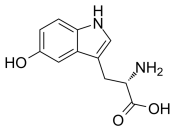
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan

(L-5-HTP; Oxitriptan)

Cat. No.: HY-B1716

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 **reserpine** antagonist.

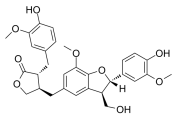


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lappaol A

Cat. No.: HY-N2475

Lappaol A is a natural compound with antiaging activity.
.

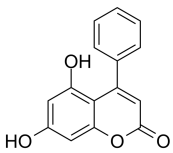


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LC3-mHTT-IN-AN2

Cat. No.: HY-130259

LC3-mHTT-IN-AN2 (Compound AN2) is a **mHTT-LC3** linker compound, which interacts with both mutant huntingtin protein (mHTT) and LC3B but not with wtHTT or irrelevant control proteins.

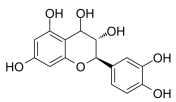


Purity: 96.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leucocyanidin

Cat. No.: HY-119580

Leucocyanidin is an active anti-ulcerogenic ingredient was extracted from unripe plantain banana. Leucocyanidin demonstrates a significant protective effect against Aspirin-induced erosions in rat models.

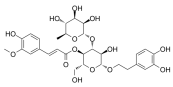


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leucosceptoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8018

Leucosceptoside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hypertensive activities. Leucosceptoside A shows inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** and **PKCα** (IC_{50} of 19.0 μM).

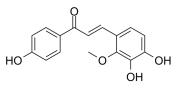


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licochalcone B

Cat. No.: HY-N0373

Licochalcone B is an extract from the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate. Licochalcone B inhibits **amyloid β** ($_{42}$) self-aggregation (IC_{50}=2.16 μM) and disaggregate pre-formed $Aβ_{42}$ fibrils, reduce metal-induced $Aβ_{42}$ aggregation through chelating metal ions.

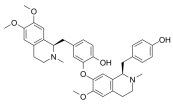


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Liensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0484

Liensinine is an **autophagy/mitophagy** inhibitor.

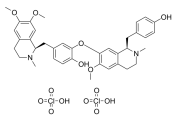


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine Diperchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N0485

Liensinine Diperchlorate is a major isoquinoline alkaloid, extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Liensinine Diperchlorate inhibits late-stage **autophagy/mitophagy** through blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.

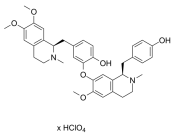


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine perchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N5014

Liensinine Perchlorate is a constituent of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, with ani-hypertension and anti-cancer activities. Liensinine Perchlorate induces colorectal cancer (CRC) cell **apoptosis**.

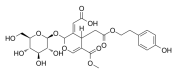


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ligustrosidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6874

Ligustrosidic acid is a natural compound isolated from ligustrum japonicum and ligustrum lucidum.

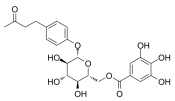


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lindleyin

Cat. No.: HY-N2448

Lindleyin, isolated from Rhei rhizoma, mediates hormonal effects through estrogen receptors. Lindleyin binds to **ERα** with estrogenic activity.



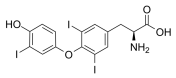
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liothyronine

(Triiodothyronine; 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine; T3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0070A

Liothyronine is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to **β1 thyroid hormone receptor** (**TRβ1**), and activates its activity.

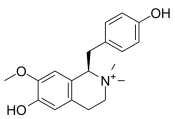


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Lotusine

Cat. No.: HY-N4309

Lotusine is a pure alkaloid extracted from the green seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Lotusine shows effects on the action potentials in myocardium and slow inward current in cardiac Purkinje fibers.

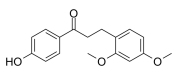


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Loureirin A

Cat. No.: HY-N1505

Loureirin A is a flavonoid extracted from Dragon's Blood, can inhibit **Akt** phosphorylation, and has antiplatelet activity.

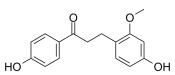


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Loureirin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2604

Loureirin C has anti-bacterial, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-tumor activities.

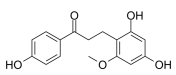


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Loureirin D

Cat. No.: HY-N8189

Loureirin D is a dihydrochalcone found in dragon's blood.



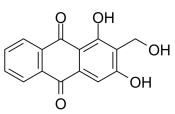
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidin

(NSC 30546)

Cat. No.: HY-15733

Lucidin (NSC 30546) is a natural component of Rubia tinctorum L. lucidin is mutagenic in bacteria and mammalian cells.

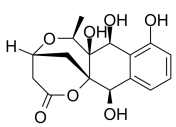


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Luisol A

Cat. No.: HY-126708

Luisol A, an aromatic tetraol, is a major metabolite of an estuarine marine actinomycete of the genus Streptomyces. Luisol A, anthraquinone antibiotic analog, is an **ADC Cytotoxin**.

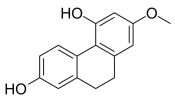


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lusianthridin

Cat. No.: HY-121418

Lusianthridin, a pure compound from Dendrobium venustum, have an anti-migratory effect. Lusianthridin enhances c-Myc degradation through the inhibition of Src-STAT3 signaling.



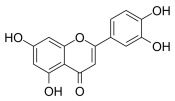
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolin

(Luteoline; Luteolol; Digitoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0162

Luteolin (Luteoline), a flavanoid compound, is a potent **Nrf2** inhibitor.

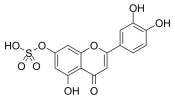


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Luteolin 7-sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N6901

Luteolin 7-sulfate is isolated from Phyllospadix iwatensis Makino, a marine plant.

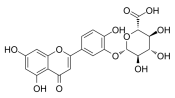


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteolin-3-O-beta-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N4099

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.

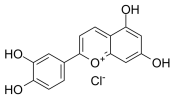


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolinidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-129997

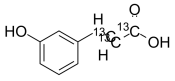
Luteolinidin is a natural deoxyanthocyanidin, isolated from mosses and ferns. Luteolinidin is a potent CD38 inhibitor which can protect the heart against I/R injury with preservation of eNOS function and prevention of endothelial dysfunction in vivo.



Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

m-Coumaric acid-13C3

Cat. No.: HY-113357S



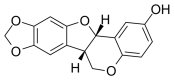
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maackiain

(DL-Maackiain)

Cat. No.: HY-N0381

Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is isolated from Maackia amurensis Rupr.et Maxim. Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is a **larvicidal agent** against Aedes aegypti mosquito.xp Parasitol with a LD_{50} of 21.95 μg/mL.

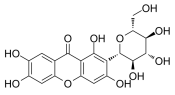


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0290

Mangiferin is a **Nrf2** activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the **NF-κB** subunits **p65** and **p50**. Mangiferin exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperuricemic, antiviral, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities.

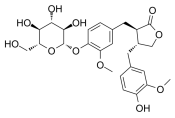


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Matairesinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7996

Matairesinoside is a lignan with antibacterial and antioxidant activities. Matairesinoside also shows virus-cell fusion inhibitory activity.



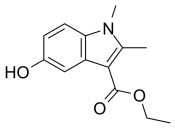
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mecarbinate

(Dimecarbin; Dimecarbine; Dimekarbin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0376

Mecarbinate is an anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent.

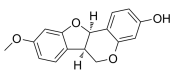


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Medicarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N3308

Medicarpin is a flavonoid isolated from Medicago sativa. Medicarpin induces **apoptosis** and overcome multidrug resistance in leukemia P388 cells by modulating P-gp-mediated efflux of drugs.



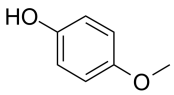
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mequinol

(4-Methoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-30270

Mequinol (4-Methoxyphenol) is one of bioactive components in Mercurialis spp. Mequinol is used for skin depigmentation.

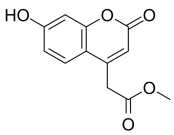


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 2-(7-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W030319

Methyl 2-(7-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)acetate, a natural coumarins derivative, is exploited for the synthesis of the switchable fluorescent substrates to be used in bacterial enzyme detection.



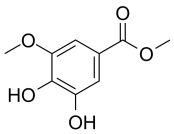
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 3-O-methylgallate

(M3OMG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6669

Methyl 3-O-methylgallate (M3OMG) possesses antioxidant effect and can protect neuronal cells from oxidative damage.

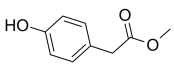


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Methyl 4-hydroxyphenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W001084

Methyl 4-hydroxyphenylacetate, a natural compound, is a methyl ester resulting from the formal condensation of the carboxy group of 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid with methanol.



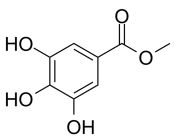
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl gallate

(Gallincin; NSC 363001)

Cat. No.: HY-N2010

Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows **bacterial** inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-**HIV-1** and **HIV-1** enzyme inhibitory activities.

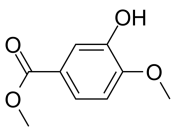


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Methyl isovanillate

Cat. No.: HY-W002773

Methyl isovanillate is a secondary metabolite isolated from Vitex agnus-castus.

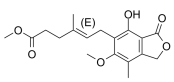


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl mycophenolate

Cat. No.: HY-113972

Methyl mycophenolate is a methyl ester of mycophenolic acid and is also found in marine-derived fungus Phaeosphaeria spartinae.

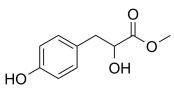


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl p-hydroxyphenyllactate

Cat. No.: HY-N3269

Methyl p-hydroxyphenyllactate (MeHPLA) is an important cell growth-regulating agent which binds to nuclear type II binding sites in normal and malignant cells.



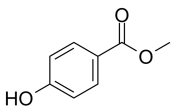
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl Paraben

(Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0349

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.

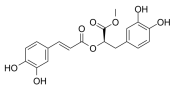


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl rosmarinate

Cat. No.: HY-N3266

Methyl rosmarinate is a noncompetitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor which is isolated from Rabdosia serra, with an IC_{50} of 0.28 mM for mushroom tyrosinase, and also inhibits **a-glucosidase**.



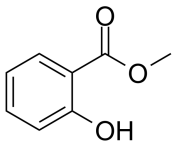
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methyl Salicylate

(Wintergreen oil)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0189

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. A systemic acquired resistance (SAR) signal in tobacco.

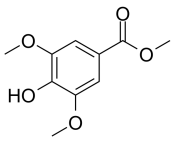


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl syringate

Cat. No.: HY-W002116

Methyl syringate, a chemical marker of asphodel monofloral honey, is an efficient phenolic mediator for bacterial and fungal laccases. Methyl syringate is a **TRPA1** agonist.

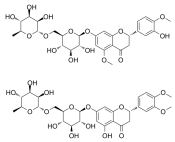


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl-Hesperidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0165

Methyl-Hesperidin is a vasodilating agent.



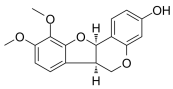
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Methylnissolin

(Astrapterocarpan)

Cat. No.: HY-N2484

Methylnissolin (Astrapterocarpan), isolated from Astragalus membranaceus, inhibits **platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)**-BB-induced cell proliferation with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

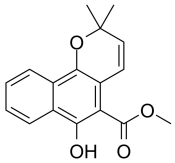


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mollugin

Cat. No.: HY-N0316

Mollugin is a major bioactive component isolated from Rubia cordifolia L.. Mollugin has an anti-cancer therapeutic effect by inhibiting TNF-α-induced NF-κB activation. Mollugin enhances the osteogenic action of BMP-2 via the p38-Smad signaling pathway .

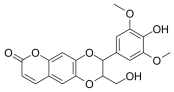


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Moluccanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6254

Moluccanin is a coumarinolignoid from Aleurites moluccana.

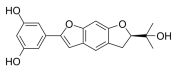


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Moracin O

Cat. No.: HY-N3244

Moracin O is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin O exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin O reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

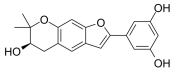


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Moracin P

Cat. No.: HY-N3243

Moracin P is a 2-arylbenzofuran isolated from the Mori Cortex Radicis. Moracin P exhibits potent in vitro inhibitory activity against **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1)**. Moracin P reduces oxygen-glucose deprivation (OGD)-induced **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

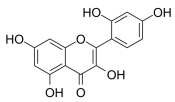


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Morin

Cat. No.: HY-N0621

Morin, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.

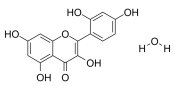


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Morin monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0151

Morin monohydrate, a plant-derived flavonoid, possesses low antioxidant activity. Morin is a fluorescing chelating agent used in aluminum speciation.



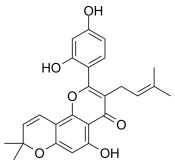
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Morusin

(Mulberrochromene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0622

Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from M. australis with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit **NF-κB** and **STAT3** activity.



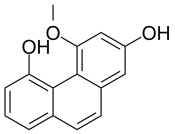
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Moscatin

(Plicatol B)

Cat. No.: HY-N5035

Moscatin inhibits AA-induced platelet aggregation in a concentration-dependent manner with IC_{50} values 37.2 μM .

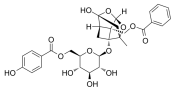


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mudanpioside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2163

Mudanpioside C is a monoteepenoid isolated from Paeonia lactiflora Pall .



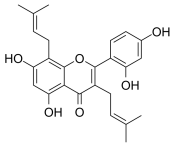
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mulberrin

(Kuwanon C)

Cat. No.: HY-N3513

Mulberrin is a strong inhibitor of organic anion-transporting polypeptide 2B1 (OATP2B1)-mediated estrone-3-sulfate (E3S) uptake with an IC_{50} value being 1.8±1.5 μM.

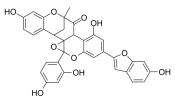


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mulberrofuran Q

Cat. No.: HY-N5031

Mulberrofuran Q inhibits the formation of 12-hydroxy-5,8,10-heptadecatrienoic acid (HHT) and thromboxane B2 (cyclooxygenase products).

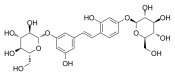


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mulberroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0619

Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).

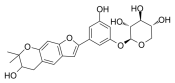


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mulberroside C

Cat. No.: HY-N0620

Mulberroside C is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside C is a **HCV replicon** inhibitor. Antiviral activity.

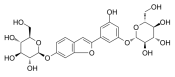


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mulberroside F

Cat. No.: HY-N3518

Mulberroside F is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside F shows inhibitory effects on **tyrosinase** activity and on the melanin formation.

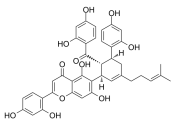


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Multicaulisin

Cat. No.: HY-N3515

Multicaulisin, a new Diels-Alder type adduct from Morus multicaulis roots, potently effects against Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) isolates. Multicaulisin is an antibacterial drug and has the potential for MRSA infections research.

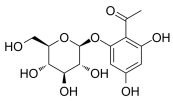


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myrciaphenone A

Cat. No.: HY-N8738

Myrciaphenone A is an acetophenone glucoside.

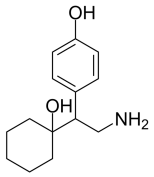


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N,N,O-Tridesmethylvenlafaxine

Cat. No.: HY-W049735

N,N,O-Tridesmethylvenlafaxine is an endogenous metabolite.

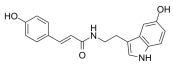


Purity: 93.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin

Cat. No.: HY-129440

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin is a polyphenol isolated from the seeds of safflower and has antioxidative, anti-atherogenic and anti-inflammatory properties. N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin inhibits PDGF-induced on **phosphorylation of PDGF receptor** and Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.



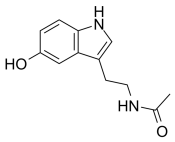
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine

(N-Acetylserotonin; Normelatonin; O-Demethylmelatonin)

Cat. No.: HY-107854

N-Acetyl-5-hydroxytryptamine is a Melatonin precursor, and that it can potently activate **TrkB** receptor.

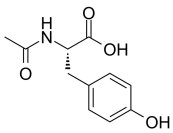


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W012382

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.



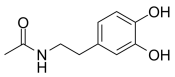
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-acetyldopamine

(NADA)

Cat. No.: HY-N7493

N-acetyldopamine (NADA) is a catecholamine that is used by insects as sclerotizing precursors to harden their cuticle.

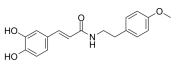


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine

Cat. No.: HY-N7203

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine is a class of alkaloid isolated from Cuscuta reflexa with strong inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** (IC_{50} of 103.58 μM).



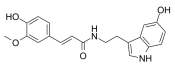
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Feruloylserotonin

((E/Z)-Moschamine)

Cat. No.: HY-118824A

N-Feruloylserotonin, an antioxidative component and bioactive serotonin derivative, from the Seed of Carthamus tinctorius L., ameliorates atherosclerosis and distensibility of the aortic wall in Kurosawa and Kusanagi-hypercholesterolemic (KHC) rabbits.



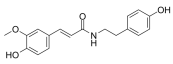
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine

(N-feruloyltyramine; Moupinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-N2410

N-trans-Feruloyltyramine (N-feruloyltyramine), an alkaloid from Piper nigru, is an inhibitor of **COX1** and **COX2**, with potential antioxidant properties. N-trans-Feruloyltyramine possesses anti-inflammatory activity.

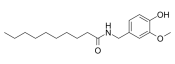


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Vanillyldecanamide

Cat. No.: HY-N5099

N-Vanillyldecanamide, a capsaicinoid isolated from the fruits of Capsicum annuum, significantly reduced the radical length of Lactuca sativa seedling in a dose-dependent manner.

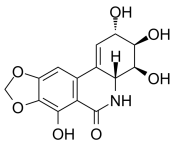


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Narciclasine

(Lycoricidinol) Cat. No.: HY-16563

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.

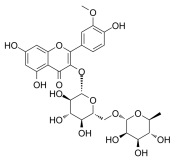


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Narcissin

(Narcissoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0649

Narcissin (Narcissoside), a flavonol glycoside, exhibits evident scavenging activity against both authentic $ONOO^-$ and SIN-1-derived $ONOO^-$ with IC_{50}sof 3.5 and 9.6 μM, respectively.

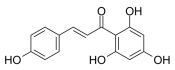


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Naringenin chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N3007

Naringenin chalcone is an intermediate in flavonol biosynthesis and is spontaneously metabolized into naringenin (NAR) by chalcone isomerase. Naringenin chalcone has anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activities.

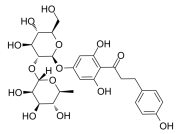


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Naringin Dihydrochalcone

(Naringin DC) Cat. No.: HY-N0119

Naringin Dihydrochalcone is an artificial sweetener derived from naringin. Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits.

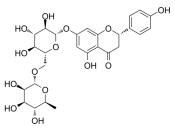


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Narirutin

Cat. No.: HY-N0804

Narirutin, one of the active constituents isolated from Citrus unshiu, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Narirutin is a **shikimate kinase** inhibitor with anti-tubercular potency.

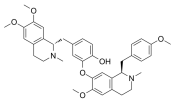


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neferine

((-)-Neferine) Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

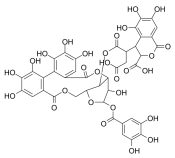


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Neochebulagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6909

Neochebulagic acid is isolated from Phyllanthus emblica L.

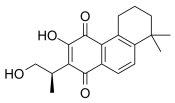


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neocryptotanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-119720

Neocryptotanshinone, a fatty diterpenoids from Salvia Miltiorrhiza, inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation by suppression of NF-κB and iNOS signaling pathways.

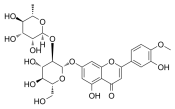


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neodiosmin

Cat. No.: HY-N4122

Neodiosmin is a flavone glycoside isolated from the leaves of Citrus aurantium..

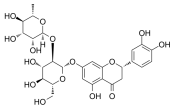


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neoeriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N4119

Neoeriocitrin, isolated from Drynaria Rhizome, shows activity on proliferation and osteogenic differentiation in MC3T3-E1. Neoeriocitrin is a potent **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor.

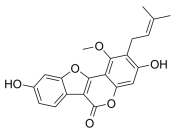


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoglycyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N3961

Neoglycyrol is isolated from the root of Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch. Neoglycyrol is a potential myocardial protection active compound screened from traditional patent medicine Tongmai Yangxin pill (TMYXP).



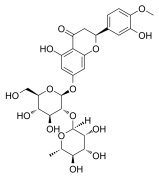
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neohesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0101

Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.



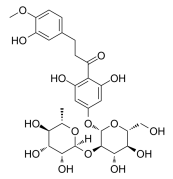
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone

(Neohesperidin DC; NHDC)

Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

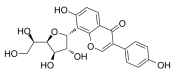


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Neopuerarin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7680

Neopuerarin A is an isoflavones isolated from the water extraction of the dried roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.). Neopuerarin A shows significant hepatoprotective effect.

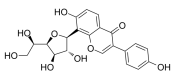


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neopuerarin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7680A

Neopuerarin B is an isoflavones isolated from the water extraction of the dried roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.). Neopuerarin B shows significant hepatoprotective effect.

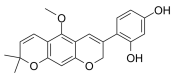


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neorauflavene

Cat. No.: HY-N3199

Neorauflavene is a phenolic neorautanenia isoflavanoid isolated from Neorautanenia edulis. Neorauflavene shows antibacterial activities against **E. faecalis**, **S. suis**, **S. agalactiae**, **P. aeruginosa**, **B. subtilis**, and **R. anatipestifer**.

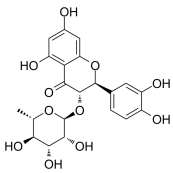


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neosmitilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N5115

Neosmitilbin is isolated from Garcinia mangostana.

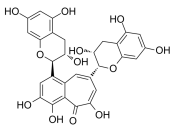


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neotheaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N7668

Neotheaflavin, from black tea, inhibits pancreatic lipase.



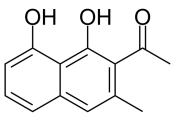
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nepodin

(Musizin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5018

Nepodin (Musizin) is a **quinone oxidoreductase (PfNDH2)** inhibitor isolate from Rumex crispus.Nepodin (Musizin) stimulates the translocation of GLUT4 to the plasma membrane by activation of AMPK.Nepodin (Musizin) has antidiabetic and antimalarial activities.



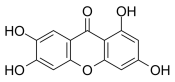
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Norathyriol

(Mangiferitin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1029

Norathyriol (Mangiferitin) is a natural metabolite of Mangifera. Norathyriol inhibits **α-glucosidase** in a noncompetitive manner with an IC_{50} of 3.12μM. Norathyriol inhibits **PPARα**, **PPARβ**, and **PPARγ** with IC_{50}s of 92.8 μM, 102.4 μM, and 153.5 μM, respectively.

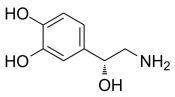


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norepinephrine

(Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) Cat. No.: HY-13715

Norepinephrine (Levarterenol; L-Noradrenaline) is a β_1-selective **adrenergic receptor** agonist with EC_{50} of 5.37 μM.

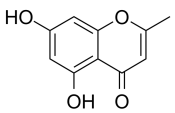


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Noreugenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3029

Noreugenin, 5,7-dihydroxy-2-methyl-4H-chromen-4-one, is a new chromone from Hymenocallis littoralis Salisb. (Amaryllidaceae).

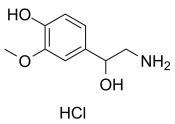


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Normetanephrine hydrochloride ((±)-Normetanephrine hydrochloride; DL-Normetanephrine hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-W008794

Normetanephrine ((±)-Normetanephrine) hydrochloride is the O-methylated metabolite of norepinephrine (NE).

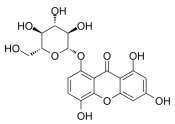


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Norswertianolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6617

Norswertianolin acts as a **CSE** activator and is isolated from G. acuta. Norswertianolin may be a potential agent for cardiovascular diseases.

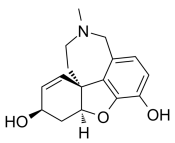


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

O-Desmethyl Galanthamine

(Sanguinine) Cat. No.: HY-131413

O-Desmethyl Galanthamine (Sanguinine) is galanthamine-type alkaloid. O-Desmethyl Galanthamine is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} 1.83 μM.

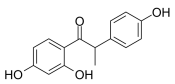


Purity: 95.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

O-Desmethylangolensin

Cat. No.: HY-N4075

O-Desmethylangolensin is a metabolite of soy isoflavone, daidzein metabolized by gut microbiota. O-Desmethylangolensin possesses antioxidant activity.

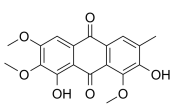


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Obtusin

Cat. No.: HY-N6057

Obtusin, isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seed, is a highly selective and competitive **human monoamine oxidase-A (hMAO-A)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11.12 μM and a K_i of 6.15 μM. Obtusin plays a preventive role in neurodegenerative diseases, especially anxiety and depression.

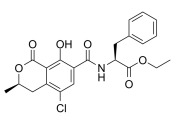


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ochratoxin C

Cat. No.: HY-125699

Ochratoxin C is the ethyl ester analog of ochratoxin A, a **mycotoxin** produced by A. ochraceus, A. carbonarius, and P. verrucosum that is commonly found as a food contaminant.

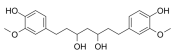


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Octahydrocurcumin

(Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin) Cat. No.: HY-N0894

Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin. IC50 value: Target: OKT3-induced PBMC proliferation was inhibited by octahydrocurcumin with IC50 of 82 uM.

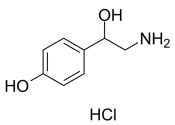


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octopamine hydrochloride

((±)-p-Octopamine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0528A

Octopamine ((±)-p-Octopamine) hydrochloride, a biogenic monoamine structurally related to noradrenaline, acts as a neurohormone, a neuromodulator and a neurotransmitter in invertebrates.



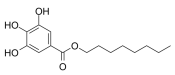
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Octyl gallate

(n-Octyl gallate; Stabilizer GA 8)

Cat. No.: HY-N2011

Octyl gallate (Progallin O) is widely used as a food additive, with antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Octyl gallate (Progallin O) shows selective and sensitive fluorescent property.

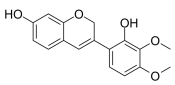


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Odoriflavene

Cat. No.: HY-N7969

Odoriflavene is a phenolic compound found in the root heartwood of Dalbergia odorifera T. Chen (Leguminosae).

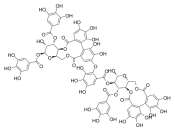


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oenothein B

Cat. No.: HY-N7765

Oenothein B is a dimeric macrocyclic ellagitannin and has widely pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, anti-HCV, and antitumor properties. Oenothein B is a potent and specific inhibitor of **poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase**.

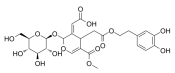


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleuropeinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6875

oleuropeinic acid is present initially in olive tissues or formed by the thermal treatment, possibly by the oxidation of oleuropein. Oleuropeinic acid is an antioxidant-soluble fiber.

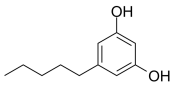


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Olivetol

Cat. No.: HY-W008364

Olivetol is a naturally phenol found in lichens and produced by certain insects, acting as a competitive inhibitor of the cannabinoid receptors **CB1** and **CB2**. Olivetol also inhibits **CYP2C19** and **CYP2D6** activity, with IC_{50}s of 15.3 μM, 7.21 μM and K_is of 2.71 μM, 2.87 μM, respectively.

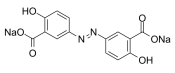


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Olsalazine Disodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0174

Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Target: Antibacterial Olsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid.

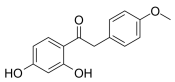


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Ononetin

Cat. No.: HY-108451

Ononetin, a natural deoxybenzoin, is a potent and selective TRPM3 channel blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 0.3 μM.



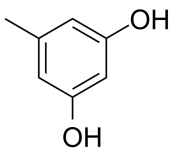
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orcinol

(3,5-Dihydroxytoluene)

Cat. No.: HY-D0168

Orcinol (3,5-Dihydroxytoluene) is an organic compound used as biological dye and indicator for proteomics research.

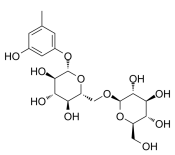


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Orcinol gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4123

Orcinol gentiobioside (compound 4) is a natural product isolated from the rhizomes of C. breviscapa.



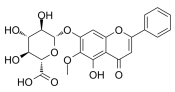
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oroxylin A-7-O-glucuronide

(Oroxyloside; Oroxylin A-7-O-β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N2481

Oroxylin A-7-O-glucuronide (Oroxyloside; Oroxylin A-7-O-β-D-glucuronide) is a flavonoid glucuronide isolated from the dried root of Scutellaria baicalensis, with **prolyl oligopeptidase (POP)** inhibitory activity.

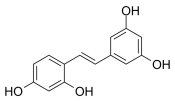


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Oxyresveratrol
(trans-Oxyresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1430

Oxyresveratrol (trans-Oxyresveratrol) is a potent naturally occurring antioxidant and free radical scavenger (IC_{50} of 28.9 μM against DPPH free radicals).

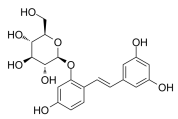


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3516

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29.75 μM.

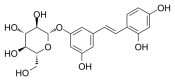


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3517

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.64 μM.

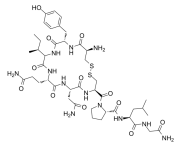


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxytocin
(α-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone)

Cat. No.: HY-17571

Oxytocin (α-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone) is a pleiotropic, **hypothalamic peptide** known for facilitating parturition, lactation, and prosocial behaviors.

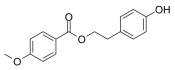


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg

p-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate
(4-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2269

p-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate is a main constituent of Notopterygium Radix.

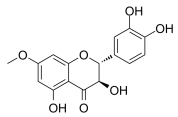


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Padmatin

Cat. No.: HY-N3120

Padmatin is a dihydroflavonol isolated from the heartwood of Prunus puddum.

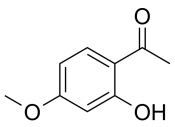


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paeonol

Cat. No.: HY-N0159

Paeonol is an active extraction from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, Paeonol inhibits **MAO-A** and **MAO-B** with IC_{50} of 54.6 μM and 42.5 μM, respectively.

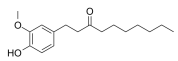


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Paradol
([6]-Gingerone; [6]-Paradol)

Cat. No.: HY-14617

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 **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** active site.

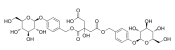


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Parishin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2124

Parishin B, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

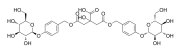


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Parishin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2125

Parishin C, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

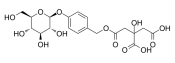


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Parishin E

Cat. No.: HY-N2126

Parishin E, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.



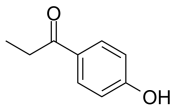
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Paroxypropione

(4'-Hydroxypropiophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1353

Paroxypropione is a manufactured, nonsteroidal estrogen which has been used medically as an antigonadotropin.

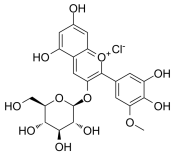


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7832

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride is a flavonoid isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris L. seed, has **antioxidant** activity.

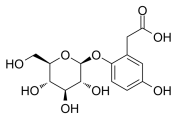


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phaseoloidin

Cat. No.: HY-N7400

Phaseoloidin is a homogentisic acid glucoside from Nicotiana attenuata trichomes and contributes to the plant's resistance against lepidopteran herbivores.

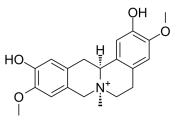


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phellodendrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0427

Phellodendrine, a isoquinoline alkaloid, is one of important characteristic ingredients in the Phellodendri chinensis cortex. phellodendrine is against AAPH-induced oxidative stress through regulating the **AKT/NF-κB** pathway.

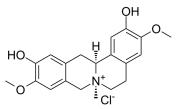


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phellodendrine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0735

Phellodendrine chloride is a plant alkaloid found in Phellodendron amurense. Phellodendrine chloride suppresses the proliferation of KRAS mutated pancreatic cancer cells through inhibition of nutrients uptake via macropinocytosis .

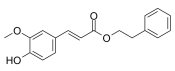


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Phenethyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-W009248

Phenethyl ferulate is a major constituent ofQianghuo, shows inhibitory activity against **cyclooxygenase** (**COX**) and **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-LOX**) with IC_{50} values of 4.35 μM and 5.75 μM, respectively.

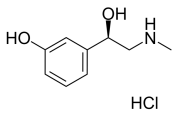


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenylephrine hydrochloride ((R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride; L-Phenylephrine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0471

(R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride is a selective **α_1-adrenoceptor** agonist with **pK_is** of 5.86, 4.87 and 4.70 for α_{1D}, α_{1B} and α_{1A} receptors respectively.

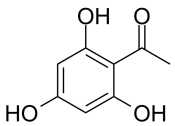


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)

Cat. No.: HY-W008226

Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glycoside obtained from Curcuma comosa Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracetophenone enhances cholesterol 7α-hydroxylase (**CYP7A1**) activity.



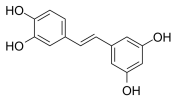
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Piceatannol

(Astringenin; trans-Piceatannol)

Cat. No.: HY-13518

Piceatannol is a well-known **Syk** inhibitor and reduces the expression of iNOS induced by TNF. Piceatannol is an effective agent for research of acute lung injury (ALI).

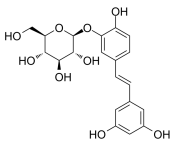


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside

(Quzhaqigan)

Cat. No.: HY-N2237

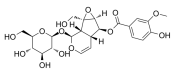


Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial **nitric oxide** (**NO**) **synthase** through inhibition of arginase activity with IC_{50}s of 11.22 μM and 11.06 μM against **arginase I** and **arginase II**, respectively.

Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

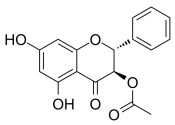


Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pinobanksin 3-acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N1854



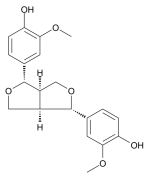
Pinobanksin 3-acetate is a one of Pinobanksin ester derivatives that can be isolated from Sonoran propolis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinoresinol

((+)-Pinoresinol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6253



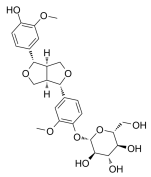
Pinoresinol is a lignol of plant origin serving for defense in a caterpillar. Pinoresinol drastically sensitizes cancer cells against TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) -induced apoptosis.

Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

((+)-Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2168

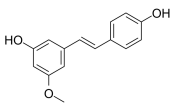


Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside ((+)-Pinoresinol 4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) is the major active furofuran type lignans in Fructus Forsythiae.

Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N3059

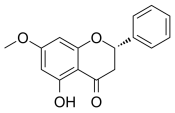


Pinostilbene is a major metabolite of Pterostilbene. Pinostilbene exhibits inhibitory effects on colon cancer cells.

Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pinostrobin

Cat. No.: HY-N2127

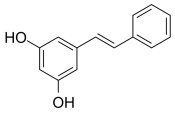


Pinostrobin is a flavonoid can be found in many plants, and has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and neuroprotective properties. Pinostrobin is a potent **PCSK9** inhibitor and inhibits the catalytic activity of PCSK9.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinosylvin

Cat. No.: HY-N2387

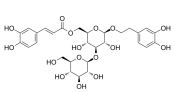


Pinosylvin is a pre-infectious stilbenoid toxin isolated from the heartwood of Pinus spp, has **anti-bacterial** activities. Pinosylvin is a resveratrol analogue, can induce cell **apoptosis** and **autophapy** in leukemia cells.

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Plantainoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N5063

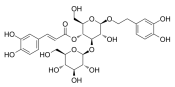


Plantainoside D shows **ACE** inhibitory activity with IC_{50} 2.17 mM. And plantainoside D is a promising **IKK-β** inhibitor.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Plantamajoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0031



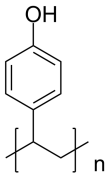
Plantamajoside is a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Plantago asiatica L.(Plantaginaceae). Plantamajoside has protective effects on LPS-induced acute lung injury (ALI) mice model. Plantamajoside has the potential for the treatment of pulmonary inflammation.

Purity: 95.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Poly(4-vinylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-23497

Poly(4-vinylphenol) is an endogenous metabolite.



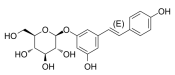
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Polydatin

(Piceid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0120A

Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models. Polydatin (Piceid) inhibits G6PD and induces oxidative and ER stresses.

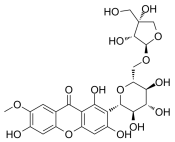


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Polygalaxanthone III

Cat. No.: HY-N1407

Polygalaxanthone III is extracted from polygala tenuifolia wild, has inhibitory effect towards **CYP450** enzyme. Polygalaxanthone III inhibits chlorzoxazone 6-hydroxylation catalyzed by CYP2E1 with an IC_{50} of 50.56 μM.

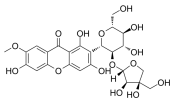


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polygalaxanthone XI

Cat. No.: HY-N6803

Polygalaxanthone XI, a xanthone glycoside isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia, can be used in the study of expectorant, sedative, and tranquilizing agent.

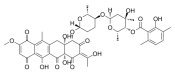


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyketomycin

Cat. No.: HY-106338

Polyketomycin is a tetracyclic quinone glycoside antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. or Streptomyces diastatochromogenes. Polyketomycin inhibits growth of **Gram-positive bacteria**, and its MIC values is less than 0.2 μg/mL.

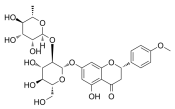


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Poncirin

Cat. No.: HY-N2258

Poncirin is isolated from Poncirus trifoliata with **anti-inflammory** activites. Poncirin significantly reduces mechanical hyperalgesia and allodynia in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA)-induced inflammatory pain models.

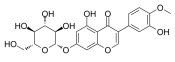


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7957

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a new isoflavone.

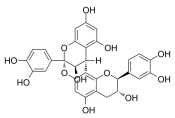


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proanthocyanidin A4

Cat. No.: HY-N4146

Proanthocyanidin A4 is a polyphenol found in a variety of plants. Proanthocyanidin A4 possesses anti-inflammatory effects.



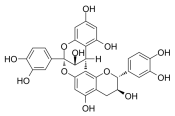
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Procyanidin A1

(Proanthocyanidin A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2344

Procyanidin A1 (Proanthocyanidin A1) is a procyanidin dimer, which inhibits degranulation downstream of protein kinase C activation or Ca^{2+} influx from an internal store in RBL-213 cells. Procyanidin A1 has antiallergic effects.

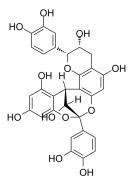


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin A2

Cat. No.: HY-N2343

Procyanidin A2 is a flavonoid found in cranberries and lingonberries, with anti-cancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammation activity.

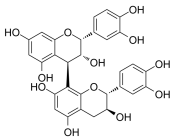


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N0795

Procyanidin B1 is a polyphenolic flavonoid isolated from commonly eaten fruits, binds to **TLR4/MD-2** complex, and has anti-inflammatory activity.



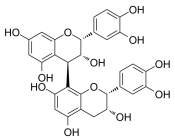
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin B2

(Proanthocyanidin B2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0796

Procyanidin B2 is a natural flavonoid, with anti-cancer, antioxidant activities.

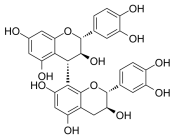


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Procyanidin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N2345

Procyanidin B3 is a natural product, acts as a specific **HAT** inhibitor, binds to the other site of **p300** instead of the active site, selectively inhibits p300-mediated androgen receptor acetylation. Procyanidin B3 has no effect on HDAC or HMT (histone methyltransferase).



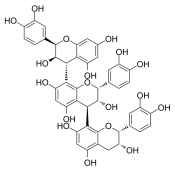
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Procyanidin C1

(PCC1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2342

Procyanidin C1 (PCC1), a natural polyphenol, causes DNA damage, cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**. Procyanidin C1 decreases the level of Bcl-2, but enhances BAX, caspase 3 and 9 expression in cancer cells.

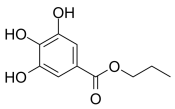


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Propyl gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0524

Propyl gallate is a common food antioxidant. Propyl gallate can inhibit the production of acrolein, glyoxal and methylglyoxal.



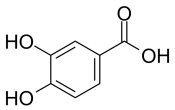
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Protocatechuic acid

(3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0294

Protocatechuic acid is a phenolic compound which exhibits neuroprotective effect.



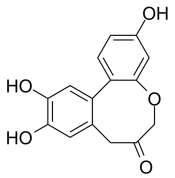
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Protosappanin A

(PTA)

Cat. No.: HY-113573

Protosappanin A (PTA), an immunosuppressive ingredient and major biphenyl compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan L, suppresses **JAK2/STAT3**-dependent inflammation pathway through down-regulating the phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3.



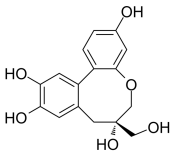
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Protosappanin B

((-)-Protosappanin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0800

Protosappanin B is a phenolic compound extracted from Lignum Sappan. Anti-cancer activity. Protosappanin B induces apoptosis and causes G_1 cell cycle arrest in human bladder cancer cells.



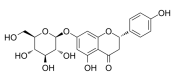
Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Prunin

(Naringenin 7-0-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1549

Prunin is a potent inhibitor of human enterovirus A71 (HEVA71). Prunin shows strong inhibitory activity against protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), with an IC_{50} of 5.5 μM.

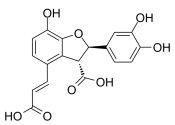


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Przewalskinic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N5057

Przewalskinic acid A is a phenolic acid found in the Salvia przewalskii Maxim herb. Phenolic acids show potent antioxidant activities and potential effects in protecting against brain and heart damage caused by ischemia reperfusion.

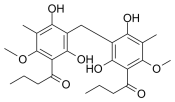


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudoaspidin

Cat. No.: HY-N2141

Pseudoaspidin is isolated from the ferns of the class Pterophyta or Filicinae.

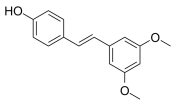


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pterostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N0828

Pterostilbene is a stilbenoid isolated from blueberries and Pterocarpus marsupium. Shows anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-carcinogenic, anti-diabetic and anti-obesity properties.

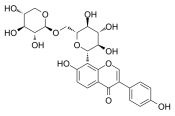


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside

Cat. No.: HY-N2135

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside, isolated from radix of Pueraria lobata (Willd.), possesses snti-osteoporotic and anti-tumor activity. Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside induces the mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway.

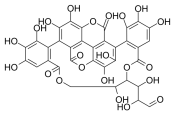


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Punicalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0639

Punicalin is a hydrolyzable tannin isolated from Punica granatum L. or the leaves of Terminalia catappa L.. Punicalin is a anti-**hepatitis B virus (HBV)** agent and has anti-inflammatory activity.

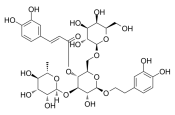


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Purpureaside C

Cat. No.: HY-N4148

Purpureaside C is a phenolic glycoside and has significant proinflammatory action.

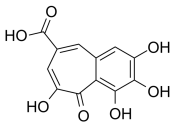


Purity: 94.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Purpurogallin carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6877

Purpurogallin carboxylic acid, isolated from Macleaya microcarpa (Maxim.) Fedde, is an oxidation product of gallic acid in fermented tea. Purpurogallin carboxylic acid has anti-cancer activity.

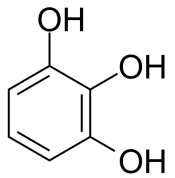


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyrogallol

Cat. No.: HY-N1579

Pyrogallol is a polyphenol compound, which has anti-fungal and anti-psoriatic properties. Pyrogallol is a reductant that is able to generate free radicals, in particular superoxide anions.

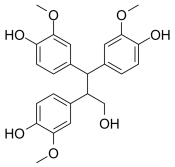


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quebecol

Cat. No.: HY-N10059

Quebecol is a nutraceutical agent against periodontitis.

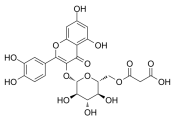


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9397

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside, a natural flavonol glycoside, possesses antioxidant activity.

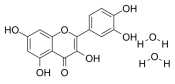


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0146

Quercetin dihydrate, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and a **PI3K** inhibitor with **IC_{50}s of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.**.

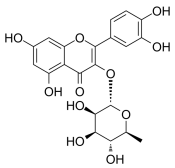


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Quercitrin

(Quercetin 3-rhamnoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0418

Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.

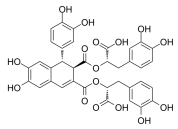


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rabdosiin

((+)-Rabdosiin) Cat. No.: HY-N6880

Rabdosiin is a tetramer of caffeic acid isolated from the stem of Rabdosia japonica Hara. Rabdosiin possess anti-allergic activity, anti-HIV activity and inhibition on DNA topoisomerase.

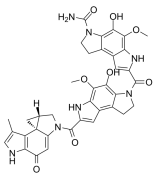


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rachelmycin

(CC-1065; NSC 298223) Cat. No.: HY-12457

Rachelmycin (CC-1065; NSC 298223) is a potent naturally **antibiotic** isolated from Streptomyces zelensis. Rachelmycin binds non-covalently and covalently (N-3 adenine adduct) in the minor groove of B-form DNA. Rachelmycin has exceptionally potent antitumor activity.

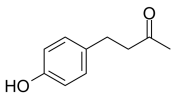


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raspberry ketone

(Frambione; 4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone) Cat. No.: HY-N1426

Raspberry ketone is a major aromatic compound of red raspberry, widely used as a fragrance in cosmetics and as a flavoring agent in foodstuff; also shows **PPAR-α** agonistic activity.

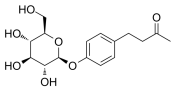


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Raspberry ketone glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6069

Raspberry ketone glucoside is a natural product in raspberry fruit. Raspberry ketone glucosidev has the inhibitory effect on the melanin synthesis.

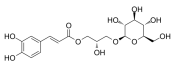


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Regaloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7627

Regaloside C is a glycerol glucoside isolated from the bulbs of Lilium genus with anti-inflammatory activities. Regaloside C has cardiomyocyte protective activity by protecting the mitochondria in H_2O_2-induced heart H9C2 cells.

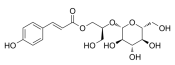


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N7633

Regaloside D is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium Longiflorum.

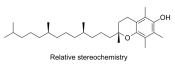


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

rel-α-Vitamin E

(rel-(+)-α-Tocopherol; rel-D-α-Tocopherol) Cat. No.: HY-N0683A

rel-α-Vitamin E (rel-(+)-α-Tocopherol) is a vitamin with antioxidant properties and also a mixture.

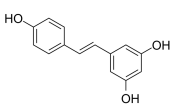


Purity: ≥70.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Resveratrol

(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501) Cat. No.: HY-16561

Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

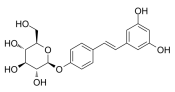


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Resveratroloside

(trans-Resveratrol 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) Cat. No.: HY-N4195

Resveratroloside is a competitive inhibitior of **α-glucosidase** with an IC_{50} of 22.9 μM. Resveratroloside has the ability to regulate PBG (postprandial blood glucose) levels. Resveratroloside exhibits cardioprotective effect.

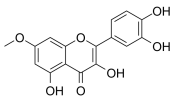


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhamnetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7036

Rhamnetin is a quercetin derivative found in Coriandrum sativum, inhibits secretory **phospholipase A2**, with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity.

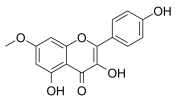


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhamnocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N1353

Rhamnocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from astragalus complanatus R. Br. (Sha-yuan-zi). Rhamnocitrin is a scavenger of DPPH with an IC_{50} of 28.38 mM. Rhamnocitrin has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and an-tiatherosclerosis activity.

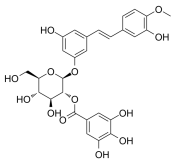


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhaponticin 2''-O-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N8125

Rhaponticin 2''-O-gallate, as a stilbene glucoside gallate, inhibits NO production.

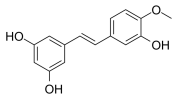


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhapontigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2229

Rhapontigenin is a natural analog of resveratrol with anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial activities. Rhapontigenin is amechanism-based, potent and selective **cytochrome P450 1A1** inactivator (IC_{50} = 400 nM).

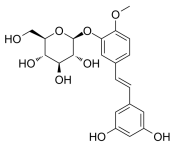


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhapontigenin 3'-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2233

Rhapontigenin 3'-O-glucoside is a derivative of Rhapontigenin. Rhapontigenin is a potent inactivator of human P450 1A1 and is a good candidate for a cancer chemopreventive agent.

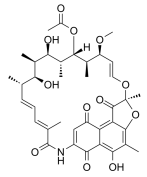


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rifamycin S

Cat. No.: HY-125365

Rifamycin S, a quinone, is an antibiotic against **Gram-positive bacteria** (including **MRSA**). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.

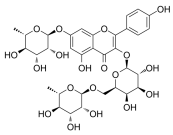


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Robinin

Cat. No.: HY-N1346

Robinin is present in flavonoid fraction of Vigna unguiculata leaf. Robinin inhibits upregulated expression of **TLR2** and **TLR4**. Robinin ameliorates oxidized low density lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) induced inflammatory insult through TLR4/NF-κB pathway.

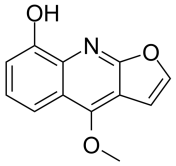


Purity: 95.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Robustine

Cat. No.: HY-N1343

Robustine, a furoquinoline alkaloid, from Dictamnus albus, exhibits inhibitory potency against human phosphodiesterase 5 (**hPDE5A**) in vitro.

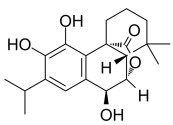


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosmanol

Cat. No.: HY-N5015

Rosmanol could inhibit the oxidation of low density lipoprotein (LPL) and significantly inhibit lipopolysaccharide induced iNOS and COX-2 expression, with anti-inflammatory effect.

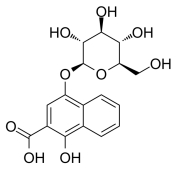


Purity: 97.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rubinaphthin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8024

Rubinaphthin A is a naphthohydroquinone that can be found in the roots of Rubia yunnanensis. Rubinaphthin A exhibits inhibitory activity against **tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)**.

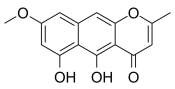


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubrofusarin

Cat. No.: HY-130307

Rubrofusarin is an orange polyketide pigment from Fusarium graminearum. Rubrofusarin is also an active ingredient of the Cassia species and ameliorates chronic restraint stress (CRS) -induced depressive symptoms through PI3K/Akt signaling.

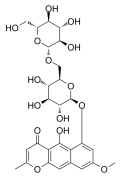


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rubrofusarin gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4177

Rubrofusarin gentiobioside is isolated from the seeds of Cassia tora L. Rubrofusarin gentiobioside has a **radical scavenging** effect.

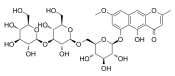


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubrofusarin triglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7603

Rubrofusarin triglucoside is a glycoside compound isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seeds. Rubrofusarin triglucoside inhibits **human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A)** with an IC_{50} of 85.5 μM.



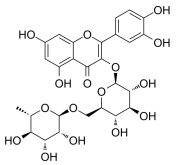
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rutin

(Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0148

Rutin (Rutoside) is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

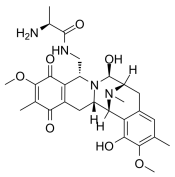


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Safracin B

Cat. No.: HY-126804

Safracin B, a tetrahydroisoquinoline (THIQ) alkaloid, is a naturally occurring **antibiotic** from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Safracin B exhibits broad spectrum antimicrobial and strong antitumor activities.

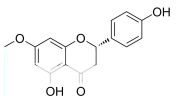


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sakuranetin

Cat. No.: HY-N3006

Sakuranetin is a rice flavonoid phytoalexin, shows strong antifungal activity. Sakuranetin has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Sakuranetin ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury.

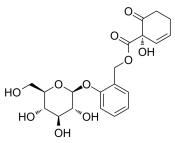


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Salicortin

Cat. No.: HY-123503

Salicortin, a phenolic glycoside, has been isolated from many plants such as Populus and Salix species. Salicortin inhibits osteoclast differentiation and bone resorption by down-regulating **JNK** and **NF-κB/NFATc1** signaling pathways.



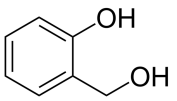
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Salicyl alcohol

(2-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol; Saligenin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1419

Salicyl alcohol is an intermediate for medicine, perfume, pesticide.



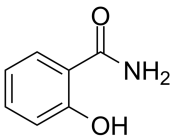
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Salicylamide

(2-Hydroxybenzamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0811

Salicylamide is an inhibitor of microsomal UDP-glucuronosyltransferase. Salicylamide is an analgesic and anti-pyretic agent.



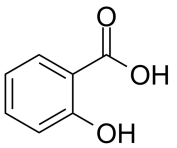
Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g

Salicylic acid

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167

Salicylic acid (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.

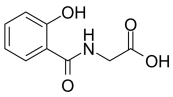


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Salicyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113295

Salicyluric acid is an endogenous metabolite.

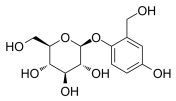


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Salirepin

Cat. No.: HY-N1317

Salirepin is a phenolic glycoside from fruits of Idesia polycarpa, inhibits LPS-induced nitric oxide production.



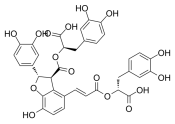
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salvianolic acid B

(Lithospermic acid B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1362

Salvianolic acid B is an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, which has been widely applied in China for the management of various microcirculation-related disorders, such as cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and diabetic vascular complication.

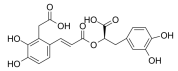


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salvianolic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N0320

Salvianolic acid D, isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza, is a potential antiplatelet activity compound.

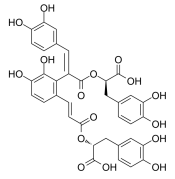


Purity: 96.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salvianolic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N7522

Salvianolic acid E is a natural compound isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza.

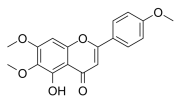


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Salvigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1318

Salvigenin is a natural polyphenolic compound, with neuroprotective effect. Salvigenin has antitumor cytotoxic and immunomodulatory properties.

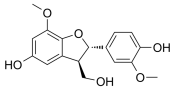


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Samwirin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10065

Samwirin A is a promising radical scavenger in aqueous media at physiological pH.

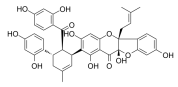


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenon C

Cat. No.: HY-N0617

Sanggenon C is a flavanone Diels-Alder adduct compound, which is isolated from the root bark of Morus cathayana. Sanggenon C exerts protective effects against cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis via suppression of the **calcineurin/NFAT2** pathway.

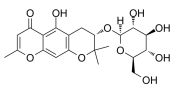


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol

Cat. No.: HY-N0398

Sec-O-Glucosylhamaudol is a natural compound extracted from Peucedanum japonicum Thunb, decreases levels of **μ-opioid receptor**, with analgesic effect.

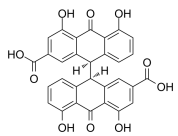


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sennidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6936

Sennidin A, isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation. Sennidin A stimulates the glucose incorporation.

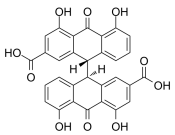


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sennidin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6935

Sennidin B, a stereoisomer isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, has lower activity than Sennidin A. Sennidin A inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation.

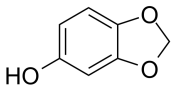


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sesamol

Cat. No.: HY-N1417

Sesamol is a constituent of sesame oil. Sesamol shows a free radical scavenging activity. Sesamol shows an IC_{50}=5.95±0.56 μg/mL in the DPPH assay. Anti-oxidant activities. Anticancer activities.

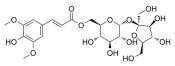


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sibiricose A1

Cat. No.: HY-N8208

Sibiricose A1is an oligosaccharide ester that can be found in Polygala tenuifolia.

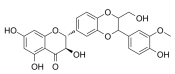


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Silybin

Cat. No.: HY-N0779A

Silybin is a flavonolignan isolated from milk thistle (Silybum marianum) seeds. Silybin induces **apoptosis** and exhibits hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer activity.

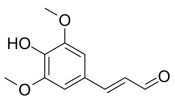


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinapaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1312

Sinapaldehyde exhibits moderate **antibacterial** against Methicillin resistant S. aureus (MRSA) and E. coli with MIC values of 128 and 128 μg/mL.

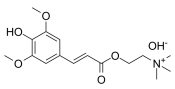


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Sinapine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N5077B

Sinapine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine hydroxide exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.

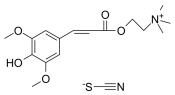


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinapine thiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-N0450

Sinapine thiocyanate is an alkaloid isolated from seeds of the cruciferous species. Sinapine thiocyanate exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-tumor, anti-angiogenic and radio-protective effects.



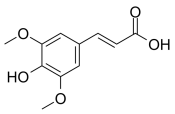
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sinapinic acid

(Sinapic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W009732

Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of **HDAC**, with an IC_{50} of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits **ACE-I** activity.

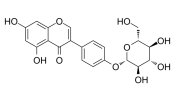


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sophoricoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0423

Sophoricoside is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica and has anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and immunosuppressive effects.



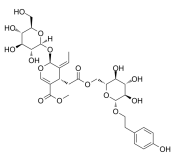
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Specneuzhenide

(Nuezhenide)

Cat. No.: HY-N6075

Specneuzhenide (Nuezhenide) is a phenol glycoside isolated from Ligustrum sinense. Specneuzhenide (Nuezhenide) possesses anti-tumor activity.



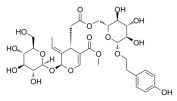
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Specnuezhenide

((8E)-Nuezhenide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0665

Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) is isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum.
Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) can inhibit IL-1β-induced inflammation in chondrocytes via inhibition of **NF-κB** and **wnt/β-catenin** signaling.

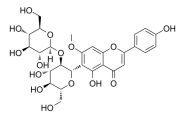


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Spinosin

Cat. No.: HY-N0651

Spinosyn a C-glycoside flavonoid isolated from the seeds of Zizyphus jujube, with neuroprotective effects. Spinosin inhibits $A\beta_{1-42}$ production and aggregation via activating Nrf2/HO-1 pathway.



Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Stearyl gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N8082

Stearyl gallate is an alkyl gallate with a long alkyl chain (carbon number of 18). Stearyl gallate has an antioxidant activity, and a weak antiviral activity against **HSV-1**.

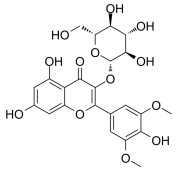
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringetin-3-O-glucoside

(Syringetin 3-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8194

Syringetin-3-O-glucosid (Syringetin 3-O-β-D-glucoside), a flavonol glycoside, shows relatively weak DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activity.

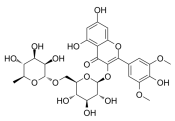


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7889

Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside is an antioxidant compound. Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside can be used for the synthesis of syringetin-O-glycoside derivatives.

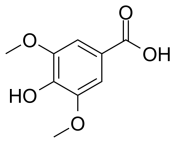


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0339

Syringic acid is correlated with high antioxidant activity and inhibition of LDL oxidation.



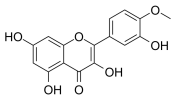
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tamarixetin

(4'-O-Methyl Quercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1181

Tamarixetin (4'-O-Methyl Quercetin) is a natural flavonoid derivative of quercetin, with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects. Tamarixetin protects against cardiac hypertrophy.

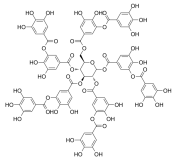


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tannic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2136

Tannic acid is a novel **hERG channel** blocker with IC_{50} of 3.4 μM.



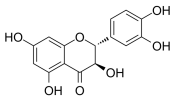
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Taxifolin

((+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136

Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM. Taxifolin is an important natural compound with antifibrotic activity.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tea polyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1925

Tea polyphenol is the floorboard of phenolic compounds in tea. Tea polyphenol exhibits biological activity including antioxidant and anti-cancer activities, inhibition of cell proliferation, induction of apoptosis, cell cycle arrest and modulation of carcinogen metabolism.

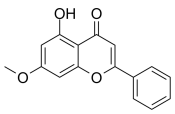
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

Tectochrysin

(Techtochrysin; NSC 80687)

Cat. No.: HY-14592

Tectochrysin (Techtochrysin) is one of the major flavonoids of Alpinia oxyphylla Miquel. Tectochrysin inhibits activity of **NF-κB**.

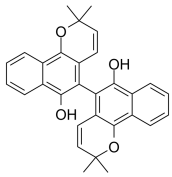


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tectol

Cat. No.: HY-N7634

Tectol, isolated from Lippia sidoides, exhibits significant activity against human leukemia cell lines HL60 and CEM. Tectol is a **farnesyltransferase (FTase)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2.09 and 1.73 μM for human and T. brucei FTase, respectively.



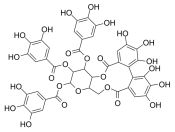
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tellimagrandin II

(Eugeniin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9386

Tellimagrandin II (Eugeniin), the first intermediate in the $^4C_1$-glucose derived series of ellagitannins, also inhibits antibiotic resistance of drug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.

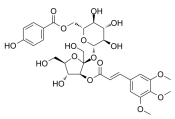


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tenuifoliside A

Cat. No.: HY-N6076

Tenuifoliside A is isolated from Polygala tenuifolia, has anti-apoptotic and antidepressant-like effects. Tenuifoliside A exhibits its neneurotrophic effects and promotes cell proliferation through the **ERK/CREB/BDNF** signal pathway in C6 cells.

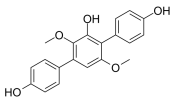


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terphenyllin

Cat. No.: HY-119821

Terphenyllin is a naturally abundant p-terphenyl metabolite isolated from the coral derived fungus Aspergillus candidus, has significant **α-glucosidase** inhibitory activity.



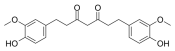
Purity: 96.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydrocurcumin

(HZIV 81-2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0893

Tetrahydrocurcumin is a Curcuminoid found in turmeric (Curcuma longa) that is produced by the reduction of Curcumin. Tetrahydrocurcumin inhibit **CYP2C9** and **CYP3A4**.

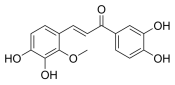


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N9334

Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone is a phenolic and flavonoid compound. Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone is found to enhance myoblast proliferation and differentiation. Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone plays important roles in myogenesis and muscle regeneration.



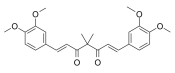
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetramethylcurcumin

(FLLL31)

Cat. No.: HY-N2521

Tetramethylcurcumin (FLLL31), derived from curcumin, specifically suppresses the phosphorylation of **STAT3** by binding selectively to Janus kinase 2 and the STAT3 Src homology-2 domain. Tetramethylcurcumin exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.



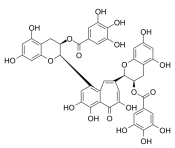
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate

(TF-3; ZP10)

Cat. No.: HY-N1992

Theaflavin 3,3'-digallate (TF-3) is a potent **Zika virus (ZIKV) protease** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 2.3 μM. Theaflavin 3,3'-digallat directly binds to ZIKVpro (K_d=8.86 μM) and inhibits ZIKV replication.



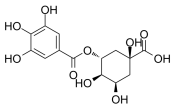
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Theogallin

(3-Galloylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-122924

Theogallin (3-Galloylquinic acid) is an active ingredient in decaffeinated green tea extract. Theogallin has antidepressive and cognition enhancing effect.

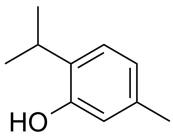


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Thymol

Cat. No.: HY-N6810

Thymol is the main monoterpene phenol occurring in essential oils isolated from plants belonging to the Lamiaceae family, and other plants such as those belonging to the Verbenaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Ranunculaceae and Apiaceae families.

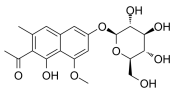


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tinnevellin glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4091

Tinnevellin glucoside, a naphthalene glycoside, isolated from Cassia senna leaves and pods.

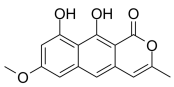


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Toralactone

Cat. No.: HY-N7617

Toralactone, isolated from Cassia obtusifolia, mediates hepatoprotection via an Nrf2-dependent anti-oxidative mechanism.

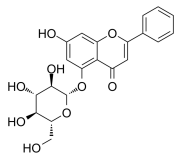


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Toringin

Cat. No.: HY-N4192

Toringin, a bioflavonoid, is isolated from the bark of Docyniopsis tschonoski. Toringin progressively decreases not only the cis-effect of the expanded CTG repeats but cytotoxicity as well. Exposure to isosakuranetin, Toringin rescues PC12 neuronal cells.

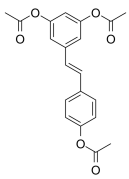


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Triacetylresveratrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1410

Triacetylresveratrol, an acetylated analog of Resveratrol. Triacetylresveratrol decreases the phosphorylation of **STAT3** and **NF-κB** in a dose- and time- dependent manner in PANC-1 and BxPC-3 cells. Anticancer effects.

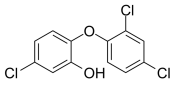


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Triclosan

Cat. No.: HY-B1119

Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in consumer products, including soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments.



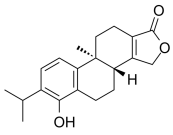
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Triptophenolide

(Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0475

Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii.



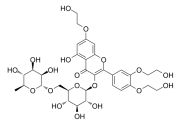
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Troxerutin

(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of **reactive oxygen species** (**ROS**) and depress ER stress-mediated **NOD** activation.

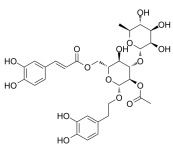


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Tubuloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7637

Tubuloside B, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, inhibits TNFα-induced apoptosis. Tubuloside B possesses antioxidative effects.

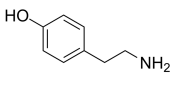


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tyramine

Cat. No.: HY-W007606

Tyramine is an amino acid that helps regulate blood pressure. Tyramine occurs naturally in the body, and it's found in certain foods.

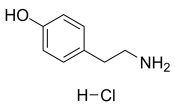


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Tyramine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W016823

Tyramine hydrochloride is an amino acid that helps regulate blood pressure. Tyramine hydrochloride occurs naturally in the body, and it's found in certain foods.

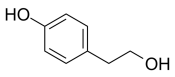


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Tyrosol

Cat. No.: HY-N0474

Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and **NF-κB** activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.

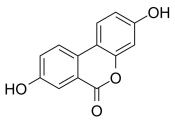


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Urolithin A

Cat. No.: HY-100599

Urolithin A, a gut-microbial metabolite of ellagic acid, exerts anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and antioxidant properties. Urolithin A induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis**, suppresses cell cycle progression, and inhibits **DNA synthesis**.

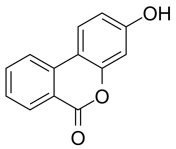


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin B

Cat. No.: HY-126307

Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

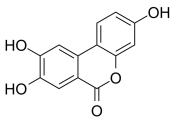


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin C

Cat. No.: HY-135897

Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of **insulin secretion**. Urolithin C is a **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** opener and enhances **Ca^{2+}** influx.

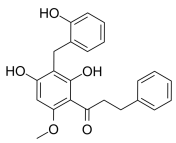


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Uvaretin

Cat. No.: HY-N10129

A mixture of uvaretin and isouvaretin (HY-N10130) exhibits significant antibacterial activity against B. subtilis (EC_{50} 8.7 μM) and S. epidermidis (IC_{50} 7.9 μM).

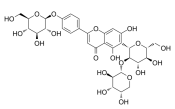


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vaccarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1419

Vaccarin is an active flavonoid glycoside associated with various biological functions. Vaccarin significantly promote wound healing and endothelial cells and fibroblasts proliferation in the wound site.

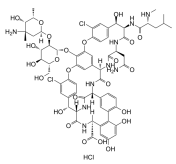


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vancomycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17362

Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of **bacterial** infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.



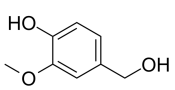
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vanillyl alcohol

(p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2067

Vanillyl alcohol (p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol), derived from vanillin, is a phenolic alcohol and is used as a flavoring agent in foods and beverages.

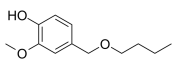


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vanillyl butyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-W014394

Vanillyl butyl ether is a major contributor to the characteristic flavor and fragrance of vanilla. Vanillyl butyl ether is one of the eco-friendly and nontoxic substances.



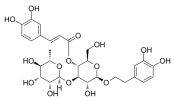
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verbascoside

(Acteoside; Kusaginin; TJC160)

Cat. No.: HY-N0021

Verbascoside is isolated from Lantana camara, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PKC**, with an IC_{50} of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.

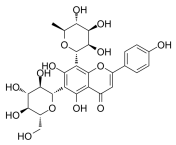


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Violanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N6895

Violanthin is isolated from the aerial parts of Piper bavinum, has potent antioxidant and antibacterial activities. Violanthin inhibits acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) with an IC_{50} value of 79.80 μM.

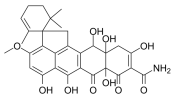


Purity: 95.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Viridicatumtoxin

Cat. No.: HY-129208

Viridicatumtoxin is a new mycotoxin extracted from Penicillium viridicatum with a LD_{50} of 122.4 mg/kg in rats.

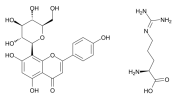


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin arginine

Cat. No.: HY-N7044

Vitexin arginine is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoid and Spirodela polyrhiza.

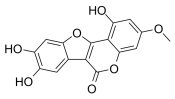


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0551

Wedelolactone, a natural product from Ecliptae herba, suppresses LPS-induced **caspase-11** expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-Lox**) (IC_{50}~2.5 μM) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.

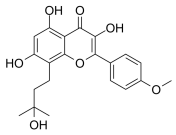


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Wushanicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N4111

Wushanicaritin exhibits significant antioxidant activity (IC_{50}=35.3 μM) in DPPH radical scavenging activity tests. Antitumor effects and anti-inflammatory property.



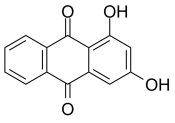
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Xanthopurpurin

(Purpuroxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7619

Xanthopurpurin, an anthraquinone glycoside, isolated from the roots of Rubia akane, shows mainly strong inhibition of collagen-induced platelet aggregation.



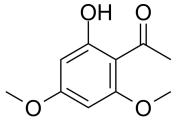
Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthoxylin

(Xanthoxyline)

Cat. No.: HY-N1063

Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxyline) is isolated from Zanthoxylum simulans. Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxyline) has **antifungal** and antispasmodic activities.



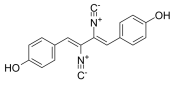
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xantocillin

(Xanthocillin X)

Cat. No.: HY-122404

Xantocillin (Xanthocillin X) is a marine agent extracted from Penicillium commune, induces **autophagy** through inhibition of the **MEK/ERK** pathway.



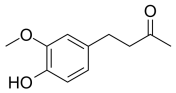
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zingerone

(Vanillylacetone; Gingerone)

Cat. No.: HY-14621

Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from Zingiber officinale, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antilipolytic, antidiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor properties.

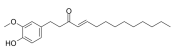


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

[10]-Shogaol

Cat. No.: HY-N2434

[10]-Shogaol is an antioxidant from Zingiber officinale for human skin cell growth and a migration enhancer. [10]-Shogaol inhibits COX-2 with an IC_{50} of 7.5 μM and has antiproliferation activity.

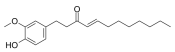


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

[8]-Shogaol

Cat. No.: HY-N2435

-Shogaol, one of the pungent phenolic compounds in ginger, exhibits anti-platelet activity (IC_{50}=5 μM) and inhibits COX-2 (IC_{50}=17.5 μM). -Shogaol induces apoptosis in human leukemia cells.

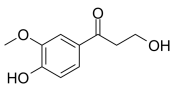


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Hydroxypropiovanillone

Cat. No.: HY-N2929

β-Hydroxypropiovanillone, a natural compound, shows significant concentration-dependent inhibitory effects on **α-glucosidase** with an IC_{50} of 257.8 μg/mL.

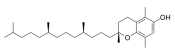


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Tocopherol

Cat. No.: HY-133680

β-Tocopherol is an analogue of vitamin E, exhibits antioxidant properties. β-Tocopherol can inhibit **tyrosinase** activity and melanin synthesis. β-Tocopherol also can prevent the inhibition of cell growth and of PKC activity caused by d-alpha-tocopherol.

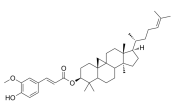


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

γ-Oryzanol

Cat. No.: HY-B2194

γ-Oryzanol is a potent **DNA methyltransferases** (**DNMTs**) inhibitor in the striatum of mice. γ-Oryzanol significantly inhibits the activities of **DNMT1** (IC_{50}=3.2 μM), **DNMT3a** (IC_{50}=22.3 μM).



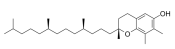
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

γ-Tocopherol

(D-γ-Tocopherol; (+)-γ-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7148

γ-Tocopherol (D-γ-Tocopherol) is a potent **cyclooxygenase (COX)** inhibitor. γ-Tocopherol is a naturally occurring form of Vitamin E in many plant seeds, such as corn oil and soybeans. γ-Tocopherol possesses antiinflammatory properties and anti-cancer activity.



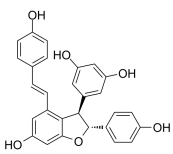
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ε-Viniferin

(epsilon-Viniferin)

Cat. No.: HY-N3841

ε-Viniferin, the dimer of Resveratrol and isolated from **Vitis vinifera**, displays a potent inhibitory for all the **CYP** activities, with K_i values from 0.5-20 μM. ε-Viniferin possesses potent antioxidant capacity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acids and Aldehydes

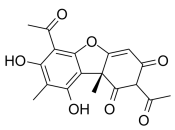
An Acid is an organic compound with acidic properties, mostly produced in the plants. Some organic acids are with carboxyl group -COOH, group -SO_2OH. Other groups can also confer acidity, usually weakly: the thiol group -SH, the enol group, and the phenol group. Organice acids are commonly used for acidulant, antioxidant, flavoring agent, and some possess antibacterial activities.

An aldehyde is an organic compound containing a functional group with the structure -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.

(+)-Usnic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0656A

(+)-Usnic acid is isolated from isolated from lichens, binds at the ATP-binding pocket of **mTOR**, and inhibits **mTORC1/2** activity.

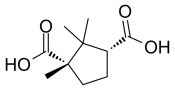


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Camphoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-122808

(-)-Camphoric acid is the less active enantiomer of Camphoric acid. Camphoric acid stimulates osteoblast differentiation and induces **glutamate receptor** expression. Camphoric acid also significantly induced the activation of NF-κB and AP-1.



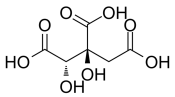
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid

(Garcinia acid)

Cat. No.: HY-16007

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid (Garcinia acid) is the principal acid of fruit rinds of Garcinia cambogia. (-)-Hydroxycitric acid is a potent and competitive inhibitor of **ATP citrate lyase**.



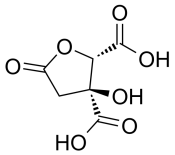
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone

(Garcinia lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7347

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone (Garcinia lactone) is an anti-obesity agent and a popular weight loss food supplement. (-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone is a potent inhibitor of **ATP-citrate lyase**.

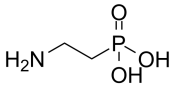


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(2-Aminoethyl)phosphonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W006371

(2-Aminoethyl)phosphonic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

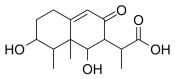


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(3ξ,4ξ,5ξ,6ξ,7ξ,11ξ)-3,6-Dihydroxy-8-oxo-9-eremophilene-12-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N10126

(3ξ,4ξ,5ξ,6ξ,7ξ,11ξ)-3,6-Dihydroxy-8-oxo-9-eremophilene-12-oic acid is a new phytotoxin of Alternaria alternata ssp. tenuissima isolates associated with fruit spots on apple.

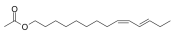


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(9Z,11E)-Prodlure ((9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate; Ferodin SL; Litlure A)

Cat. No.: HY-101735

(9Z,11E)-Prodlure ((9Z,11E)-Tetradecadien-1-yl acetate) is the main component of the sex pheromone of female Spodoptera littoralis.

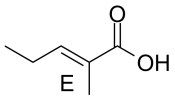


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(E)-2-Methyl-2-pentenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010533

(E)-2-Methyl-2-pentenoic acid is the component can be used to synthesize the cytotoxic natural product Lactimidomycin.



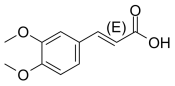
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid

((E)-O-Methylferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1778A

(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid is the less active isomer of 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid. 3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid exerts anti-apoptotic effects on L-02 cells via the ROS-mediated signaling pathway. Anti-apoptotic effects.

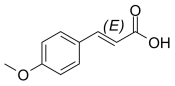


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(E)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W068771

(E)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid (compound 3) is isolated from Arachis hypogaea, Scrophularia buergeriana Miquel, Aquilegia vulgaris, Anigozanthos preissii and so on.

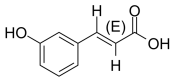


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(E)-m-Coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7127

(E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an aromatic acid that highly abundant in food.
(E)-m-Coumaric acid (3-Hydroxycinnamic acid) is an antioxidant.

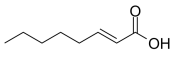


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Oct-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W046906

(E)-Oct-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(E/Z)-Ginkgolic acid C17:2

Cat. No.: HY-N7961

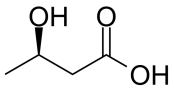
(E/Z)-Ginkgolic acid C17:2, isolated from Ginkgo biloba, can bind with human **dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)** tightly.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid ((R)-(-)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid; (R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W051723

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a metabolite, and converted from acetoacetic acid catalyzed by 3-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase.
(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid has applications as a nutrition source and as a precursor for vitamins, antibiotics and pheromones.

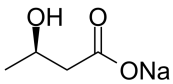


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid sodium ((R)-(-)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid sodium; (R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W015851

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid sodium ((R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid) is a metabolite converted from acetoacetic acid catalyzed by 3-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase.

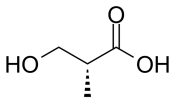


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113108

(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.

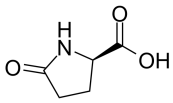


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-5-Oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002304

(R)-5-Oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



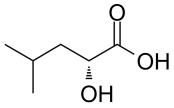
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(R)-Leucic acid

(D-α-Hydroxyisocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-30216

(R)-Leucic acid is an amino acid metabolite.

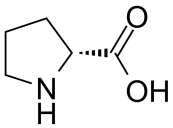


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(R)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid ((+)-(R)-Proline; (R)-(+)-Proline; (R)-2-Carboxypyrrolidine; (R)-Proline)

Cat. No.: HY-75087

(R)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



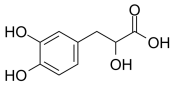
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(Rac)-Salvianic acid A

((Rac)-Danshensu)

Cat. No.: HY-113145

(Rac)-Salvianic acid A ((Rac)-Danshensu), a phenolic acids, is an efficient radical scavenger and antioxidant.

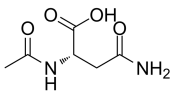


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-2-acetamido-4-amino-4-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016798

(S)-2-acetamido-4-amino-4-oxobutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

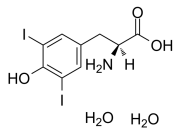


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)propanoic acid dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W008437

(S)-2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)propanoic acid dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

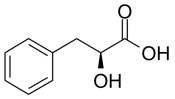


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

(S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30220

(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.

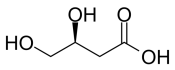


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-3,4-Dihydroxybutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113304

(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.

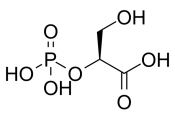


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(Phosphonooxy)Propanoic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-128736

(S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(Phosphonooxy)Propanoic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.

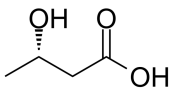


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

(S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid ((S)-β-Hydroxybutanoic acid; L-(+)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid; L-β-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W050031

(S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a normal human metabolite, that has been found elevated in geriatric patients remitting from depression.

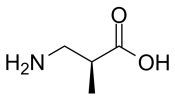


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113380

(S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid is a non-protein amino acid originating from the catabolism of thymine and valine.



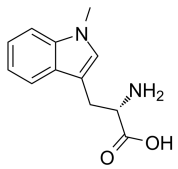
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Indoximod

(1-Methyl-L-tryptophan; (S)-NLG-8189)

Cat. No.: HY-N0707

(S)-Indoximod (1-Methyl-L-tryptophan) is an inhibitor of **indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO)**. (S)-Indoximod can be used for the research of cancer.



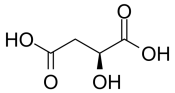
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(S)-Malic acid

((S)-Hydroxybutanedioic acid; (S)-E 296)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1069

(S)-Malic acid ((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.



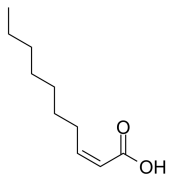
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(Z)-2-Decenoic acid

(cis-2-Decenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-13212

(Z)-2-decenoic acid (cis-2-Decenoic acid) is an unsaturated fatty acid produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa. (Z)-2-decenoic acid induces a dispersion response in biofilms formed by a range of gram-negative bacteria, including P. aeruginosa, and by gram-positive bacteria.

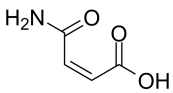


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(Z)-4-Amino-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128750

(Z)-4-Amino-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



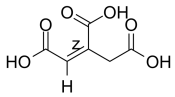
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

(Z)-Aconitic acid

(cis-Aconitic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W016814

(Z)-Aconitic acid (cis-Aconitic acid) is the cis-isomer of Aconitic acid. (Z)-Aconitic acid (cis-Aconitic acid) is an intermediate in the tricarboxylic acid cycle produced by the dehydration of citric acid.



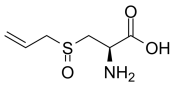
Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

(±)-Alliin

((±)-L-Alliin)

Cat. No.: HY-126085

(±)-Alliin is the main active component of garlic. (±)-Alliin is a putative inhibitor of the main protease of **SARS-CoV-2 (M_{pro})**.



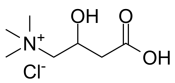
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Carnitine chloride

(DL-Carnitine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453

(±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L. L-carnitine plays an essential role in the β-oxidation of fatty acids and also shows antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.



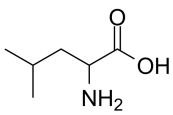
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(±)-Leucine

(DL-Leucine; (RS)-Leucine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1674

(±)-Leucine (DL-Leucine), an isomer of Leucine, chemosterilant and dietary additive. (±)-Leucine inhibits growth of Escherichia coli HfrH by 92.08%.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

(±)20-HDHA

((±)20-HDoHE)

Cat. No.: HY-116663

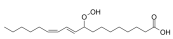
(±)20-HDHA ((±)20-HDoHE) is a racemic mixture and is an autoxidation product of Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). (±)20-HDHA is also formed by peroxidation process in human platelets and rat brain homogenate.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 75 μg (290.28 μM * 750 μL in Ethanol)

(±)9-HpODE

Cat. No.: HY-118149A

(±)9-HpODE is a long chain lipid hydroperoxide, is a product of linoleic acid peroxidation. (±)9-HpODE can induce oxidation of intracellular glutathione (GSH). (±)9-HpODE also exhibits antimicrobial activity against various fungal and bacterial pathogens.

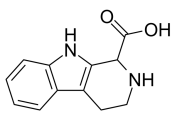


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-β-carboline-1-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-33169

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-β-carboline-1-carboxylic acid is a chemical used on the study of neurodegenerative diseases.



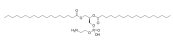
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylethanolamine

(DSPE)

Cat. No.: HY-112530

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylethanolamine (DSPE) is a phosphoethanolamine (PE) lipid that can be used in the synthesis of liposomes.

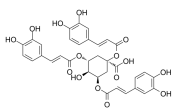


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6926

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid is a tricaffeoylquinic acid derivative isolated from H. populifolium with anti-HIV effect.



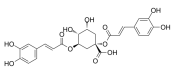
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1412

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative that exhibits antioxidant activity and radical scavenging activity.

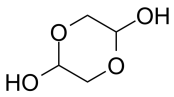


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

1,4-Dioxane-2,5-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W004661

1,4-Dioxane-2,5-diol is an endogenous metabolite.

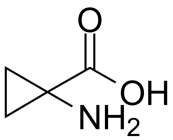


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30004

1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

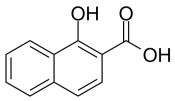


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016103

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

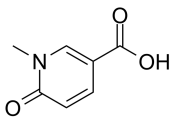


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4226

1-Methyl-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid is from Cordyceps bassiana, which is one of Cordyceps species with anti-oxidative, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, anti-obesity, anti-angiogenic, and anti-nociceptive...

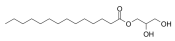


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Monomyristin

Cat. No.: HY-N2512

1-Monomyristin, extracted from Serenoa repens, inhibits the hydrolysis of 2-oleoylglycerol (IC_{50}=32 μM) and fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) activity (IC_{50}=18 μM).



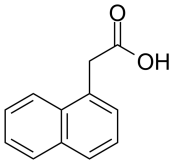
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid

(1-Naphthylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-18570

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (1-Naphthylacetic acid), a synthetic auxin, can promote plant growth. 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid is also an inhibitor of PLA_2, with an IC_{50} of 13.16 μM.



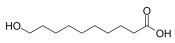
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

10-Hydroxydecanoic acid

(NSC 15139)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0148

10-Hydroxydecanoic acid (NSC 15139) is a saturated fatty acid of 10-hydroxy-trans-2-decenoic acid from royal jelly, with anti-inflammatory activity.



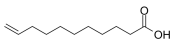
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

10-Undecenoic acid

(Undecylenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0914

10-Undecenoic acid was used as a starting reagent in the syntheses of Pheromone (11Z)-hexadecenal.



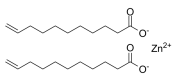
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt

(Zinc undecylenate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0914A

10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt is a natural or synthetic fungistatic fatty acid, is used topically in creams against fungal infections, eczemas, ringworm, and other cutaneous conditions. The zinc provides an astringent action.

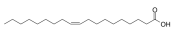


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

10Z-Nonadecenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113450

10Z-Nonadecenoic acid is a kind of long-chain fatty acid with anti-tumor activity.

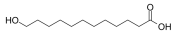


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

12-Hydroxydodecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128743

12-Hydroxydodecanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

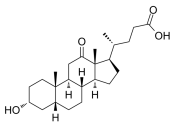


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

12-Ketodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-135772

12-Ketodeoxycholic acid is a bile acid, **metabolite** from kidney. 12-Ketodeoxycholic acid can be a detectable **marker** for evidence of kidney injury.



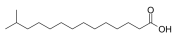
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

13-Methyltetradecanoic acid

(13-MTD; 13-Methylmyristic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-131503

13-Methyltetradecanoic acid (13-MTD), a saturated branched-chain fatty acid with potent anticancer effects. 13-Methyltetradecanoic acid induces **apoptosis** in many types of human cancer cells.

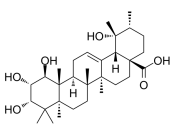


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1616

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid has significant hepatoprotective activity by lowering the leakage of intracellular enzymes, reducing the oxidation of proteins and decreasing the incidence of apoptosis.

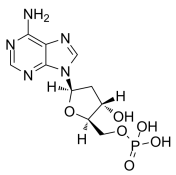


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-monophosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W016009

2′-Deoxyadenosine 5′-monophosphate, a nucleic acid AMP derivative, is a deoxyribonucleotide found in DNA. 2′-Deoxyadenosine 5′-monophosphate can be used to study adenosine-based interactions during DNA synthesis and DNA damage.



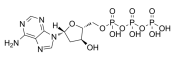
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate

(dATP)

Cat. No.: HY-136648

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate (dATP) is a nucleotide used in cells for DNA synthesis (or replication), as a substrate of DNA polymerase.



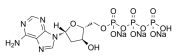
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium

(dATP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-136648A

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium (dATP trisodium) is a nucleotide used in cells for DNA synthesis (or replication), as a substrate of DNA polymerase.



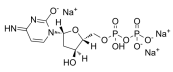
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-diphosphate trisodium

(dCDP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W010861

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-diphosphate (dCDP) trisodium is an endogenous metabolite.

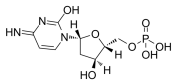


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-monophosphoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W009216

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-monophosphoric acid is an endogenous metabolite.

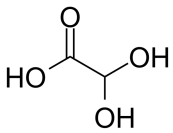


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2,2-Dihydroxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W019724

2,2-Dihydroxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

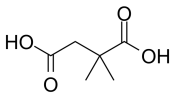


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,2-Dimethylsuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015641

2,2-Dimethylsuccinic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids.

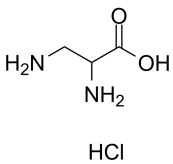


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W013674

2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

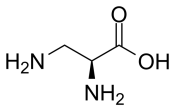


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Diaminopropionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113379

2, 3-Diaminopropionic acid is a metabolite of b-oxalyl-L-a, b-diaminopropionic acid a neurotoxic amino acid (ODAP).

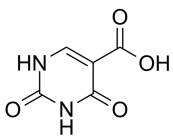


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4-Dihydroxypyrimidine-5-carboxylic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-66047

2,4-Dihydroxypyrimidine-5-carboxylic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.

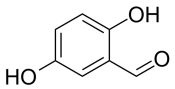


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-N1673

2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde) is a naturally occurring antimicrobial that inhibits the growth of **Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis**. 2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde is active against **S. aureus** strains with a MIC_{50} of 500 mg/L.

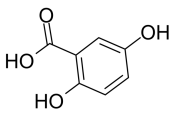


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001179

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a derivative of benzoic and a powerful inhibitor of **fibroblast growth factors**.

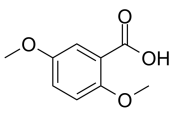


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001936

2,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid is an intermediate used in the synthesis of the galbulimima alkaloid GB 13.

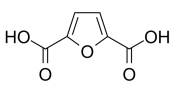


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002105

2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid, detected in human urine, is an important renewable biotechnological building block because it serves as an environmentally friendly substitute for terephthalic acid in the production of polyesters.

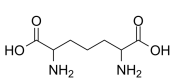


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2,6-Diaminoheptanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128746

2,6-Diaminoheptanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

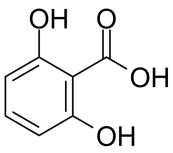


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0801

2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a secondary metabolite of salicylic acid which has been hydrolyzed by liver enzymes during phase I metabolism.

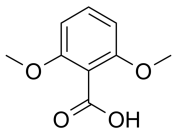


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76504

2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid is a member of organic compounds known as o-methoxybenzoic acids and derivatives.

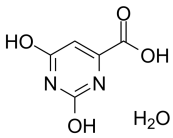


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W016812

2,6-Dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

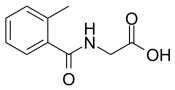


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 g

2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015060

2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid is a metabolite detected in urine.

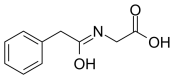


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-(2-Phenylacetamido)acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015061

2-(2-Phenylacetamido)acetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



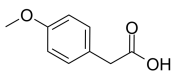
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acetic acid

(4-Methoxyphenylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W004206

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.

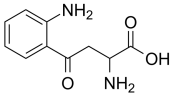


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014504

2-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

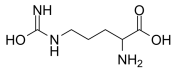


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Amino-5-ureidopentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016734

2-Amino-5-ureidopentanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

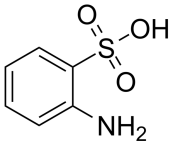


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015302

2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

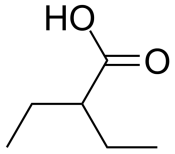


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Ethylbutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004154

2-Ethylbutyric acid acts as an internal standard (IS) in a standard addition calibration method for the VFA analysis of faeces.



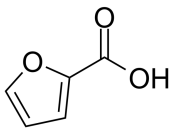
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Furoic acid

(Furan-2-carboxylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W012946

2-Furoic acid (Furan-2-carboxylic acid) is an organic compound produced through furfural oxidation. 2-Furoic acid exhibits hypolipidemic effet, lowers both serum cholesterol and serum triglyceride levels in rats.

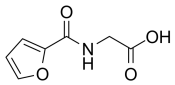


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Furoylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113340

2-Furoylglycine, a urinary metabolite in human, is a putative biomarker for coffee consumption.



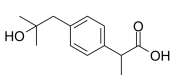
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen

((±)-2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-126121

2-Hydroxy Ibuprofen is a metabolite of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.

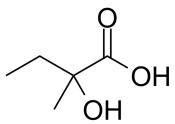


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015874

2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid, an unusual metabolite, is associated with 2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria and maple syrup urine disease.

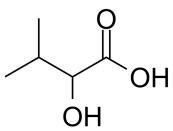


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008150

2-Hydroxy-3-methylbutanoic acid is a close structure analogue of GHB, which is a naturally occurring neurotransmitter and a psychoactive drug.



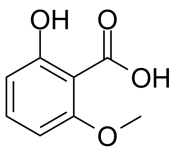
Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid

(6-Methoxysalicylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W017100

2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid can be used for the determination of acetylsalicylic acid and its major metabolite, salicylic acid, in animal plasma. 2-Hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid exhibits significant analgesic effects.

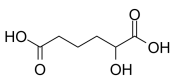


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxyadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113101

2-Hydroxyadipic acid is an organic acid, formed by the reduction of 2-ketoadipic acid.

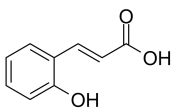


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

2-Hydroxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012531

2-Hydroxycinnamic acid is isolated from the methanol extract of Cinnamomum cassia. 2-Hydroxycinnamic acid shows inhibitory effects on infection of **HIV/SARS-CoV S pseudovirus** with an **IC_{50}** of 0.3 mM.

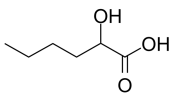


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Hydroxyhexanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-75954

2-Hydroxyhexanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

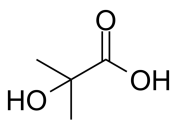


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015924

2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an endogenous metabolite.

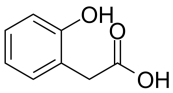


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015590

2-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is a potential biomarker for the food products, and found to be associated with phenylketonuria **(PKU)**.



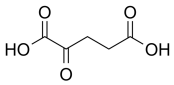
Purity: 95.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Ketoglutaric acid

(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636

2-Ketoglutaric acid (Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid) is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. 2-Ketoglutaric acid also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions.



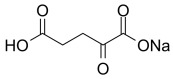
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium

(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636A

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium (Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium) is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. 2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions.

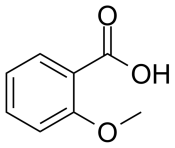


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxybenzoic acid (NSC 3778; O-Methylsalicylic acid; Salicylic acid methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N1393

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.

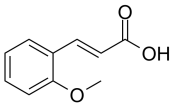


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

2-Methoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1386

2-Methoxycinnamic acid is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **tyrosinase**.



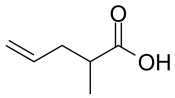
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Methyl-4-pentenoic Acid

(2-Methylpent-4-enoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W012922

2-Methyl-4-pentenoic Acid is an organic acid.

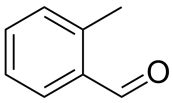


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0442

2-Methylbenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.



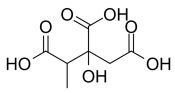
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylcitric acid

(Methylcitric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113371

2-Methylcitric acid (Methylcitric acid) is an endogenous metabolite in the 2-methylcitric acid cycle. 2-Methylcitric acid accumulates in methylmalonic and propionic acidemias and acts as a marker metabolite.

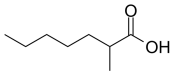


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Methylheptanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015664

2-Methylheptanoic acid is a flavouring ingredient, isolated from honey.

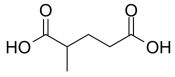


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylpentanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017524

2-Methylpentanedioic acid is a metabolite of succinic acid, a citric acid cycle intermediate.

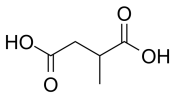


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylsuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010381

2-Methylsuccinic acid is a normal metabolite in human fluids and the main biochemical measurable features in ethylmalonic encephalopathy.



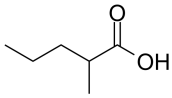
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylvaleric acid

(2-Methylpentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010516

2-Methylvaleric acid (2-Methylpentanoic acid) is a short-chain fatty acid isolated from Campomanesia adamantium and dairy products. 2-Methylvaleric acid is also found in animal feces. 2-Methylvaleric acid is a flavor compound used for food-flavor ingredient, fragrances.



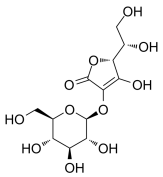
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid

(AA-2βG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6958

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid (AA-2βG), isolated from Lycium Fruit, is a stable vitamin C analog with anti-tumor activity.

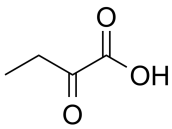


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007926

2-Oxobutanoic acid is a product in the enzymatic cleavage of cystathionine.

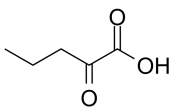


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Oxovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113098

2-Oxovaleric acid is a keto acid that is found in human blood.

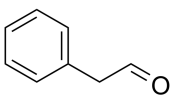


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Phenylacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W010489

2-Phenylacetaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

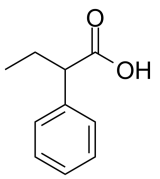


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Phenylbutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017194

2-Phenylbutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



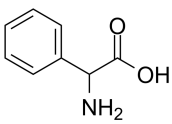
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

2-Phenylglycine

(DL-α-Phenylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010248

2-Phenylglycine (DL-α-Phenylglycine) is a metabolite in breast milk during the W2 to W4 lactation period.

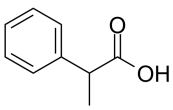


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Phenylpropionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015608

2-Phenylpropionic acid is an intermediate in alpha-Methylstyrene metabolism.

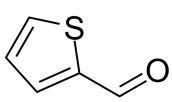


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012941

2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

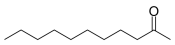


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Undecanone

Cat. No.: HY-W016969

2-Undecanone is a volatile organic compound, which inhibits the DnaKJE-ClpB bichaperone dependent refolding of heat-inactivated bacterial luciferases. 2-Undecanone inhibits lung tumorigenesis.

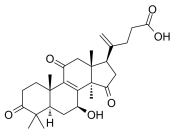


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

20(21)-Dehydrolucidenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N3502

20(21)-Dehydrolucidenic acid A is a triterpenoid isolated from the fruiting body of the fungus Ganoderma sinense. 20(21)-Dehydrolucidenic acid A has weak **anti-HIV-1 protease** activity.



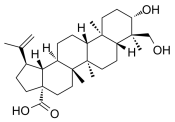
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

23-Hydroxybetulinic acid

(Anemosapogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0566

23-hydroxybetulinic acid is one of the bioactive components responsible for its anticancer activity.

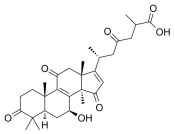


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,11,15,23-Tetraoxo-27ξ-lanosta-8,16-dien-26-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9327

3,11,15,23-Tetraoxo-27ξ-lanosta-8,16-dien-26-oic acid, a lanostane-type triterpenoid, is isolated from Antrodia camphorate.



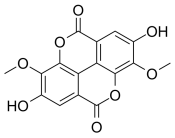
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid

(3,8-Di-O-methylellagic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1969

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid obtained from Euphorbia adenochlora selectively inhibits the formation of acid-fastness in mycobacteria without retardation of their growth.

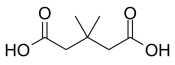


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,3-Dimethylglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008097

3,3-Dimethylglutaric acid, a member of methyl-branched fatty acids, is a endogenous metabolite occasionally found in human urine.



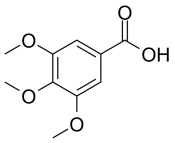
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid

(Eudesmic acid; Trimethylgallic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0084

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid (Eudesmic acid;Trimethylgallic Acid) is a benzoic acid derivative. A building block in medicine and organic synthesis.

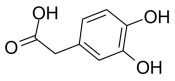


Purity: 96.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001080

3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid is the main neuronal metabolite of dopamine.

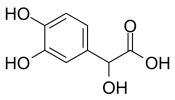


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113474

3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid is a metabolite of norepinephrine.

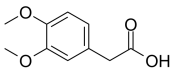


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0771

3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

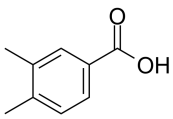


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dimethylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017434

3,4-Dimethylbenzoic acid acts as a product of dimethylbenzoate metabolism by Rhodococcus rhodochrous N75.

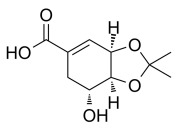


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,4-O-Isopropylidene-shikimic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1782

3,4-O-Isopropylidene-shikimicn acid is a natural product that can be isolated from the whole plants of Hypericum wightianum.
3,4-O-Isopropylidene-shikimic acid has anti-inflammatory effect and antioxidant activities.

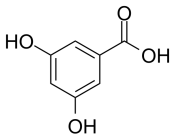


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015560

3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of many food products, including beer, nuts, peanut, and pulses.

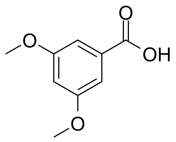


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001251

3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid, isolated from Melia azedarach L. leaves with antifungal activity, is an intermediate in organic synthesis.

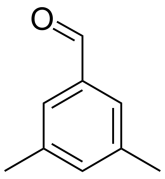


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W002343

3,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

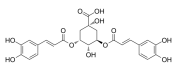


Purity: 97.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,5-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0459

3,5-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid reverses Trimethyltin-induced learning and memory deficits.

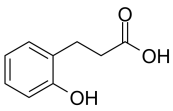


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017158

3-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

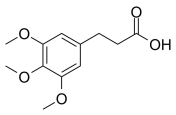


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W022390

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).



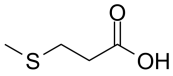
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

3-(Methylthio)propionic acid

(3-Methylsulfanylpropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101401

3-(Methylthio)propionic acid is an intermediate in the methionine metabolism.

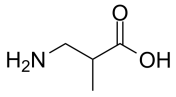


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012974

3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid could induce browning of white fat and hepatic β-oxidation and is inversely correlated with cardiometabolic risk factors.

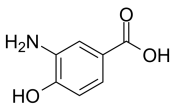


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Amino-4-hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010224

3-Amino-4-hydroxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

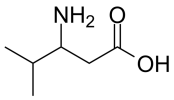


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012708

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.

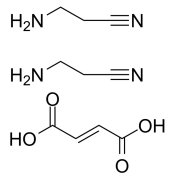


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Aminopropionitrile fumarate (2:1) (Di-β-aminopropionitrile fumarate; β-Aminopropionitrile fumarate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-107829

3-Aminopropionitrile fumarate (2:1) is a lathyrogen which inhibits crosslinking of **collagen**.



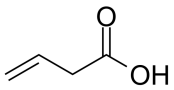
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Butenoic acid

(Vinylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W068697

3-Butenoic acid (Vinylacetic acid) can be used to synthesize bicyclic 3,6-dihydro-1,2-oxazine. Strained bicyclic 3,6-dihydro-1,2-oxazine is a reactive substrate in domino metathesis with an external alkene.

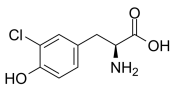


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Chloro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W041171

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.

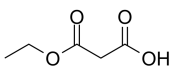


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

3-Ethoxy-3-oxopropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1031

3-Ethoxy-3-oxopropanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

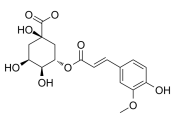


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6599

3-Feruloylquinic acid, a derivative of quinic acid-bound phenolic acid, shows antioxidant activity. 3-Feruloylquinic acid markedly enhances by high photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) and UV irradiances.

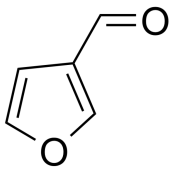


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Furaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-76224

3-Furaldehyde is a member of furans and an aldehyde, and can be used to synthesize the neoclerodane diterpene Salvinorin A.

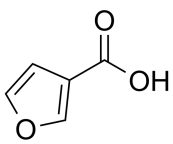


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Furanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-21075

3-Furanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

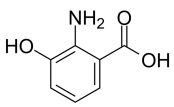


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001171

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid is a tryptophan metabolite in the kynurenine pathway.

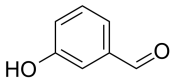


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-76006

3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a **precursor** compound for phenolic compounds, such as Protocatechualdehyde (HY-N0295).
3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a **substrate** of **aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH)** in rats and humans (ALDH2).

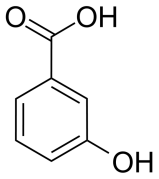


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004049

3-Hydroxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

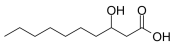


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxycapric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113057

3-Hydroxycapric acid is an inhibitor for mitotic progression.

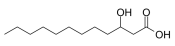


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113107

3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid is a medium-chain fatty acid associated with fatty acid metabolic disorders.

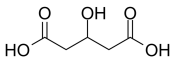


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Hydroxyglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113411

3-Hydroxyglutaric acid is a glutaric acid derivative.

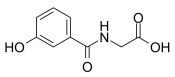


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113085

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid is an acyl glycine. Acyl glycines are normally minor metabolites of fatty acids.

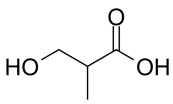


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113126

3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an important interorgan metabolite, an intermediate in the pathways of l-valine and thymine and a good gluconeogenic substrate.

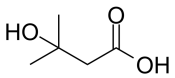


Purity: ≥93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113409

3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid is a normal **endogenous metabolite** excreted in the urine. The urinary excretion of 3-hydroxyisovaleric acid is early and sensitive indicator of biotin deficiency.

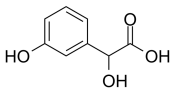


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Hydroxymandelic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015326

3-Hydroxymandelic Acid, a metabolite of **Phenylephrine**, Phenylephrine is a **α-receptor** agonist.

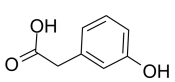


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001083

3-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

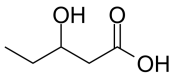


Purity: 97.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxyvaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113004

3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is a 5-carbon ketone body. 3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is anaplerotic, meaning it can refill the pool of TCA cycle intermediates.



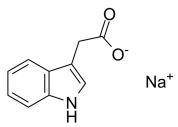
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

3-Indoleacetic acid sodium

(Indole-3-acetic acid sodium; 3-IAA sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-18569A

3-Indoleacetic acid sodium (Indole-3-acetic acid sodium) is an endogenous metabolite.

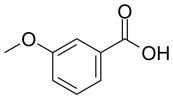


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Methoxybenzoic acid (3-Anisic acid; 3-Methoxybenzoic acid; NSC 27014; NSC 9264; m-Methoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0760

3-Methoxybenzoic acid can be used in the synthesis of 3-methoxybenzoates of europium (III) and gadolinium (III).



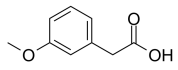
Purity: 97.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid

(m-Methoxyphenylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015343

3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid (m-Methoxyphenylacetic acid), a m-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (m-OHPAA) derivative, is a phytotoxin in Rhizoctonia solani. 3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid is used to develop a toxin-mediated bioassay for resistance to rhizoctonia root rot.

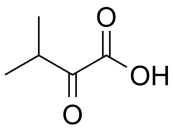


Purity: 95.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W006057

3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli.

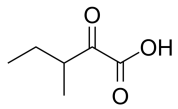


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113063

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.

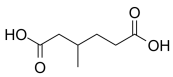


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methyladipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113277

3-Methyladipic acid is the final metabolite in the ω-oxidation pathway.

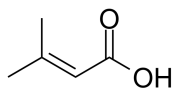


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methylbut-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010611

3-Methylbut-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

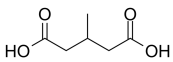


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Methylglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113410

3-Methylglutaric acid, a leucine metabolite, is a conspicuous C6 dicarboxylic organic acid classically associated with two distinct leucine pathway enzyme deficiencies, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA lyase (HMGCL) and 3-methylglutaconyl CoA hydratase (AUH).

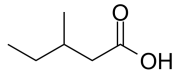


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methylvaleric Acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010513

3-Methylvaleric Acid is a flavouring ingredient.



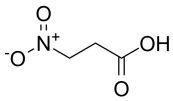
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

3-Nitropropanoic acid

(β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin)

Cat. No.: HY-W012875

3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid) is an irreversible inhibitor of **succinate dehydrogenase**. 3-Nitropropanoic acid exhibits potent antimycobacterial activity with a MIC value of 3.3 μM.



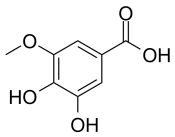
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

3-O-Methylgallic acid

(3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2009

3-O-Methylgallic acid (3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzoic acid) is an anthocyanin metabolite and has potent antioxidant capacity. 3-O-methylgallic acid inhibits Caco-2 cell proliferation with an IC_{50} value of 24.1 μM.

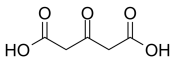


Purity: 97.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

3-Oxopentanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007752

3-Oxopentanedioic acid is a simple dicarboxylic acid, which is well-known to be used in the tropinone synthesis.



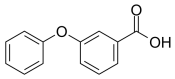
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Phenoxybenzoic acid

(3-PBA)

Cat. No.: HY-W014225

3-Phenoxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

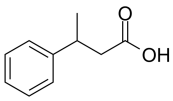


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Phenylbutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017189

3-Phenylbutyric acid is metabolized by initial oxidation of the benzene ring and by initial oxidation of the side chain. 3-Phenylbutyric acid can be used to isolate Rhodococcus rhodochrous PB1 from compost soil.

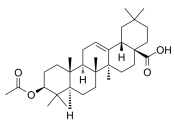


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-O-Acetyloleanolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2618

3-O-Acetyloleanolic acid (3AOA), an oleanolic acid derivative isolated from the seeds of Vigna sinensis K., induces in cancer and also exhibits anti-angiogenesis activity.

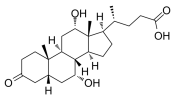


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Oxocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7387

3-Oxocholic acid is an oxo-bile acid metabolite and also a major degradation product from cholic by C. perfringens in the intestine. 3-Oxocholic acid is steroid acid found predominantly in bile of mammals.

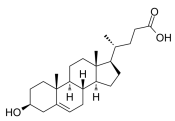


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

3b-Hydroxy-5-cholenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113315

3b-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.

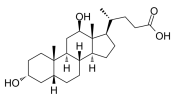


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

3α,12β-Dihydroxycholanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-43470

3α,12β-Dihydroxycholanoic acid is a bile acid that can be isolated from urine specimens of healthy humans.

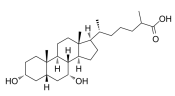


Purity: 96.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113097

3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid is an endogenous metabolite. 3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid, a bile acid, is the precursor to chenodeoxycholic acid.

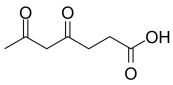


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010184

4,6-Dioxoheptanoic acid is a potent inhibitor of heme biosynthesis.



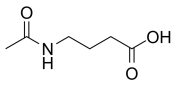
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid

(N-acetyl GABA)

Cat. No.: HY-101411

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid (N-acetyl GABA), the main metabolite of **GABA**, exhibits antioxidant and antibacterial activities.



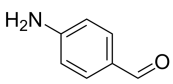
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

4-Aminobenzaldehyde

(p-aminobenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W076836

4-Aminobenzaldehyde (p-aminobenzaldehyde) is a useful synthetic reagent and monomer that can be used to synthesize monoazo dyes and photocurable ion exchange resins. 4-Aminobenzaldehyde is also a corrosion inhibitor of metals.



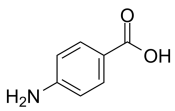
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Aminobenzoic acid

(PABA; Vitamin Bx; Vitamin H1)

Cat. No.: HY-B1008

4-Aminobenzoic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of folate by bacteria, plants, and fungi.



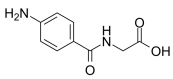
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

4-Aminohippuric acid

(p-Aminohippuric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1306

4-Aminohippuric acid is a diagnostic agent, useful in medical tests involving the kidney, used in the measurement of renal plasma flow.

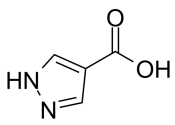


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Carboxypyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-W002065

4-Carboxypyrazole is an endogenous metabolite.

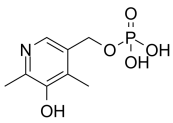


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-N2553

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate is a Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate analogue and a **sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)** inhibitor. 4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate inhibits **ornithine decarboxylase** activity with a K_i of 60 μM.

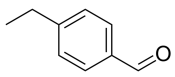


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Ethylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012657

4-Ethylbenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

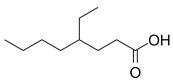


Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Ethyloctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015307

4-Ethyloctanoic acid is a natural compound first isolated from Saussurea lappa Clarke, widely used as a safe flavoring compound and acts as food additive.

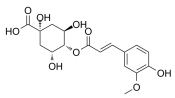


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6598

4-Feruloylquinic acid may be a potential biomarker for food products.

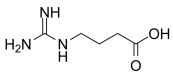


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113286

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid is a normal metabolite present in low concentrations.



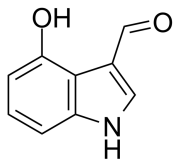
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde

(4-Hydroxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W091541

4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde is a plant metabolite found in Capparis spinosa L.. 4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde can be used in the synthesis of fluorescent probe.

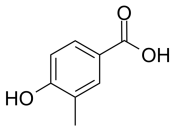


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002587

4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid is a normal organic acid identified in urine specimens from a healthy population.

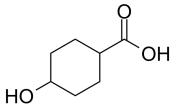


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015675

4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cyclohexanols.

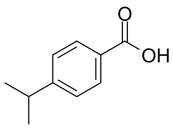


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

4-Isopropylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W013571

4-Isopropylbenzoic acid, an aromatic monoterpenoid, is isolated from the stem bark of Bridelia retusa. 4-Isopropylbenzoic acid exhibits antifungal activities. 4-Isopropylbenzoic acid is also a reversible and uncompetitive inhibitor of **mushroom tyrosinase**.

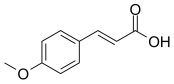


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1387

4-Methoxycinnamic acid is detected as natural phenylpropanoid in A. preissii.



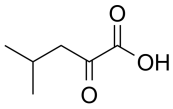
Purity: 96.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid

(α-Ketoisocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W012722

4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid (α-Ketoisocaproic acid), an abnormal metabolite, is both a neurotoxin and a metabotoxin.

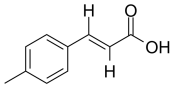


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methylcinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015399

4-Methylcinnamic acid, a Cinnamic acid analog, can be used as a intervention catalyst for overcoming antifungal tolerance. 4-Methylcinnamic acid can improve the potency of cell wall-disrupting agents.



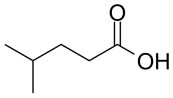
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methylpentanoic acid

(Isocaproic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015882

4-Methylpentanoic acid (Isocaproic Acid) is a Short chain fatty acid (SCFA).

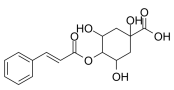


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8217

4-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid could inhibit superoxide anion generation in human neutrophils.

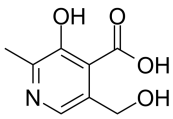


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Pyridoxic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113493

4-Pyridoxic acid is a catabolic product of vitamin B6 which is excreted in the urine.



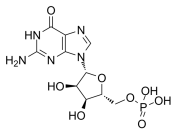
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5'-Guanylic acid

(5'-GMP; 5'-guanosine monophosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-N5134

5'-Guanylic acid (5'-GMP) is involved in several metabolic disorders, including the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, adenosine deaminase deficiency, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and the 2-hydroxyglutric aciduria pathway.



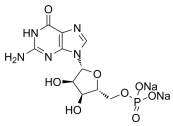
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-Guanylic acid disodium salt

(5'-GMP disodium salt; 5'-guanosine monophosphate disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W010970

5'-Guanylic acid disodium salt (5'-GMP disodium salt) is composed of guanine, ribose, and phosphate moieties and it is a nucleotide monomer in messenger RNA.

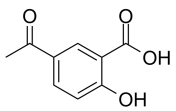


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Acetylsalicylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-107831

5-Acetylsalicylic acid has anti-inflammatory and is considered to be the active agent in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).



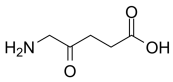
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid

(5-ALA; δ-Aminolevulinic acid; 5-Amino-4-oxopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W000450

5-Aminolevulinic acid (5-ALA) is a non-protein amino acid that plays a rate-limiting role in heme biosynthesis.



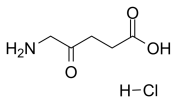
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride

(5-ALA hydrochloride; δ-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0305

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride) is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.



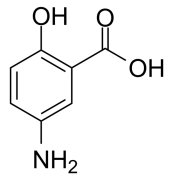
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

5-Aminosalicylic Acid

(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)

Cat. No.: HY-15027

5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPARγ** agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF-κB**.

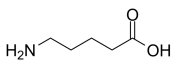


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Aminovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015878

5-Aminovaleric acid is believed to act as a methylene homologue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and functions as a weak **GABA** agonist.

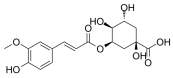


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7929

5-Feruloylquinic acid (5-FQA) possesses antioxidative effects and tyrosinase inhibitory activities.

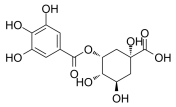


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Galloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122921

5-Galloylquinic acid, an main scavenger of the reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) in green tea.

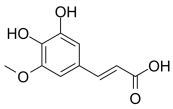


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxyferulic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133068

5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a hydroxycinnamic acid and is a metabolite of the phenylpropanoid pathway. 5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a precursor in the biosynthesis of sinapic acid and is also a **COMT** non-esterifed substrate.

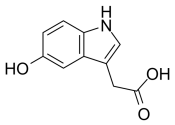


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008253

5-Hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid is the main metabolite of serotonin or metanephrines, which can be used as a biomarker of neuroendocrine tumors.

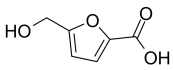


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W005241

5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid is the main metabolite of 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furfural (HMF) in the body and eliminated renally.

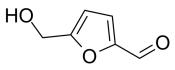


Purity: 97.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxymethylfurfural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural; 2-Formyl-5-hydroxymethylfuran)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0051

5-Hydroxymethylfurfural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural), derived from lignocellulosic biomass, inhibits **yeast** growth and fermentation as stressors.



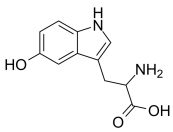
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Hydroxytryptophan

(5-HTP; DL-5-Hydroxytryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-N0122

5-Hydroxytryptophan, a tryptophan metabolite, is a direct 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) precursor and an L-aromatic amino acid decarboxylase substrate.

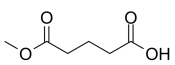


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Methoxy-5-oxopentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017523

5-Methoxy-5-oxopentanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

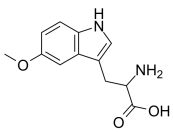


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g, 10 g

5-Methoxy-DL-tryptophan

Cat. No.: HY-128731

5-Methoxy-DL-tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.

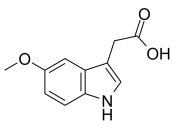


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Methoxyindole-3-acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007566

5-Methoxyindole-3-acetic acid is a metabolite of Melatonin.



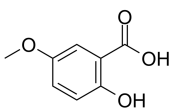
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

5-Methoxysalicylic acid

(5-MeOSA)

Cat. No.: HY-W007856

5-Methoxysalicylic acid (5-MeOSA) is a natural compound, used as a useful matrix in the MALDI MS analysis of oligonucleotides when combined with spermine.

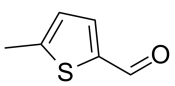


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-34465

5-Methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde acts as a candidate to microscopic third order non-linear optical (NLO) material.



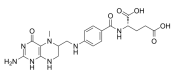
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid

(5-Methyl THF)

Cat. No.: HY-113046

5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid (5-Methyl THF) is a biologically active form of folic acid. 5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid is a methylated derivate of tetrahydrofolate.

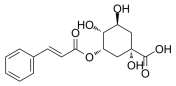


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8224

5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid is a co-pigment. 5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid could form the stable blue solution.



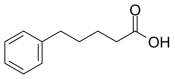
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Phenylvaleric acid

(5-Phenylpentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W032915

5-Phenylvaleric acid (5-Phenylpentanoic acid) is a pentanoic acid of bacterial origin, occasionally found in human biofluids.



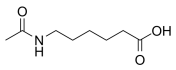
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

6-Acetamidohexanoic acid

(Acexamic Acid; 6-Acetamidocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1259

6-Acetamidohexanoic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate.



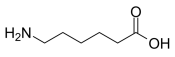
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Aminocaproic acid

(EACA; Epsilon-Amino-n-caproic Acid; 6-Aminohexanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0236

6-Aminocaproic acid (EACA), a monoamino carboxylic acid, is a potent and orally active inhibitor of plasmin and plasminogen. 6-Aminocaproic acid is a potent antifibrinolytic agent.

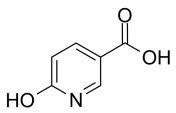


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-Hydroxynicotinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001996

6-Hydroxynicotinic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



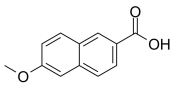
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Methoxy-2-naphthoic acid

(Naproxen impurity O)

Cat. No.: HY-B2121

6-Methoxy-2-naphthoic acid is an **NMDA receptor** modulator extracted from patent WO 2012019106 A2.

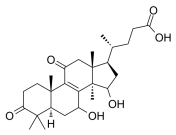


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

7,15-Dihydroxy-4,4,14-trimethyl-3,11-dioxochol-8-en-24-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8106

7,15-Dihydroxy-4,4,14-trimethyl-3,11-dioxochol-8-en-24-oic acid is one of the ganoderma triterpenoids which have been recognised as an important bioactive ingredient in Ganoderma Lucidum Karst.



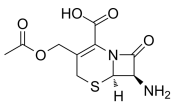
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Aminocephalosporanic acid

(7-ACA)

Cat. No.: HY-B1434

7-Aminocephalosporanic acid is the core chemical structure for the synthesis of cephalosporin antibiotics, is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor.

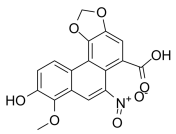


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

7-Hydroxyaristolochic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N2012

7-Hydroxyaristolochic acid A is an aristolochic acid analogue found in Aristolochia plants. Aristolochic acid can be used as an anti-inflammatory agent.



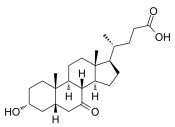
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Ketolithocholic acid

(3α-Hydroxy-7-oxo-5β-cholanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W018512

7-Ketolithocholic acid (3α-Hydroxy-7-oxo-5β-cholanic acid), a bile acid, can be absorbed and suppresses endogenous bile acid production and biliary cholesterol secretion.

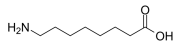


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

8-Aminooctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018678

8-Aminooctanoic acid is an omega-amino fatty acid that is octanoic acid which carries an amino group at position 8. 8-aminooctanoic acid has a role as a human metabolite.

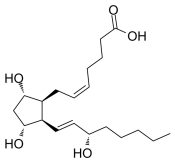


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

8-Isoprostaglandin F2α

Cat. No.: HY-113209

8-Isoprostaglandin F2α is an isoprostane produced by the non-enzymatic peroxidation of arachidonic acid in membrane phospholipids. 8-Isoprostaglandin F2α is present in human plasma in two distinct forms - esterified in phospholipids and as the free acid.

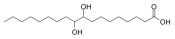


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8522

9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid is an oxidation product of oleic acid. 9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid can improve glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity in KKAy mice.

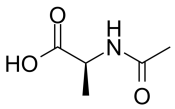


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-Ala-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W004066

Ac-Ala-OH is an endogenous metabolite.



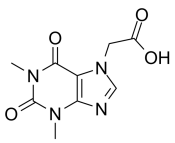
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acefylline

(Theophyllineacetic acid; Theophylline-7-acetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1505

Acefylline (Theophyllineacetic acid), a xanthine derivative, is an **adenosine receptor** antagonist. Acefylline is a **peptidylarginine deiminase (PAD)** activator. Acefylline is also a bronchodilator, which inhibits rat lung cAMP **phosphodiesterase** isoenzymes.

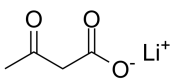


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetoacetic acid lithium salt

Cat. No.: HY-112540A

Acetoacetic acid lithium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

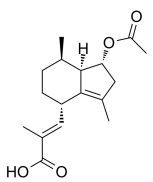


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetoxyvalerenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9414

Acetoxyvalerenic acid is a natural compound that could be found in valerian.

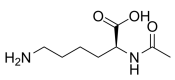


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetyl-L-lysine

Cat. No.: HY-W048838

Acetyl-L-lysine is an endogenous metabolite.



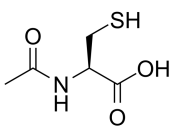
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC)

Cat. No.: HY-B0215

Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a **mucolytic agent** which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a **ROS** inhibitor.

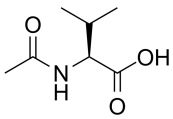


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylvaline

Cat. No.: HY-W015466

Acetylvaline is an endogenous metabolite.



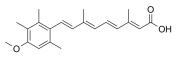
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Acitretin

(Ro 10-1670)

Cat. No.: HY-B0107

Acitretin (Ro 10-1670) is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis. Acitretin also can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

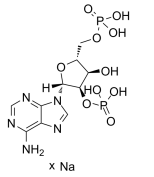


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7740

Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium is a competitive **P2Y1** antagonist. Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium exhibits non-selective antagonism at recombinant and human platelet **P2X1** receptors.



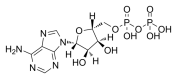
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate

(Adenosine diphosphate; ADP)

Cat. No.: HY-W010918

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate (Adenosine diphosphate) is a nucleoside diphosphate. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases.

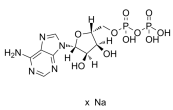


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W010791

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP) sodium salt is a nucleoside diphosphate, which is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt induces human platelet aggregation and inhibits stimulated adenylate cyclase by an action at P_{2T}-purinoceptors.



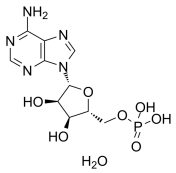
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate

(5'-AMP monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0181A

Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate is an **adenosine A_1 receptor** agonist. Adenosine 5'-monophosphate monohydrate has significant antiviral activity against **HSV-1** and **HSV-2**.

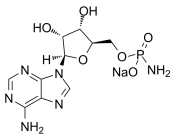


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7517

Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate sodium is an adenosine derivative and can be used as an intermediate for nucleotide synthesis. Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate has a significant effect on the accumulation of cyclic AMP.</br>.



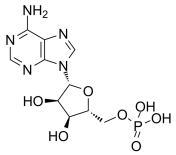
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine monophosphate

(AMP)

Cat. No.: HY-A0181

Adenosine monophosphate is a key cellular metabolite regulating energy homeostasis and signal transduction.



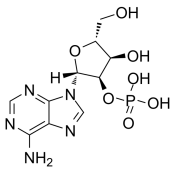
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Adenosine-2'-monophosphate

(2'-AMP; Adenosine 2'-phosphate; AMP 2'-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-124151

Adenosine-2'-monophosphate (2'-AMP) is converted by extracellular 2',3'-CAMP.
Adenosine-2'-monophosphate is further metabolized to extracellular adenosine (a mechanism called the extracellular 2',3'-cAMP-adenosine pathway).

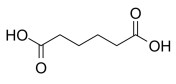


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Adipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017522

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.

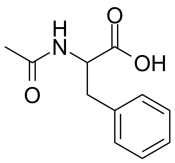


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Afalanine

(N-Acetyl-DL-phenylalanine) Cat. No.: HY-B1086

Afalanine (N-Acetyl-DL-phenylalanine) is an antidepressive drug.

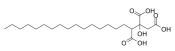


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Agaric acid

(Agaricinic Acid) Cat. No.: HY-N4104

Agaric acid (Agaricinic Acid) is obtained from various plants of the fungous tribe, i.e. Polyporus officinalis and Polyporus igniarius. Agaric acid induces mitochondrial permeability transition through its interaction with the adenine nucleotide translocase.

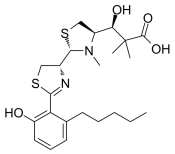


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Agrochelin

Cat. No.: HY-130995

Agrochelin, an alkaloid cytotoxic **antibiotic**, is produced by the fermentation of a marine Agrobacterium sp. Agrochelin has cytotoxic activity in tumor cell lines.

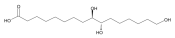


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aleuritic acid

((±)-erythro-Aleuritic acid; α-Aleuritic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N7076

Aleuritic acid ((±)-erythro-Aleuritic acid) is a major ingredient in shellac and used in the perfumery industry.

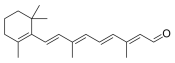


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

All-trans-retinal

Cat. No.: HY-W004500

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.

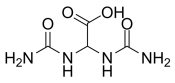


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Allantoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1514

Allantoic acid is a degradative product of uric acid and associated with purine metabolism.

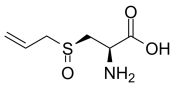


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Alliin

Cat. No.: HY-N0661

Alliin, an orally active sulfoxide compound derived from garlic, exhibits hypoglycemic, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

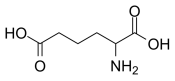


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Aminoadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113328

Aminoadipic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of lysine and saccharopine.

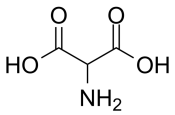


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Aminomalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-112052

Aminomalonic acid is an amino endogenous metabolite, acts as a strong inhibitor of **L-asparagine synthetase** from Leukemia 5178Y/AR (K_i= 0.0023 M) and mouse pancreas (K_i= 0.0015 M) in vitro.

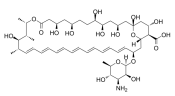


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amphotericin B

Cat. No.: HY-B0221

Amphotericin B is a polyene antifungal agent against a wide variety of **fungal** pathogens. It binds irreversibly to ergosterol, resulting in disruption of membrane integrity and ultimately cell death.



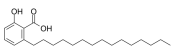
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Anacardic Acid

(Hydroginkgolic acid; Ginkgolic Acid C15:0)

Cat. No.: HY-N2020

Anacardic Acid, extracted from cashew nut shell liquid, is a **histone acetyltransferase** inhibitor, inhibits HAT activity of p300 and PCAF, with IC_{50}s of 8.5 μM and 5 μM, respectively.

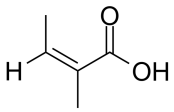


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Angelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6929

Angelic Acid is a substance found in the essential oil of Anthemis nobilis, and it exists in an ester form. Angelic acid aids in wound healing and exhibits sedative and psychotropic properties.

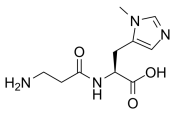


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Anserine

Cat. No.: HY-113354

Anserine, a methylated form of Carnosine, is an orally active, natural Histidine-containing dipeptide found in skeletal muscle of vertebrates. Anserine is not cleaved by serum carnosinase and act as biochemical buffers, chelators, antioxidants, and anti-glycation agents.



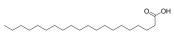
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Arachidic acid

(Icosanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W004260

Arachidonic acid (Icosanoic acid), a long-chain fatty acid, is present in all mammalian cells, typically esterified to membrane phospholipids, and is one of the most abundant polyunsaturated fatty acids present in human tissue.



Purity: 96.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Arachidonic acid

(Immunocytophyt)

Cat. No.: HY-109590

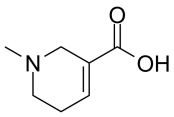
Arachidonic acid is an essential fatty acid and a major constituent of biomembranes.

Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arecaidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2368

Arecaidine, a pyridine alkaloid, is a potent **GABA uptake** inhibitor. Arecaidine is a substrate of H^+-coupled amino acid transporter 1 (PAT1, SLC36A1) and competitively inhibits **L-proline uptake**.

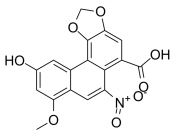


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Aristolochic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1465

Aristolochic acid D is an aristolochic acid derivative isolated from stems of Aristolochia indica. Aristolochic acid is nephrotoxin and carcinogen.

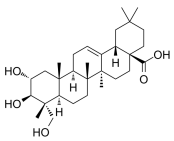


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arjunolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2896

Arjunolic acid is a saponin isolated from Symplocos lancifolia and has various biological activities, including antioxidant, antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti-inflammory activities.

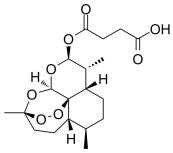


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artesunate

Cat. No.: HY-N0193

Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

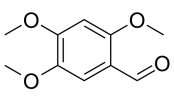


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asaraldehyde (Asaronaldehyde; Asaraldehyde; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-100580

Asarylaldehyde (Asaronaldehyde), a **COX-2** inhibitor, significantly inhibits cyclooxygenase Ⅱ (COX-2) activity with an IC_{50} value of 100 μg/mL.

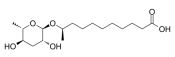


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Ascr#18

Cat. No.: HY-N8393

Ascr#18, an ascaroside, is a hormone of nematodes. Ascr#18 is expressed during nematode development. Ascr#18 increases resistance in Arabidopsis, tomato, potato and barley to viral, bacterial, oomycete, fungal and nematode infections.

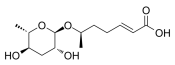


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ascr#7

Cat. No.: HY-N9441

Ascr#7, an ascaroside, is a hormone of nematodes. Ascr#7 is expressed during nematode development. Ascarosides can induce formation of long-lived and highly stress resistant dauer larvae.



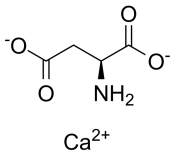
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aspartic acid calcium

(Calcium L-aspartate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0666B

Aspartic acid calcium (Calcium L-aspartate) is a chelate where calcium is attached to an amino acid naming L-Aspartic acid. L-Aspartic acid is an amino acid and serves as a building block for proteins in the body.

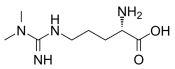


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Asymmetric dimethylarginine

Cat. No.: HY-113216

Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of **nitric oxide synthase (NOS)**, and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.



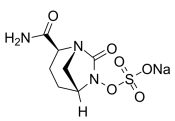
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Avibactam sodium

(NXL-104)

Cat. No.: HY-14879A

Avibactam sodium (NXL-104) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam **β-lactamase** inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase **TEM-1** and **CTX-M-15** with IC_{50}s of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.



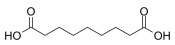
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Azelaic acid

(Nonanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0704

Azelaic acid is an organic compound produced by the ozonolysis of oleic acid; component of a number of hair and skin conditioners.

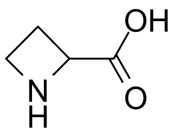


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-75308

Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid is a non proteinogenic amino acid homologue of proline. Found in common beets. Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid can be misincorporated into proteins in place of proline in many species, including humans. Toxic and teratogenic agent.



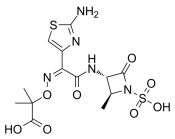
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aztreonam

(SQ-26,776)

Cat. No.: HY-B0129

Aztreonam (SQ-26,776) is a synthetic monocyclic beta-lactam antibiotic, which has a very high affinity for penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP-3).



Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Bacitracin

Cat. No.: HY-107193

Bacitracin is a polypeptide antibiotic used for staphylococcal infections. Bacitracin functions as an inhibitor of cell wall biosynthesis through its binding to the undecaprenyl pyrophosphate. The combination of bacitracin with other antibiotics has been efficient to be used as a topical agent.

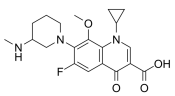
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Balofloxacin

(Q-35)

Cat. No.: HY-B0159

Balofloxacin (Q-35) is an orally active fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity against gram-negative, gram-positive, and anaerobic bacteria.

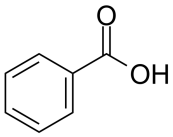


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0216

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 **bacteria** and **fungi**.



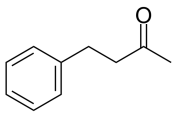
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzylacetone

(4-Penylbutan-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W015616

Benzylacetone is an aromatic compound from agarwood. Benzylacetone exhibits potent and reversible **antityrosinase** (mushroom) activity with IC_{50}s of 2.8 mM and 0.6 mM for monophenolase and diphenolase, respectively. Benzylacetone has appetite-enhancing and locomotor-reducing effects.

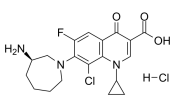


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Besifloxacin Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17028

Besifloxacin hydrochloride is a fourth-generation fluoroquinolone antibiotic. IC50 Value: Target: Antibacterial Besifloxacin has been found to inhibit production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in vitro.



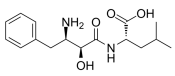
Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bestatin

(Ubenimex)

Cat. No.: HY-B0134

Bestatin is a natural, broad-spectrum, and competitive **CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN** and **leukotriene A4 hydrolase** inhibitor. Bestatin has anticancer effects.



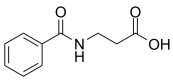
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betamipron

(N-Benzoyl-β-alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1127

Betamipron is a chemical compound which is used together with Panipenem to inhibit Panipenem uptake into the renal tubule and prevent nephrotoxicity.

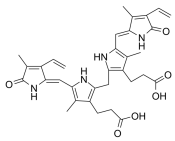


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bilirubin

Cat. No.: HY-N0323

Bilirubin is a yellow breakdown product of heme catabolism. Bilirubin exhibits antioxidant and antimutagenic effects.



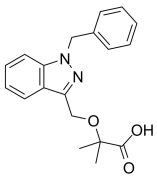
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 50 mg

Bindarit

(AF2838)

Cat. No.: HY-B0498

Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins **MCP-1/CCL2**, **MCP-3/CCL7**, and **MCP-2/CCL8**, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1α/CCL3, MIP-1β/CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23. Bindarit also has anti-inflammatory activity.



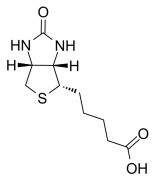
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biotin

(Vitamin B7; Vitamin H; D-Biotin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0511

Biotin is an enzyme co-factor present in minute amounts in every living cell. Target: Others Biotin is necessary for cell growth, the production of fatty acids, and the metabolism of fats and amino acids.



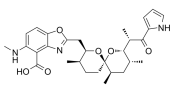
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Calcimycin

(A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187)

Cat. No.: HY-N6687

Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique **divalent cation ionophore** (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.

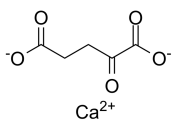


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate

Cat. No.: HY-W013636B

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is a reversible inhibitor of **tyrosinase** (IC_{50}=15 mM).

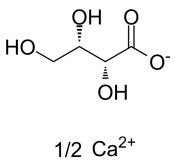


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium L-Threonate

Cat. No.: HY-W009208

Calcium L-Threonate is an anti-osteoporosis agent, and widely used as a calcium supplement. Calcium L-Threonate also stimulates the uptake of ascorbic acid.



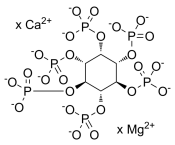
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Calcium Phytate

(Phytin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2582

Calcium Phytate is found in food and is significant for human nutrition.



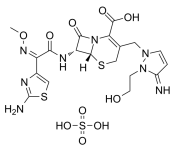
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cefoselis sulfate

(FK-037)

Cat. No.: HY-B0186B

Cefoselis sulfate (FK-037), the fourth gen-eration of cephalosporin, is a β-lactam **antibiotic**. Cefoselis sulfate exhibits good activity against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms. Cefoselis sulfate penetrates the blood-brain barrier.



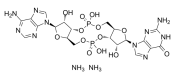
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

cGAMP diammonium

(Cyclic GMP-AMP diammonium; 3',3'-cGAMP diammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-110385A

cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) diammonium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.



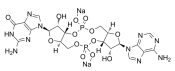
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

cGAMP disodium

(Cyclic GMP-AMP disodium; 3',3'-cGAMP disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-110385

cGAMP (Cyclic GMP-AMPP) disodium functions as an endogenous second messenger in metazoans and triggers interferon production in response to cytosolic DNA.

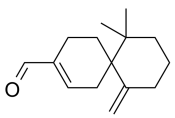


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Chamigrenal

Cat. No.: HY-N2293

Chamigrenal is a natural product that can be extract from the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera.

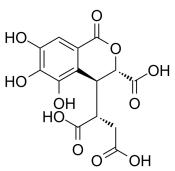


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chebulic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4170

Chebulic acid, a phenolcarboxylic acid compound isolated from Terminalia chebula, has potent anti-oxidant activity, which breaks the cross-links of proteins induced by advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and inhibits the formation of AGEs.

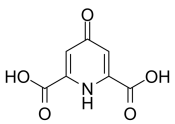


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chelidamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016349

Chelidamic acid is a heterocyclic organic acid with a pyran skeleton. Chelidamic acid has good coordination ability with noble metal ions. Chelidamic acid is also one of the most potent inhibitors of glutamate decarboxylase, with a K_i of 33 μM.

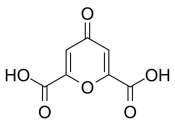


Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chelidonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041489

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.



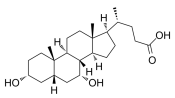
Purity: 95.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chenodeoxycholic Acid

(CDCA)

Cat. No.: HY-76847

Chenodeoxycholic Acid is a hydrophobic primary bile acid that activates nuclear receptors (**FXR**) involved in cholesterol metabolism.

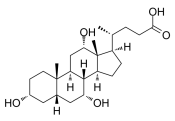


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0324

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.

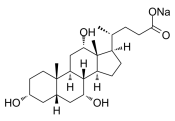


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Cholic acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N0324A

Cholic acid sodium is a major primary bile acid produced in the liver and usually conjugated with glycine or taurine. It facilitates fat absorption and cholesterol excretion.



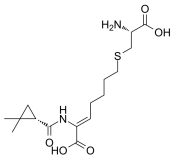
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cilastatin

(MK0791)

Cat. No.: HY-A0166

Cilastatin (MK0791) is a reversible, competitive **renal dehydropeptidase I** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM. Cilastatin inhibits the **bacterial metallob-lactamase enzyme CphA** with an IC_{50} of 178 μM. Cilastatin is an antibacterial adjunct.



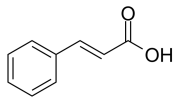
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cinnamic acid

(3-Phenylacrylic acid; β-Phenylacrylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0610A

Cinnamic acid has potential use in cancer intervention, with IC_{50}s of 1-4.5 mM in glioblastoma, melanoma, prostate and lung carcinoma cells.

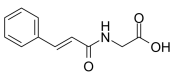


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinnamoylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-77641

Cinnamoylglycine is a glycine conjugate of cinnamic acid and a urinary **metabolite** in human. Cinnamoylglycine is used as a potential urinary biomarker indicating intact or disrupted colonization resistance during and after antibiotic treatment.



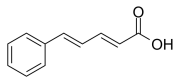
Purity: 95.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 250 mg

Cinnamylideneacetic acid

(Cinnamalacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7129

Cinnamylideneacetic acid is a photoresponsive compound which is capable of a photoinduced [2+2] cycloaddition.



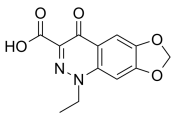
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinoxacin

(Compound 64716)

Cat. No.: HY-B1085

Cinoxacin was an older synthetic antimicrobial related to the quinolone class of antibiotics, with activity similar to oxolinic acid and nalidixic acid.

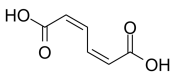


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

cis,cis-Muconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W000800

cis,cis-Muconic acid, a metabolic intermediate of Klebsiella pneumonia, can be converted to adipic acid and terephthalic acid, which are important monomers of synthetic polymers.

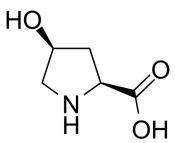


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline

Cat. No.: HY-40136

cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline, a proline analogue, is an inhibitor of collagen production. cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline could inhibit fibroblast growth by preventing the deposition of triple-helical collagen on the cell layer.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

cis-Vaccenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113427A

cis-Vaccenic acid, the antiviral extract from Rhodopseudomonas capsulate and the predominant active component of Rhodopseudomonas capsulate, acts a potential fetal hemoglobin inducer.

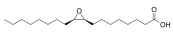
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg1.77 M * 0.05 mL in Ethanol

cis-9,10-Epoxystearic acid

(cis-9,10-Epoxyoctadecanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-129554

cis-9,10-Epoxystearic acid (cis-9,10-Epoxyoctadecanoic acid) is an endogenous constituent in human blood and urine.

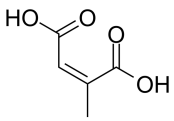


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Citraconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113298

Citraconic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids.

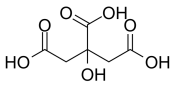


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Citric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1428

Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

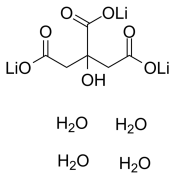


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate (Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate; Trilithium citrate tetrahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1295

Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate (Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate) is a pharmaceutical and construction material, used in HPLC gradient elution for quantitative amino acid analysis.



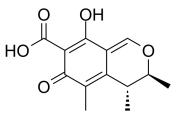
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Citrinin

(NSC 186)

Cat. No.: HY-N6746

Citrinin is a mycotoxin which causes contamination in the food and is associated with different toxic effects. Citrinin is usually found together with another nephrotoxic mycotoxin, Ochratoxin A.

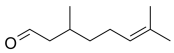


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Citronellal

Cat. No.: HY-N7126

Citronellal is a monoterpenea from the essential oils in various aromatic species of plants, with depressant, hypnotic, and antinociceptive properties. Citronellal attenuates mechanical nociception, mediated in part by the NO-cGMP-ATP-sensitive K^+ channel pathway.



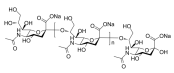
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Colominic acid sodium salt

(Polysialic acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N7476

Colominic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) could be naturally isolated from the cell wall of Escherichia coli and animals, gives a red color which has an absorption maximum at 530 nm. Colominic acid sodium salt (Polysialic acid sodium salt) possesses anti-bacterial activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Conantokin G

Cat. No.: HY-P1293

Conantokin G, a 17-amino-acid peptide, is a potent, selective and competitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors**. Conantokin G inhibits NMDA-evoked currents in murine cortical neurons with an IC_{50} of 480 nM. Conantokin G has neuroprotective properties.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Conantokin G TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1293A

Conantokin G TFA, a 17-amino-acid peptide, is a potent, selective and competitive antagonist of **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors**. Conantokin G TFA inhibits NMDA-evoked currents in murine cortical neurons with an IC_{50} of 480 nM. Conantokin G TFA has neuroprotective properties.

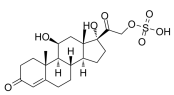
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cortisol sulfate

(Cortisol 21-sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N8460

Cortisol sulfate (Cortisol 21-sulfate) is a metabolite of Cortisol (HY-N0583). Cortisol sulfate is a specific ligand for intracellular transcortin.

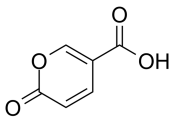


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coumalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-32004

Coumalic acid is a valuable platform compound which can be prepared from malic acid. Coumalic acid can be used in the flavours, fragrances and cosmetics industries, as polymer components, and as pharmaceutical scaffolds displaying anti-bronchial and -malarial activity.

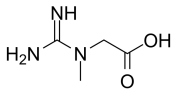


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Creatine

Cat. No.: HY-W010388

Creatine, an endogenous amino acid derivative, plays an important role in cellular energy, especially in muscle and brain.

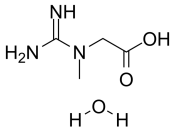


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Creatine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W017462

Creatine monohydrate, an endogenous amino acid derivative, plays an important role in cellular energy, especially in muscle and brain.

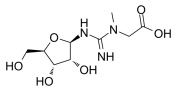


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Creatine riboside

Cat. No.: HY-117821

Creatine riboside is a urinary metabolite and is a diagnostic and prognostic biomarker of lung cancer.



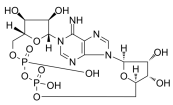
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclic ADP-ribose

(cADPR)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395

Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



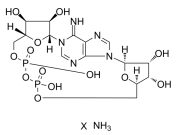
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium

(cADPR ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-N7395A

Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for **calcium mobilization** that is synthesized from NAD^+ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.



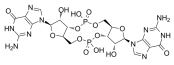
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Cyclic-di-GMP

(c-di-GMP; cyclic diguanylate; 5GP-5GP)

Cat. No.: HY-107780

Cyclic-di-GMP (c-di-GMP) is a **STING** activator and a ubiquitous second messenger that regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

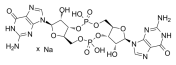


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium; cyclic diguanylate sodium; 5GP-5GP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780A

Cyclic di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium) is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

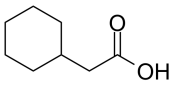


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclohexaneacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018653

Cyclohexaneacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

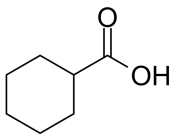


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1373

Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid is a Valproate structural analogue with anticonvulsant action.



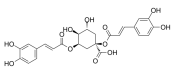
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Cynarin

(Cynarine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0359

Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.



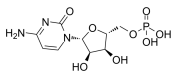
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cytidine 5'-monophosphate

(5'-Cytidylic acid; 5'-CMP)

Cat. No.: HY-W009162

Cytidine 5'-monophosphate (5'-Cytidylic acid) is a nucleotide which is used as a monomer in RNA. Cytidine 5'-monophosphate consists of the nucleobase cytosine, the pentose sugar ribose, and the phosphate group.

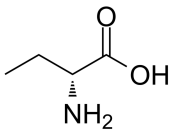


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0127

D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid is a substrate of D-amino acid oxidase.



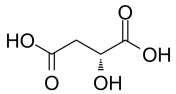
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(+)-Malic acid

(D-Malic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-20558

D-(+)-Malic acid (D-Malic acid), an active enantiomer of Malic acid, is a competitive inhibitor of L(--)malic acid transport.



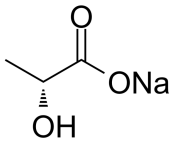
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-(-)-Lactic acid sodium

((R)-2-Hydroxypropionic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-111095B

D-(-)-Lactic acid ((R)-2-Hydroxypropionic acid) sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

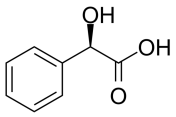


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

D-(-)-Mandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0585

D-(-)-Mandelic acid is a natural compound isolated from bitter almonds.

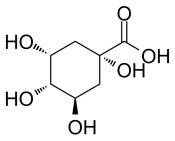


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(-)-Quinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0464

D-(-)-Quinic acid is a cyclohexanecarboxylic acid and is implicated in the perceived acidity of coffee.



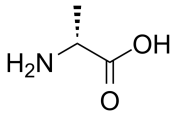
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Alanine

((R)-Alanine; Ba 2776; D-α-Alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-41700

D-Alanine is a weak **GlyR** (inhibitory glycine receptor) and **PMBA** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 9 mM for GlyR.

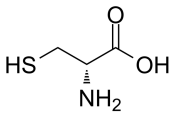


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W018555

D-Cysteine is the D-isomer of cysteine and a powerful inhibitor of **Escherichia coli** growth. D-cysteine is mediated by D-amino acid oxidase to produce H_2S and is a neuroprotectant against cerebellar ataxias.

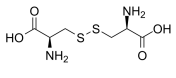


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg

D-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-W001941

D-Cystine is the D-enantiomer of L-Cystine. D-Cystine inhibits L-aspartate-β-semialdehyde dehydrogenase (ASADH) from Escherichia coli.

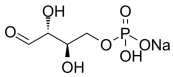


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Erythrose 4-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7386A

D-Erythrose 4-phosphate sodium is a phosphate sodium of the simple sugar Erythrose. Erythritol is actually converted into D-Erythrose 4-phosphate that involves three isomerases.

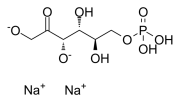


Purity: ≥94.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Fructose-6-phosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113407A

D-Fructose-6-phosphate disodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

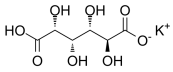


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

D-Glucaric acid potassium

Cat. No.: HY-128749

D-Glucaric acid potassium is an endogenous metabolite.

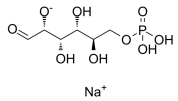


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Glucose 6-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-112537B

D-Glucose 6-phosphate sodium is an endogenous metabolite.



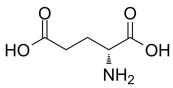
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

D-Glutamic acid

((R)-Glutamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100805

D-glutamic acid, an enantiomer of L- glutamic acid, is widely used in pharmaceuticals and foods.

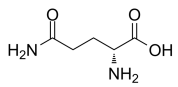


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

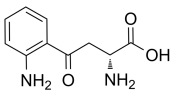


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Kynurenine

Cat. No.: HY-W014502

D-kynurenine, a metabolite of D-tryptophan, can serve as the bioprecursor of kynurenic acid (KYNA) and 3-hydroxykynurenine. D-Kynurenine is an agonist for G protein-coupled receptor, **GPR109B**. D-Kynurenine is a substrate in a fluorometric assay of D-amino acid oxidase.



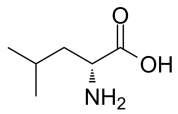
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Leucine

((R)-Leucine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0378

D-Leucine is a more potent anti-seizure agent than L-leucine. D-leucine potently terminates seizures even after the onset of seizure activity. D-leucine, but not L-leucine, reduces long-term potentiation but had no effect on basal synaptic transmission in vitro.

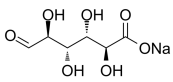


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Mannuronic acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7703

D-Mannuronic acid sodium, isolated from Macrocystis pyrifera, has the potential in autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), adjuvant induced arthritis (AIA), nephrotic syndrome, and acute glomerulonephritis studies.



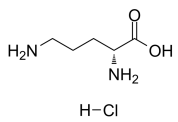
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Ornithine hydrochloride

((R)-Ornithine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-34516

D-Ornithine ((R)-Ornithine) hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

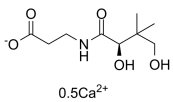


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Calcium pantothenate; Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0681

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Vitamin B5 calcium salt), a vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice.

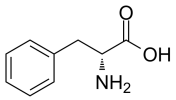


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0079

D-Phenylalanine is the synthetic dextro isomer of phenylalanine. D-Phenylalanine inhibits biofilm development of Pseudoalteromonas sp. SC2014.

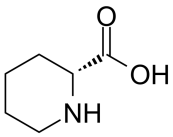


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Pipecolinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0181

D-Pipecolinic acid is a normal human metabolite found in human biofluids.

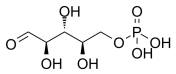


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Ribose 5-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W009371A

D-Ribose 5-phosphate is an intermediate of the oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and an end product of the nonoxidative branch of the PPP. D-Ribose 5-phosphate is used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

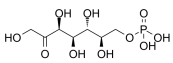


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113206

D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate is a common **precursor** for the heptoses of septacidin (group III) and hygromycin B (group IV). D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate can be converted to NDP-heptoses through similar biosynthetic pathways in those compounds .

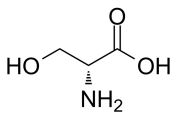


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Serine ((R)-Serine)

Cat. No.: HY-100808

D-Serine ((R)-Serine), an endogenous amino acid involved in glia-synapse interactions that has unique neurotransmitter characteristics, is a potent co-agonist at the **NMDA glutamate receptor**.

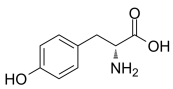


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

D-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444

D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting **tyrosinase** activity. D-Tyrosine inhibits biofilm formation and trigger the self-dispersal of biofilms without suppressing bacterial growth.

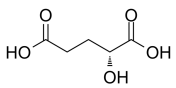


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate; (R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-113038

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

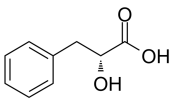


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid (D-3-Phenyllactic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-30219

D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid is an **anti-bacterial** agent, excreted by Geotrichum candidum, inhibits a range of Gram-positive from humans and foodstuffs and Gram-negative bacteria found in humans.

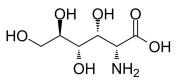


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucosamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128745

D-Glucosamic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

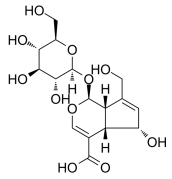


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Deacetylasperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0594

Deacetylasperulosidic acid (DAA) is a major phytochemical constituent of Morinda citrifolia fruit. Deacetylasperulosidic acidhas antioxidant activity by increasing superoxide dismutase activity.

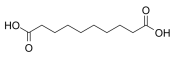


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Decanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014787

Decanedioic acid, a normal urinary acid, is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.

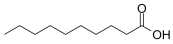


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Decanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015309

Decanoic acid, a component of medium chain triclycerides, is a brain-penetrant and non-competitive inhibitor of **AMPA receptor**. Decanoic acid has antiseizure effects.

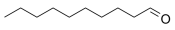


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Decyl aldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012570

Decyl aldehyde is a simple ten-carbon aldehyde. Decyl aldehyde is a bacterial luciferase substrate.

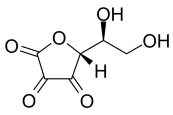


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dehydroascorbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-110281

Dehydroascorbic acid, a blood-brain barrier transportable form of vitamin C, mediates potent cerebroprotection in experimental stroke.

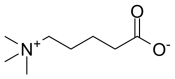


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

delta-Valerobetaine

Cat. No.: HY-114202

delta-Valerobetaine is a precursor of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO).



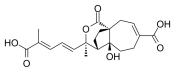
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B

(Deacetyldemethylpseudolaric acid B)

Cat. No.: HY-N3697

Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B is a metabolite of the glucoside of pseudolaric acid C2 (PC2).

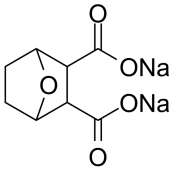


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Demethylcantharidate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N1443

Demethylcantharidate disodium, an endogenous metabolite, induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells via ER stress. Demethylcantharidate disodium shows excellent anticancer activity against multiple types of cancer.



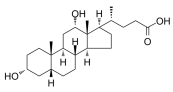
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mg

Deoxycholic acid

(Cholanoic Acid; Desoxycholic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0593

Deoxycholic acid is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.



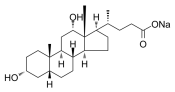
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxycholic acid sodium salt

(Sodium deoxycholate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0593A

Deoxycholic acid sodium salt is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.



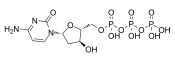
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxycytidine triphosphate

(dCTP; 2′-Deoxycytidine-5′-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-101400

Deoxycytidine triphosphate (dCTP) is a nucleoside triphosphate that can be used for **DNA synthesis**. Deoxycytidine triphosphate has many applications, such as real-time PCR, cDNA synthesis, and DNA sequencing.

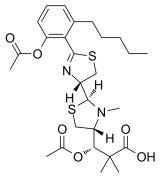


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diacetyl Agrochelin

Cat. No.: HY-130996

Diacetyl Agrochelin is an acetyl derivative of Agrochelin, which is produced by the fermentation of a marine Agrobacterium sp. Diacetyl Agrochelin has cytotoxic activity in tumor cell lines.



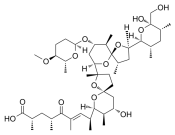
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dianemycin

(Nanchangmycin free acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100528A

Dianemycin (Nanchangmycin free acid), a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.

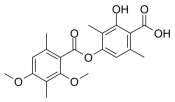


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diffractaic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2399

Diffractaic acid, a major constituent of U. longissimi, acts as an effective proapoptotic agent in various disorders research. Diffractaic acid is the analgesic and antipyretic component of Usnea diffracta.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihomo-γ-linolenic acid

(all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-A0143

Dihomo-γ-linolenic acid (all-cis-8,11,14-Eicosatrienoic acid) is a 20-carbon ω-6 fatty acid, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activities.

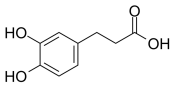
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrocaffeic acid

(3,4-Dihydroxy-benzenepropanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2406

Dihydrocaffeic acid is a phenolic acid found in Gynura bicolor, reduces phosphorylation of **MAPK p38** and prevent UVB-induced skin damage. Antioxidant potential and anti-inflammatory activity.

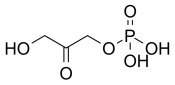


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113131

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is an important intermediate in lipid biosynthesis and in glycolysis. It is a biochemical compound involved in many metabolic pathways, including the Calvin cycle in plants and glycolysis.

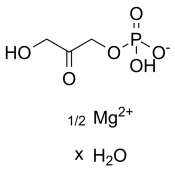


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate hemimagnesium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-113131A

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate hemimagnesium hydrate is an important intermediate in lipid biosynthesis and in glycolysis. It is a biochemical compound involved in many metabolic pathways, including the Calvin cycle in plants and glycolysis.

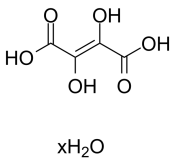


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

Dihydroxyfumaric acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128734

Dihydroxyfumaric acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

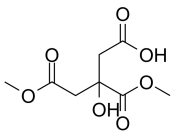


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Dimethyl Citric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9542

Dimethylurea/citric acid is a highly efficient deep eutectic solvent (DES). Dimethylurea/citric acid can be used as a catalyst and a green reaction medium for the synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes, quinolines and aryl-4, 5-diphenyl-1H-imidazoles.

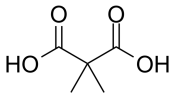


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethylmalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007894

Dimethylmalonic acid is a short-chain dicarboxylic acid in human serum. Dimethylmalonic acid is also a volatile organic compound detected in alveolar breath.

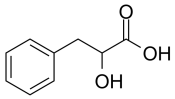


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

DL-3-Phenyllactic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017162

DL-3-Phenyllactic acid is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial compound.

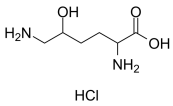


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-5-Hydroxylysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W014930

DL-5-Hydroxylysine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

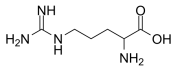


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-Arginine

Cat. No.: HY-N0454

DL-Arginine is used in physicochemical analysis of amino acid complexation dynamics and crystal structure formations.

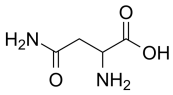


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Asparagine

Cat. No.: HY-W017442

DL-Asparagine is a racemic melange of the Aparagine L and D-enantiomers. DL-Asparagine has been used in growth-media for bacteria-growth.

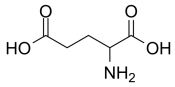


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

DL-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041895

DL-Glutamic acid is the conjugate acid of Glutamic acid, which acts as a fundamental metabolite. Comparing with the second phase of polymorphs α and β L-Glutamic acid, DL-Glutamic acid presents better stability.



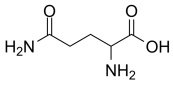
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Glutamine

((±)-Glutamine; DL-Gl)

Cat. No.: HY-B1346

DL-Glutamine is used for biochemical research and drug synthesis.

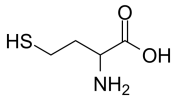


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Homocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W040821

DL-Homocysteine is a weak neurotoxin, and can affect the production of kynurenic acid in the brain.

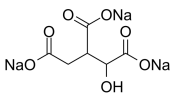


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Isocitric acid trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W009362

DL-Isocitric acid trisodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.



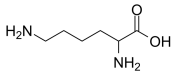
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Lysine

((±)-2,6-Diaminocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B2236

DL-Lysine is a racemic mixture of the D-Lysine and L-Lysine. Lysine is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.



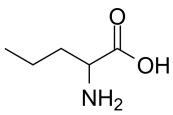
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DL-Norvaline

(2-Aminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010510

DL-Norvaline, a derivative of **L-norvaline**, L-norvaline is a non-competitive inhibitor of arginase.

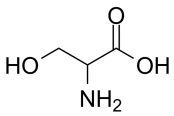


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

DL-Serine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0507

DL-Serine, a fundamental metabolite, is a mixture of D-Serine and L-Serine. DL-Serine has antiviral activity against the multiplication of **tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)**.

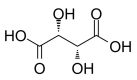


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Tartaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1315

DL-Tartaric acid is a non-racemic mixture of L- and D-tartaric acids with antioxidant activities.



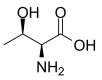
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

DL-Threonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0658A

DL-Threonine, an essential amino acid, has the potential to treat hypostatic leg ulceration.



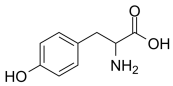
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0123

DL-Tyrosine is an aromatic nonessential amino acid synthesized from the essential amino acid phenylalanine. DL-Tyrosine is a precursor for several important neurotransmitters (epinephrine, norepinephrine, dopamine).



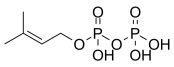
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DMAPP

(Dimethylallyl diphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-130573

DMAPP (Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate) is an isoprenoid precursor. DMAPP, as an isomer of isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP), exists in virtually all life forms.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Docosahexaenoic Acid

(DHA; Cervonic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B2167

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.

Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Docosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W013049

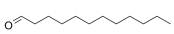
Docosanoic acid is poorly absorbed, and a cholesterol-raising saturated fatty acid in humans.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Dodecanal

Cat. No.: HY-W004301

Dodecanal is composition of essential oil that can be found in Coriandrum sativum L.

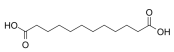


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dodecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012241

Dodecanedioic acid (C12) is a dicarboxylic acid with a metabolic pathway intermediate to those of lipids and carbohydrates.

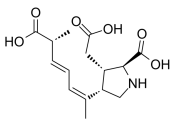


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Domoic acid

((-)-Domoic acid; L-Domoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N2310

Domoic acid ((-)-Domoic acid; L-Domoic acid) is an excitatory neurotransmitter isolated from a form of marine vegetation, Nitzschia pungens. Domoic acid produces neurotoxic effect through activating **kainate receptor**.

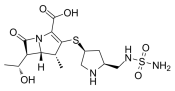


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Doripenem

(S 4661) Cat. No.: HY-B0187

Doripenem is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.

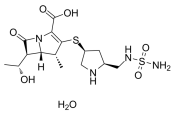


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doripenem monohydrate

(S 4661 monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0187A

Doripenem monohydrate is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Echistatin

Cat. No.: HY-P1189

Echistatin, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of **platelet aggregation**. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of **bone resorption** in culture.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echistatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1189A

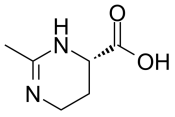
Echistatin TFA, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of **platelet aggregation**. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of **bone resorption** in culture.

Purity: 95.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ectoine

Cat. No.: HY-107784

Ectoine is a natural cell protectant, an amino acid derivate produced by bacteria living under extremely harsh environmental conditions.

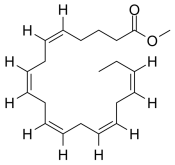


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Eicosapentaenoic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-W011311

Eicosapentaenoic acid methyl ester is a degradant of a monogalactosyl diacylglycerol (an anticancer compound by inducing apoptosis).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (316 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol)

Elaidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113016

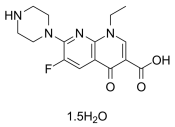
Elaidic acid is the major trans fat found in hydrogenated vegetable oils and can be used as a pharmaceutical solvent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Enoxacin hydrate

(Enoxacin sesquihydrate; AT-2266 hydrate; CI-919 hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0268A

Enoxacin hydrate (Enoxacin sesquihydrate), a fluoroquinolone, interferes with **DNA replication** and inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase (IC_{50}=126 μg/ml) and topoisomerase IV (IC_{50}=26.5 μg/ml).

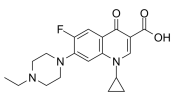


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Enrofloxacin

(BAY Vp 2674; PD160788) Cat. No.: HY-B0502

Enrofloxacin (BAY Vp 2674) is an effective antibiotic with an MIC_{90} of 0.312 μg/mL for Mycoplasma bovis.

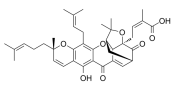


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Epigambogic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8197

Epigambogic acid is a natural anti-tumor, antitussive, expectorant and anti-inflammatory compound.



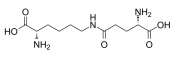
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine

(H-Glu(H-Lys-OH)-OH; γ-Glu-ε-Lys)

Cat. No.: HY-113089

Epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine is an N(6)-acyl-L-lysine derivative. The enzyme tissue transglutaminase (tTg) helps the formation of epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine bonds between ECM components in some disease, such as non-diabetic kidney, glaucoma filtration.</br>.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Erucic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7109

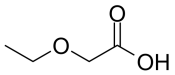
Erucic acid, a monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA), is isolated from the seed of Raphanus sativus L. Erucic acid can readily cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB), it has been reported to normalize the accumulation of very long-chain fatty acids in the brain.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W027555

Ethoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

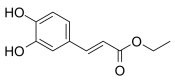


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl Caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N6966

Ethyl Caffeate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from Bidens pilosa.

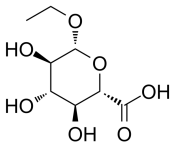


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethyl glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-113093

Ethyl glucuronide is an endogenous metabolite.

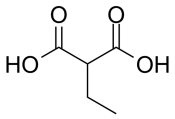


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ethylmalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-34740

Ethylmalonic acid is non-carcinogenic potentially toxic and associated with anorexia nervosa and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.

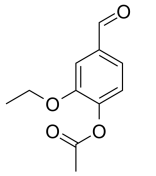


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ethylvanillin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-107820

Ethyl vanillin acetate is acecate form of ethyl vanillin. Ethyl vanillin acetate is a flavorant used in chocolate or candy.

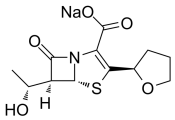


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Faropenem sodium

Cat. No.: HY-76260

Faropenem sodium is an orally bioavailable penem antibiotic which can efficiently kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

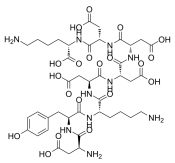


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

FLAG peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0223

FLAG peptide is an eight amino acids peptide (Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys) with an enterokinase-cleavage site; designed for antibody-mediated identification and purification of recombinant proteins.



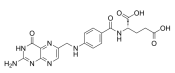
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Folic acid

(Vitamin B9; Vitamin M)

Cat. No.: HY-16637

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.

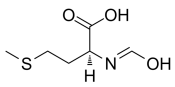


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

For-Met-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W016647

For-Met-OH is an endogenous metabolite.



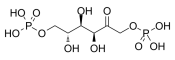
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Fosfructose

(Diphosphofructose; Esafosfan; FDP)

Cat. No.: HY-106950

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.



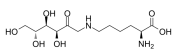
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fructosyl-lysine

(Fructoselysine)

Cat. No.: HY-129380

Fructosyl-lysine (Fructoselysine) is an **amadori glycation** product from the reaction of glucose and lysine by the Maillard reaction. Fructosyl-lysine is the **precursor** to glucosepane, a lysine–arginine protein cross-link that can be an indicator in diabetes detection.

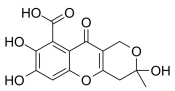


Purity: ≥93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fulvic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-122515

Fulvic Acid is a natural healthy product, which comes from humic substances produced by microorganisms in soil. Fulvic Acid can modulate the immune system, influence the oxidative state of cells, and improve gastrointestinal function.

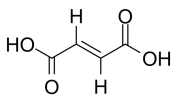


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015883

Fumaric acid, associated with fumarase deficiency, is identified as an oncometabolite or an endogenous, cancer causing metabolite.

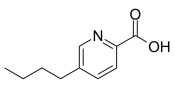


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fusaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-128483

Fusaric acid is a potent **dopamine β-hydroxylase** inhibitor.

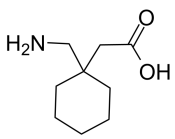


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Gabapentin

Cat. No.: HY-A0057

Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.



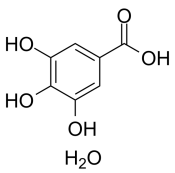
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**.



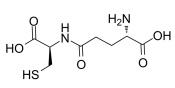
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gamma-glutamylcysteine

(γ-Glutamylcysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-113402

Gamma-glutamylcysteine (γ-Glutamylcysteine), a dipeptide containing cysteine and glutamic acid, is a precursor to glutathione (GSH). Gamma-glutamylcysteine is a cofactor for glutathione peroxidase (GPx) to increase GSH levels.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Gamma-Linolenic acid

(γ-Linolenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7140

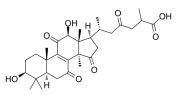
Gamma-linolenic acid (γ-Linolenic acid) is an omega-6 (n-6), 18 carbon (18C-) polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) extracted from human milk and several botanical seed oils. Gamma-linolenic acid supplements could restore needed PUFAs and mitigate the disease.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Ganoderic acid C6

Cat. No.: HY-N2461

Ganoderic acid C6 has **aldose reductase** inhibitory activity.

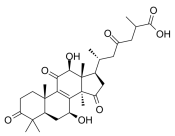


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid D2

Cat. No.: HY-N3500

Ganoderic acid D2 (compound 27) is a triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid D2 has anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activity.

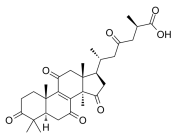


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N1512

Ganoderic acid E is a triterpenoid found in Ganoderma lucidum.

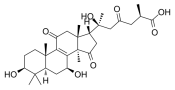


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid I

Cat. No.: HY-N2999

Ganoderic acid I is a triterpenoid found in ganoderma lucidum.

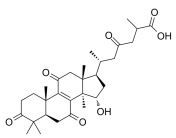


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid J

Cat. No.: HY-N9312

Ganoderic acid J is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid J possesses anti-inflammatory anti-inflammatory activity.



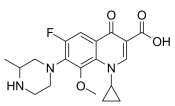
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gatifloxacin

(AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432)

Cat. No.: HY-10581

Gatifloxacin (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone **antibiotic** with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.



Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ginkgolic acid C17:1

Cat. No.: HY-N2116

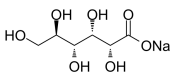
Ginkgolic acid C17:1, extracted from Ginkgo biloba Leaves, suppresses constitutive and inducible STAT3 activation through induction of **PTEN** and **SHP-1** tyrosine phosphatase. Ginkgolic acid C17:1 has anticancer effects.

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gluconate sodium (D-Gluconic acid sodium salt; Sodium D-gluconate; D-Gluconate sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1092A

Gluconate sodium (D-Gluconic acid sodium salt) is a corrosion and scale inhibitor of ordinary steel in simulated cooling water.

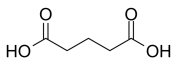


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008820

Glutaric acid, C5 dicarboxylic acid, is an intermediate during the catabolic pathways of lysine and tryptophan. Glutaric acid affects pericyte contractility and migration. Glutaric acid is an indicator of glutaric aciduria type I.

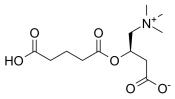


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glutarylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113005

Glutarylcarnitine is the diagnostic metabolite for malonic aciduria and glutaric aciduria type I monitored in most tandem mass spectrometry newborn screening programmes.



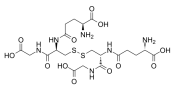
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glutathione oxidized

(L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG; Oxiglutatione)

Cat. No.: HY-D0844

Glutathione oxidized (L-Glutathione oxidized) is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.



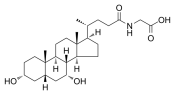
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodeoxycholylglycine) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine. It acts as a detergent to solubilize fats for absorption and is itself absorbed.

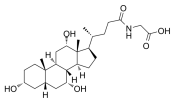


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glycocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1423

Glycocholic acid is a bile acid with anticancer activity, targeting against pump resistance-related and non-pump resistance-related pathways.

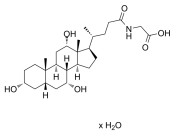


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Glycocholic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N1423B

Glycocholic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

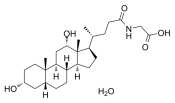


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Glycodeoxycholic acid monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N1427A

Glycodeoxycholic acid monohydrate is a nuclear receptor ligand.

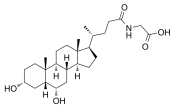


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Glycohyodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-126995

Glycohyodeoxycholic acid is a major metabolite of Hyodeoxycholic acid in humans. Glycohyodeoxycholic acid has preventative effects on gallstone formation.

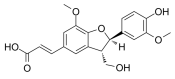


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glycosmisic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8153

Glycosmisic acid, a natural compound, possesses **anti-HBV** activity.

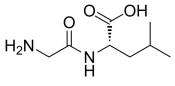


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycyl-L-leucine

Cat. No.: HY-W016077

Glycyl-l-leucine is a dipeptide that can be a common substrate for glycyl-leucine dipeptidase.

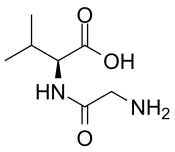


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Glycyl-L-valine

Cat. No.: HY-W016785

Glycyl-L-valine is a dipeptide that contains glycine and valine.

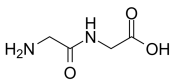


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glycylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-D0889

Glycylglycine is the simplest of all peptides and could function as a gamma-glutamyl acceptor.

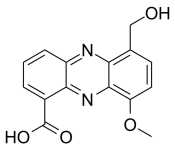


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Griseoluteic acid

Cat. No.: HY-118651

Griseoluteic acid, a phenazine antibiotic, is originally isolated from S. griseoluteus. Griseoluteic acid is a breakdown product of griseolutein A and B.

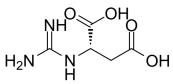


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanidinosuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113373

Guanidinosuccinic acid is a nitrogenous metabolite.



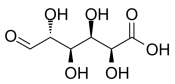
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guluronic acid

(G2013)

Cat. No.: HY-N7700

Guluronic acid (G2013), one of the organic building blocks of hyaluronic acid, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent has favorable anti-inflammatory effect.



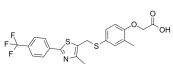
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GW 501516

(GW 1516; GSK-516)

Cat. No.: HY-10838

GW 501516 (GW 1516) is a **PPARδ** agonist with an EC_{50} of 1.1 nM.

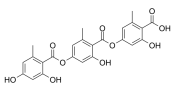


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gyrophoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3985

Gyrophoric acid is a good ultraviolet filter in lichen populations. Gyrophoric acid shows **DPPH radical scavenging** activity with an IC_{50} value of 105.75 μg/ml.

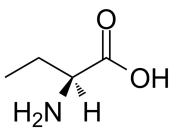


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Abu-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W010589

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.

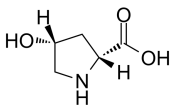


Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-D-cis-Hyp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008129

cis-4-Hydroxy-D-proline is a precursor of conformationally restricted PNA adenine monomer. cis-4-Hydroxy-D-proline can be used to study the specificity and kinetics of D-alanine dehydrogenase.

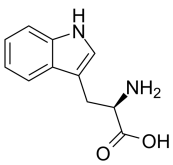


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-D-Trp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W012479

H-D-Trp-OH is a D-stereoisomer of tryptophan and occasionally found in naturally produced peptides such as the marine venom peptide.

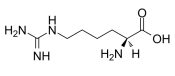


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

H-HoArg-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008385

H-HoArg-OH, a homologue arginine, is a strong inhibitor of human bone and liver **alkaline phosphatase**.

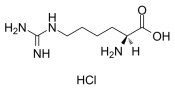


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-HomoArg-OH.HCl

Cat. No.: HY-W012340

H-HomoArg-OH.HCl is an endogenous metabolite.

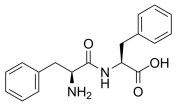


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

H-Phe-Phe-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W007970

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.

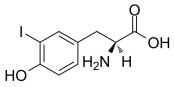


Purity: 97.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008452

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is a potent and effective **tyrosine hydroxylase** inhibitor. H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is an intermediate in the production of thyroid hormones and has a role as a human or mouse metabolite.

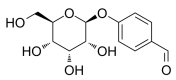


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Helicid

(Helicide; Helicidum; 4-Formylphenyl-β-D-allopyranoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0343

Helicid (Helicide) is a major constituent of Helicia nilgirica Bedd. Helicid has been used to treat psychoneurosis for its sedative-hypnotic and analgesic properties.



Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Heneicosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-121447

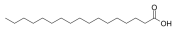
Heneicosanoic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid which is found in plants and animals.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Heptadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004284

Heptadecanoic acid is an odd chain saturated fatty acid (OCS-FA). Heptadecanoic acid is associated with several diseases, including the incidence of coronary heart disease, prediabetes and type 2 diabetes as well as multiple sclerosis.

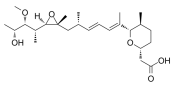


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Herboxidiene

(GEX1A) Cat. No.: HY-19828

Herboxidiene (GEX1A) is a potent phytotoxic polyketide from Streptomyces sp. A7847 with a diverse range of activities, including herbicidal, anti-cholesterol, anti-tumor effects.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hexadecanal

(Palmitaldehyde) Cat. No.: HY-W004305

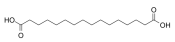
Hexadecanal (Palmitaldehyde) is a free fatty aldehyde present in animals.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Hexadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018161

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.

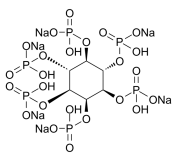


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hexasodium phytate

(Phytic acid hexasodium; SNF-472; Hexasodium fytate) Cat. No.: HY-N0814B

Hexasodium phytate (Phytic acid hexasodium) is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains. Hexasodium phytate has a strong ability to chelate multivalent metal ions, specially zinc, calcium, iron and as with protein residue.



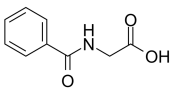
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hippuric acid

(2-Benzamidoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W016562

Hippuric Acid (2-Benzamidoacetic 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.

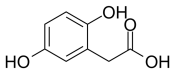


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Homogentisic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113283

Homogentisic acid is a specific metabolite in urine and serum, which is used for diagnosis of alkaptonuria.



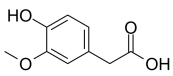
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Homovanillic acid

(Vanilacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0384

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.

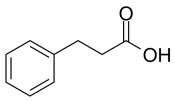


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hydrocinnamic acid (3-Phenylpropionic acid; 3-Phenylpropanoic acid; 3-Phenyl-n-propionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1088

Hydrocinnamic acid is the major rhizospheric compound with known growth regulatory activities.



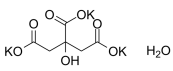
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate

(Potassium citrate monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W009156

Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate (Potassium citrate monohydrate) is the major active ingredient of Garcinia cambogia and a derivative of citric acid. Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate competitively inhibits **ATP citrate lyase** with weight loss benefits.

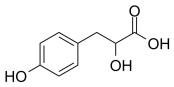


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Hydroxyphenyllactic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113219

Hydroxyphenyllactic acid is an **antifungal** metabolite.



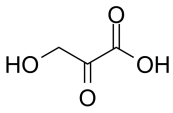
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hydroxypyruvic acid

(β-Hydroxypyruvic acid; 3-Hydroxypyruvic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113013

Hydroxypyruvic acid (β-Hydroxypyruvic acid) is an **intermediate** in the metabolism of glycine, serine and threonine. Hydroxypyruvic acid is a **substrate** for serine-pyruvate aminotransferase and glyoxylate reductase/hydroxypyruvate reductase.



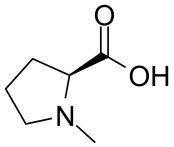
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hygric acid

(N-Methyl-L-proline)

Cat. No.: HY-21754

Hygric acid (N-Methyl-L-proline) is a proline analogue found in the citrus juices and the juice of bergamot.

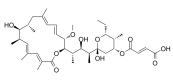


Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hygrolidin

Cat. No.: HY-133537

Hygrolidin is a 16-membered macrolide **antibiotic** produced by Streptomyces hygroscopicus D-1166. Hygrolidin has **anti-fungus** activity against Valsa ceratosperma. Hygrolidin induces p21 expression and abrogates cell cycle progression at G1 and S phases. Hygrolidin has antitumor activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iberiotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P0190

Iberiotoxin is a toxin isolated from Buthus tamulus scorpion venom. Iberiotoxin is a selective high conductance high conductance **Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channel** inhibitor with a K_d of ~1 nM. Iberiotoxin does not block other types of voltage-dependent ion channels.

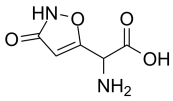
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Ibotenic acid

((RS)-Ibotenic acid; DL-Ibotenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2311

Ibotenic acid has agonist activity at both the N-methyl-D-aspartate (**NMDA**) and trans-ACPD or metabolotropic quisqualate (Q_m) receptor sites.

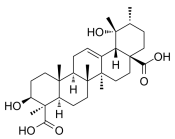


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ilexgenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6255

Ilexgenin A is a pentacyclic triterpenoid, which extracted from Ilex hainanensis Merr. Ilexgenin A can be used for the research of inflammation and cancer.

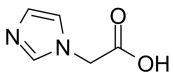


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Imidazol-1-yl-acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010448

Imidazol-1-yl-acetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



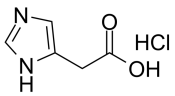
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Imidazoleacetic acid hydrochloride

(Imidazolyl-4-acetic acid hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W007686

2-(1H-Imidazol-5-yl)acetic acid hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

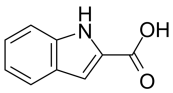


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Indole-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0096

Indole-2-carboxylic acid is a strong inhibitor of **lipid peroxidation**. Indole-2-carboxylic acid (I2CA) specifically and competitively inhibits the potentiation by glycine of **NMDA**-gated current.

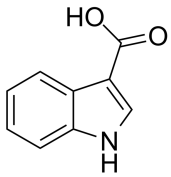


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Indole-3-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-40161

Indole-3-carboxylic acid is a normal urinary indolic tryptophan metabolite and has been found elevated in patients with liver diseases.

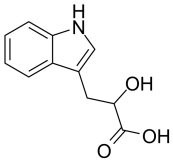


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indolelactic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113099

Indolelactic acid is a tryptophan (Trp) catabolite in Azotobacter vinelandii cultures.

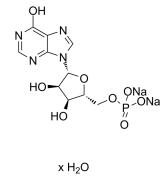


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Inosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-108213A

Inosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



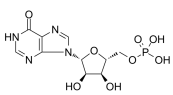
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Inosinic acid

(5'-IMP; IMP; Inosine 5'-dihydrogen phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-108213

Inosinic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



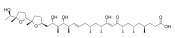
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ionomycin

(SQ23377)

Cat. No.: HY-13434

Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective **calcium ionophore** and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr=Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes **apoptosis**.

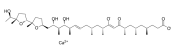


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (14.1 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol)

Ionomycin calcium

(SQ23377 calcium) Cat. No.: HY-13434A

Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective **calcium ionophore** and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr=Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes **apoptosis**.

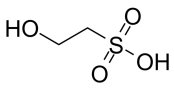


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isethionic acid

(2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid) Cat. No.: HY-Y0095

Isethionic acid (2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid) is an organosulfur compound. Isethionic acid is widely distributed in animal species and in a few red algal species. Isethionic acid can be used as an anionic detergent and has anti-settlement activity against Balanus amphitrite.

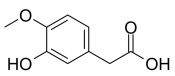


Purity: 80.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Isohomovanillic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenylacetic acid; iso-HVA; Homoisovanillic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W002110

Isohomovanillic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyphenylacetic acid) is extracted from urine at pH 2 by ethyl acetate. Isohomovanillic acid is not found in appreciable values in many normal human urines.

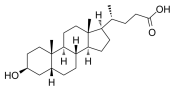


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Isolithocholic acid (3β-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid; 3-Epilithocholic acid; β-Lithocholic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172B

Isolithocholic acid (β-Lithocholic acid) is an isomer of Lithocholic acid. Isolithocholic acid, a bile acid, is formed by microbial metabolism of Lithocholic acid or Lithocholic acid 3α-sulfate.

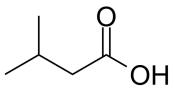


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012980

Isovaleric acid is a natural fatty acid and known to effect on neonatal death and possible Jamaican vomiting sickness in human.

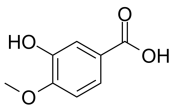


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isovanillic acid

(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N6864

Isovanillic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid) is a phenolic acid isolated from isolated from S. frutescens, with Anti-inflammatory activity.

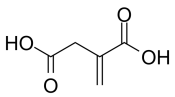


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Itaconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0520

Itaconic acid, a precursor of polymers, chemicals, and fuels, can be synthesized by many fungi. Itaconic acid also is a macrophage-specific metabolite. Itaconic acid mediates crosstalk between macrophage metabolism and peritoneal tumors.

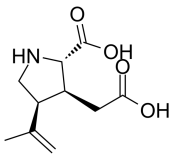


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Kainic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2309

Kainic acid is a potent agonist at **excitatory amino acid receptor** subtypes in the CNS.

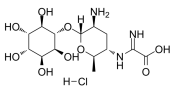


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kasugamycin hydrochloride

(Ksg hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1864A

Kasugamycin hydrochloride (Ksg hydrochloride) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.

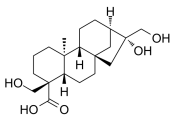


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kauran-18-oic acid, 16,17,19-trihydroxy-, (4α)-

Cat. No.: HY-N4241

Kauran-18-oic acid, 16,17,19-trihydroxy-, (4α)-(compound 5) is a endogenous ent-kaurane diterpene compound in green coffee beans, providing direct chemical indicators of low-quality coffee.

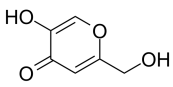


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kojic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W050154

Kojic acid is a natural substance produced by Aspergillus oryzae, also used as an anti-oxidant and radio-protective agent.



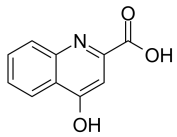
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Kynurenic acid

(Quinurenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100806

Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <b >NMDA, glutamate, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid is also an agonist of **GPR35/CXCR8**.



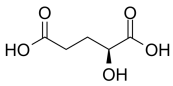
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid

((S)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113039

L-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid is an epigenetic modifier and putative oncometabolite in renal cancer. L-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid can inhibit **histone demethylases** and hence promote histone methylation.



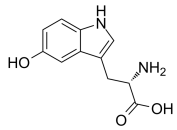
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan

(L-5-HTP; Oxitriptan)

Cat. No.: HY-B1716

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 **reserpine** antagonist.



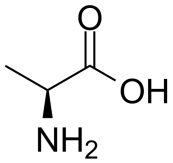
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Alanine

(L-2-Aminopropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0229

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.

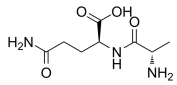


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Alanyl-L-glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-W014102

L-Alanyl-L-glutamine, a glutamine dipeptide, is benefit for the antioxidant system, attenuating inflammation, and may modulate the heat shock protein (HSP) response in catabolic situations.



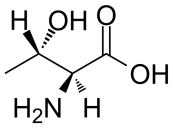
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Allothreonine

(H-allo-Thr-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W008315

L-Allothreonine (H-allo-Thr-OH) is an endogenous metabolite.



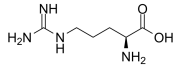
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Arginine

((S)-(+)-Arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0455

L-Arginine ((S)-(+)-Arginine) is the substrate for the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) to generate NO.



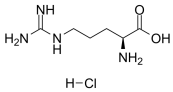
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Arginine hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0455A

L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.



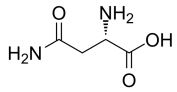
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Asparagine

((-)-Asparagine; Asn; Asparamide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0667

L-Asparagine ((-)-Asparagine) is a non-essential amino acid that is involved in the metabolic control of cell functions in nerve and brain tissue.

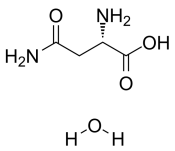


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Asparagine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W017443

L-Asparagine monohydrate ((-)-Asparagine monohydrate) is a non-essential amino acid that is involved in the metabolic control of cell functions in nerve and brain tissue.

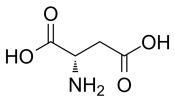


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g

L-Aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0666

L-Aspartic acid is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.



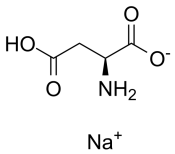
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Aspartic aicd sodium

(Sodium L-aspartate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0666C

L-Aspartic aicd sodium is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.

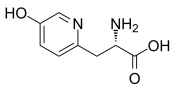


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Azatyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W048303

L-Azatyrosine is an antitumor antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces chibaensis. L-Azatyrosine can restore normal phenotypic behavior to transformed cells bearing oncogenic Ras genes.

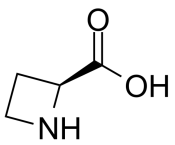


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W050044

L-Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



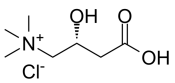
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Carnitine hydrochloride

((R)-Carnitine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B2246

L-Carnitine hydrochloride ((R)-Carnitine hydrochloride), a highly polar, small zwitterion, is an essential co-factor for the mitochondrial β-oxidation pathway.

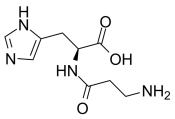


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-Carnosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013494

L-Carnosine is a dipeptide of the amino acids beta-alanine and histidine and has the potential to suppress many of the biochemical changes that accompany aging.

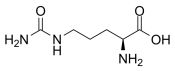


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Citrulline

Cat. No.: HY-N0391

L-Citrulline is an amino acid derived from ornithine in the catabolism of proline or glutamine and glutamate, or from l-arginine via arginine-citrulline pathway.

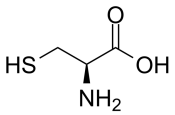


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0337

L-Cysteine is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine. L-Cysteine suppresses ghrelin and reduces appetite in rodents and humans.

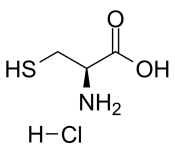


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cysteine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-Y0337A

L-Cysteine hydrochloride is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine. L-Cysteine hydrochloride suppresses ghrelin and reduces appetite in rodents and humans.

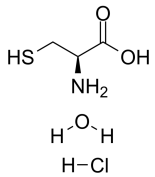


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cysteine hydrochloride hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W016715

L-Cysteine hydrochloride hydrate is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine.

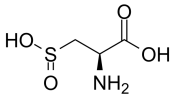


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg

L-Cysteinesulfinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-100804

L-Cysteinesulfinic acid is a potent agonist at several rat metabotropic glutamate receptors (**mGluRs**) with pEC_{50}s of 3.92, 4.6, 3.9, 2.7, 4.0, and 3.94 for mGluR1, mGluR5, mGluR2, mGluR4, mGluR6, and mGluR8, respectively.

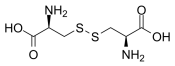


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-N0394

L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.



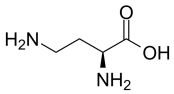
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-DABA

(L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101414

L-DABA (L-2,4-Diaminobutyric acid) is a week **GABA** transaminase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of larger than 500 μM; exhibits antitumor activity in vivo and in vitro.

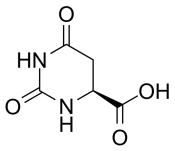


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

L-Dihydroorotic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015495

L-Dihydroorotic acid can reversibly hydrolyze to yield the acyclic L-ureidosuccinic acid by dihydrowhey enzyme.

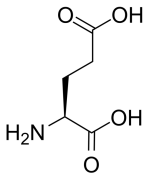


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-14608

L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). L-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

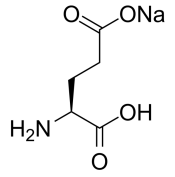


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-14608A

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). (S)-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.



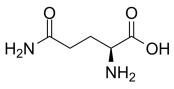
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamine

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390

L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes. L-Glutamine provides a source of carbons for oxidation in some cells.

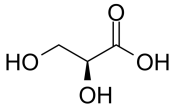


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glyceric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113377

L-Glyceric acid is a mainly urinary metabolite accumulating in rare inherited metabolic disease L-glyceric aciduria. L-Glyceric acid can be used to diagnose primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2). L-Glyceric acid excretion to distinguish PH1 from PH2.

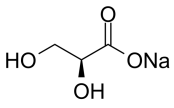


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Glyceric acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113377A

L-Glyceric acid sodium is a mainly urinary metabolite accumulating in rare inherited metabolic disease L-glyceric aciduria. L-Glyceric acid sodium can be used to diagnose primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2). L-Glyceric acid sodium excretion to distinguish PH1 from PH2.

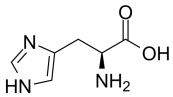


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Histidine

Cat. No.: HY-N0832

L-Histidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Histidine is an inhibitor of **mitochondrial glutamine transport**.



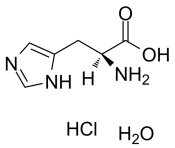
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Histidine hydrochloride hydrate

(H-His-OH.HCl.H2O)

Cat. No.: HY-W014423

L-Histidine hydrochloride hydrate (H-His-OH.HCl.H2O) is an endogenous metabolite.

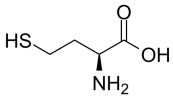


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Homocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W010347

L-Homocysteine, a homocysteine metabolite, is a homocysteine that has L configuration. L-Homocysteine induces upregulation of cathepsin V that mediates vascular endothelial inflammation in hyperhomocysteinaemia.

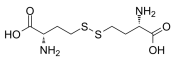


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

L-Homocystine

Cat. No.: HY-W011690

L-Homocystine is the oxidized member of the L-homocysteine. Homocysteine is a pro-thrombotic factor, vasodilation impairing agent, pro-inflammatory factor and endoplasmatic reticulum-stress inducer used to study cardiovascular disease mechanisms.

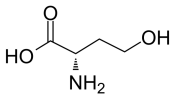


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Homoserine

Cat. No.: HY-W002292

L-Homoserine is a non - protein amino acid, which is an important biosynthetic intermediate of threonine, methionine and lysine.



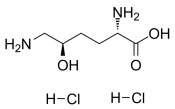
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-hydroxylysine dihydrochloride

((2S,5R)-5-Hydroxylysine dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113025A

L-hydroxylysine dihydrochloride ((2S,5R)-5-Hydroxylysine dihydrochloride), an amino acid, is exclusive to collagen protein, which is formed by posttranslational hydroxylation of some lysine residues.

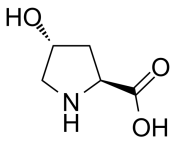


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Hydroxyproline

Cat. No.: HY-40135

L-Hydroxyproline, one of the hydroxyproline (Hyp) isomers, is a useful chiral building block in the production of many pharmaceuticals.

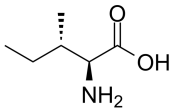


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Isoleucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0771

L-isoleucine is a nonpolar hydrophobic amino acid. L-Isoleucine is an essential amino acid.

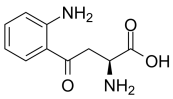


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Kynurenine

Cat. No.: HY-104026

L-Kynurenine is a metabolite of the amino acid L-tryptophan. L-Kynurenine is an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor** agonist.



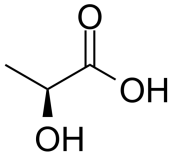
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Lactic acid

((S)-2-Hydroxypropanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0479

L-Lactic acid is a buildiing block which can be used as a precursor for the production of the bioplastic polymer poly-lactic acid.

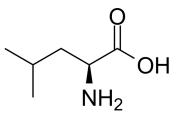


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Leucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0486

L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the **mTOR** signaling pathway.

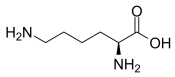


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

L-Lysine

Cat. No.: HY-N0469

L-lysine is an essential amino acid with important roles in connective tissues and carnitine synthesis, energy production, growth in children, and maintenance of immune functions.

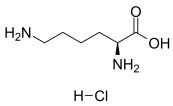


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Lysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0470

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.

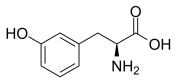


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-m-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W016443

L-m-Tyrosine is an unnatural amino acid, that has potential in the research of Parkinsons disease, Alzheimers disease, and arthritis.

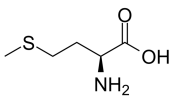


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

L-Methionine

Cat. No.: HY-N0326

L-Methionine is the L-isomer of Methionine, an essential amino acid for human development. Methionine acts as a hepatoprotectant.



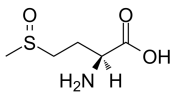
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Methionine sulfoxide

(H-Met(O)-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W010104

L-Methionine sulfoxide (H-Met(O)-OH), a metabolite of Methionine, induces M1/classical macrophage polarization, and modulates oxidative stress and purinergic signaling parameters.



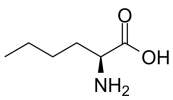
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Norleucine

((S)-2-Aminohexanoic acid; (S)-Norleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0017

L-Norleucine ((S)-2-Aminohexanoic acid) is an isomer of leucine, specifically affects protein synthesis in skeletal muscle, and has antivirus activity.

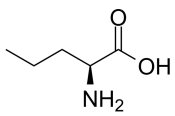


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Norvaline

Cat. No.: HY-Y0399

L-Norvaline is an endogenous metabolite.



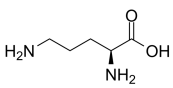
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Ornithine

((S)-2,5-Diaminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1352

L-ornithine has an antifatigue effect in increasing the efficiency of energy consumption and promoting the excretion of ammonia.

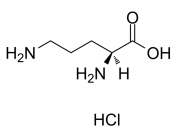


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Ornithine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W017018

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.

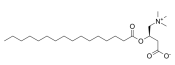


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113147

L-Palmitoylcarnitine, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

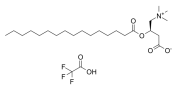


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-113147B

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.



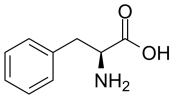
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

L-Phenylalanine

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215

L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a **α2δ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca^{+} channels** antagonist with a K_i of 980 nM.



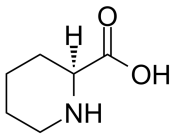
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

L-Pipecolic acid

(H-HoPro-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012734

L-Pipecolic acid (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.

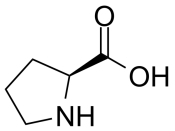


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Proline

Cat. No.: HY-Y0252

L-Proline is one of the twenty amino acids used in living organisms as the building blocks of proteins.

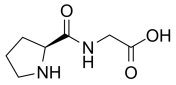


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Prolylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-WAA0142

L-Prolylglycine is an endogenous metabolite.

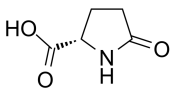


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

L-Pyroglutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76082

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.

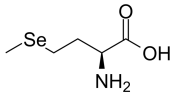


Purity: 97.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-SelenoMethionine

Cat. No.: HY-B1000A

L-SelenoMethionine, an L-isomer of Selenomethionine, is a major natural food-form of selenium. L-SelenoMethionin is a cancer chemopreventive agent that can reduce cancer incidence by dietary supplementation and induce apoptosis of cancer cells.



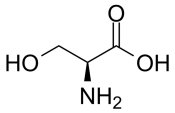
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Serine

((-)-Serine; (S)-Serine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0650

L-Serine ((-)-Serine; (S)-Serine), one of the so-called non-essential amino acids, plays a central role in cellular proliferation.



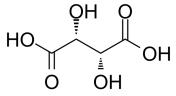
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Tartaric acid

(L-(+)-Tartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0293

L-Tartaric acid (L-(+)-Tartaric acid) is an endogenous metabolite.



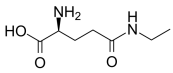
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Theanine

(L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amide; Nγ-Ethyl-L-glutamine)

Cat. No.: HY-15121

L-Theanine (L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amideis a non-protein amino acid contained in green tea leaves, which blocks the binding of L-glutamic acid to glutamate receptors in the brain, and with neuroprotective and anti-oxidative activities.

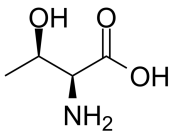


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

L-Threonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0658

L-Threonine is a natural amino acid, can be produced by microbial fermentation, and is used in food, medicine, or feed.



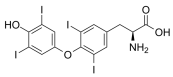
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Thyroxine

(Levothyroxine; T4)

Cat. No.: HY-18341

L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine; T4) is a synthetic hormone for the research of hypothyroidism. DIO enzymes convert biologically active thyroid hormone (Triiodothyronine,T3) from L-Thyroxine (T4).



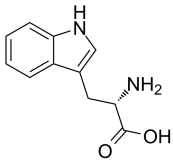
Purity: 96.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Tryptophan

(Tryptophan; Tryptophane)

Cat. No.: HY-N0623

L-Tryptophan (Tryptophan) is an essential amino acid that is the precursor of serotonin, melatonin, and vitamin B3.

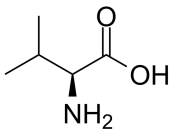


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Valine

Cat. No.: HY-N0717

L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino acid.

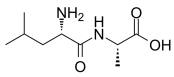


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Leucyl-L-alanine

Cat. No.: HY-128434

L-Leucyl-L-alanine is a simple dipeptide composed of L-leucine and L-alanine.

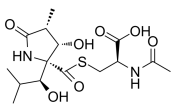


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lactacystin

Cat. No.: HY-16594

Lactacystin, an antibiotic Streptomyces spp. metabolite, is a potent and selective **proteasome** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.8 μM for 20S proteasome. Lactacystin also inhibits the lysosomal enzyme cathepsin A. Lactacystin inhibits cell growth and induces neurite outgrowth.

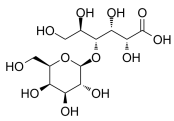


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Lactobionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7059

Lactobionic acid is a bionic acid naturally found in the Caspian Sea yogurt and chemically constituted of a gluconic acid bonded to a galactose. Lactobionic acid has antioxidant, antimicrobial, chelating, stabilizer, acidulant, and moisturizing properties.

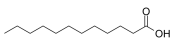


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Lauric acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0366

Lauric acid is a middle chain-free fatty acid with strong bactericidal properties. The EC_{50}s for P. acnes, S.aureus, S. epidermidis, are 2, 6, 4 μg/mL, respectively.

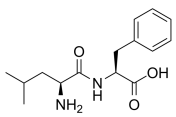


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Leucyl-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-113278

Leucyl-phenylalanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides.

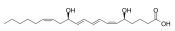


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Leukotriene B4

(LTB4; 5(S),12(R)-DiHETE) **Cat. No.:** HY-107608

Leukotriene B4 (LTB4) is known as one of the most potent chemoattractants and activators of leukocytes and is involved in inflammatory diseases. Leukotriene B4 is also an alkyl chain-based PROTAC linker that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.

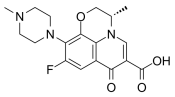


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 25 μg (297.2 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Levofloxacin

((-)-Ofloxacin) **Cat. No.:** HY-B0330

Levofloxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

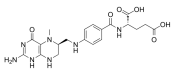


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Levomefolic acid

(5-MTHF) **Cat. No.:** HY-14781

Levomefolic acid (5-MTHF) is the natural, active form of folic acid used at the cellular level for DNA reproduction, the cysteine cycle and the regulation of homocysteine among other functions.

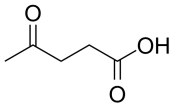


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Levulinic acid (4-Oxovaleric acid; Laevulinic acid; Levulic acid; NSC 3716; β-Acetylpropionic acid; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0839

Levulinic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of biofuels, such as ethyl levulinate.

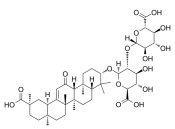


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Licorice-saponin H2

((18β,20α)-Glycyrrhizic acid) **Cat. No.:** HY-N6911

Licorice-saponin H2 ((18β,20α)-Glycyrrhizic acid) is a saponin from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fischer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lignoceric acid

(Tetracosanoic acid) **Cat. No.:** HY-121883

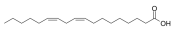
Lignoceric acid (Tetracosanoic acid) is a 24-carbon saturated (24:0) fatty acid, which is synthesized in the developing brain. Lignoceric acid is also a by-product of lignin production.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Linoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0729

Linoleic acid is a common polyunsaturated (PUFA) found in plant-based oils, nuts and seeds.

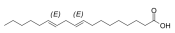


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Linolelaidic acid

(Linoelaidic acid) **Cat. No.:** HY-W071746

Linolelaidic acid (Linoelaidic acid), an omega-6 trans fatty acid, acts as a source of energy. Linolelaidic acid is an essential nutrient, adding in enteral, parenteral, and infant formulas. Linolelaidic acid can be used for heart diseases research.

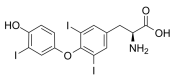


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg (1.78 M * 100 μL in Ethanol)

Liothyronine

(Triiodothyronine; 3,3',5-Triiodo-L-thyronine; T3) **Cat. No.:** HY-A0070A

Liothyronine is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to **β1 thyroid hormone receptor** (**TRβ1**), and activates its activity.

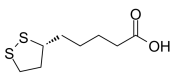


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Lipoic acid

((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid) **Cat. No.:** HY-18733

Lipoic acid ((R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid) is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. (R)-(+)-α-Lipoic acid is more effective than racemic Lipoic acid.



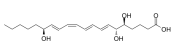
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Lipoxin A4

(LXA4)

Cat. No.: HY-113509

Lipoxin A4 (LXA4), an endogenous lipoxygenase-derived eicosanoid mediator, has potent dual pro-resolving and **anti-inflammatory** properties.



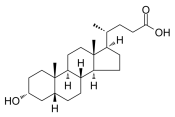
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg

Lithocholic acid

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172

Lithocholic acid is a toxic secondary bile acid, causes intrahepatic cholestasis, has tumor-promoting activity. Target: Others Lithocholic acid has been used in a study to assess cholestasis and its action on several organs and tissues in rats.



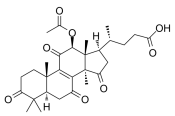
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Lucidenic acid D

(Lucidenic acid D2)

Cat. No.: HY-107260

Lucidenic acid D (Lucidenic acid D2) is a highly oxidized lanostane-type triterpenoid.

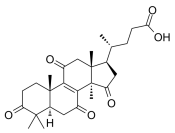


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lucidenic acid F

Cat. No.: HY-N9400

Lucidenic acid F, a natural triterpenoid, possesses anti-Inflammatory and anti-tumor activity.



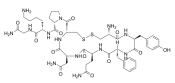
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lysipressin

(Lysine vasopressin; [Lys8]-Vasopressin)

Cat. No.: HY-P0004

Lysipressin is Antidiuretic hormone that have been found in pigs and some marsupial families. Induces contraction of the rabbit urinary bladder smooth muscle, activate adenylate-cyclase.

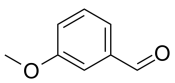


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

m-Anisaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W007346

m-Anisaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

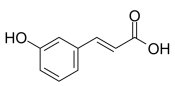


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

m-Coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113357

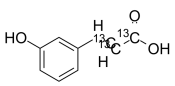
m-Coumaric acid is a polyphenol metabolite from caffeic acid, formed by the gut microflora and the amount in human biofluids is diet-dependant.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

m-Coumaric acid-13C3

Cat. No.: HY-113357S



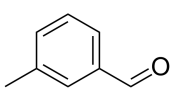
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

m-Tolualdehyde

(3-Methylbenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-78086

m-Tolualdehyde (3-Methylbenzaldehyde) is a **tolualdehyde compound** with the methyl substituent at the 3-position. m-Tolualdehyde can be used as a food additive.



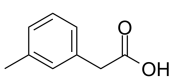
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

m-Tolylacetic acid

(3-Methylbenzeneacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W053507

m-Tolylacetic acid (3-Methylbenzeneacetic acid) is a hydroaromatic dicarboxylic acids excreted in the urine as metabolite of tolueneacetic acid.

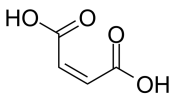


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Maleic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0367

Maleic Acid is a Glutamate Decarboxylase (GAD) inhibitor of **E. coli** and **L. monocytogenes**.



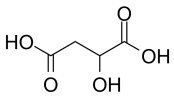
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Malic acid

(Hydroxybutanedioic acid; E 296)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1311

Malic acid (Hydroxybutanedioic acid) is a dicarboxylic acid that is naturally found in fruits such as apples and pears. It plays a role in many sour or tart foods.



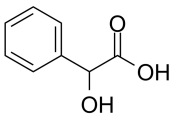
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Mandelic acid

((±)-Mandelic acid; DL-Mandelic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015591

Mandelic acid ((±)-Mandelic acid), an alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acid, has been widely used as an intermediate of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals.

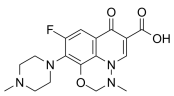


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Marbofloxacin

Cat. No.: HY-B0126

Marbofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial agent, which has a broad spectrum bactericidal activity and good efficacy.



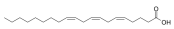
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mead acid

(5,8,11-Eicosatrienoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-108398A

Mead acid (5,8,11-Eicosatrienoic acid), an unsaturated (Omega-9) fatty acid, is an indicator of essential fatty acid deficiency.



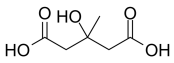
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meglutol

(Dicrotalic acid; 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1189

Meglutol is an antilipemic agent which lowers cholesterol, triglycerides, serum beta-lipoproteins and phospholipids, and inhibits the activity of hydroxymethylglutarryl CoA reductases, which is the rate limiting enzyme in the biosynthesis of cholesterol.



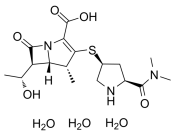
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Meropenem trihydrate

(SM 7338 trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13678A

Meropenem trihydrate (SM 7338 trihydrate) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. Meropenem trihydrate has activity against susceptible and resistant **N. gonorrhoeae** (MIC value of 0.02-0.06 mg/mL), **H.**.

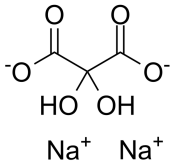


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mesoxalate sodium (monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128740

Mesoxalate sodium monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

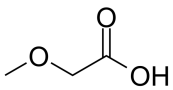


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Methoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1009

Methoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



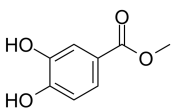
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect.

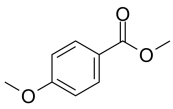


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl anisate

Cat. No.: HY-W015342

Methyl anisate is an endogenous metabolite.



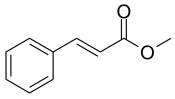
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl cinnamate

(Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W017212

Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate), an active component of Zanthoxylum armatum, is a widely used natural flavor compound. Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate) possesses antimicrobial activity and is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor that can prevent food browning.

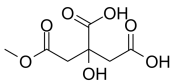


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl citrate

Cat. No.: HY-N9540

Methyl citrate is a Monoamine oxidase B (**MAO-B**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.23 mM). Methyl citrate is isolated from the fruits of Opuntia ficus-indica var. saboten Makino.

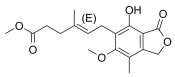


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Methyl mycophenolate

Cat. No.: HY-113972

Methyl mycophenolate is a methyl ester of mycophenolic acid and is also found in marine-derived fungus Phaeosphaeria spartinae.



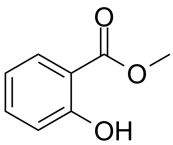
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl Salicylate

(Wintergreen oil)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0189

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. A systemic acquired resistance (SAR) signal in tobacco.

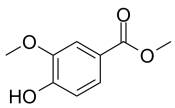


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl vanillate

Cat. No.: HY-75342

Methyl vanillate, one of the ingredients in Hovenia dulcis Thunb, is a **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway activator. A benzoate ester that is the methyl ester of vanillic acid. It has a role as an antioxidant and a plant metabolite.



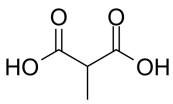
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Methylmalonic acid

(Methylpropanedioic acid; Methylmalonate)

Cat. No.: HY-103395

Methylmalonic acid (Methylmalonate) is an indicator of Vitamin B-12 deficiency in cancer.

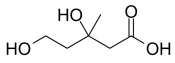


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Mevalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113071

Mevalonic acid, a precursor in the mevalonate pathway, is essential for cell growth and proliferation.



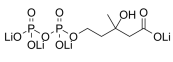
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mevalonic acid 5-pyrophosphate tetralithium

(5-Diphosphomevalonic acid tetralithium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N9474

Mevalonic acid 5-pyrophosphate (5-Diphosphomevalonic acid) tetralithium is an endogenous metabolite of the mevalonate pathway.

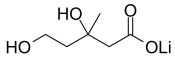


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mevalonic acid lithium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113071A

Mevalonic acid lithium salt, a precursor in the mevalonate pathway, is essential for cell growth and proliferation.

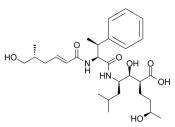


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Micromonosporamide A

Cat. No.: HY-N10067

Micromonosporamide A exhibits glutamine-dependent antiproliferative activity.

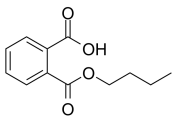


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monobutyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7143

Monobutyl phthalate, a major metabolite of dibutyl phthalate (DBP), possesses antiandrogenic effects. Monobutyl phthalate is an embryotoxicant.

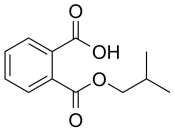


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Monoisobutyl phthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113220

Monoisobutyl phthalic acid is a phthalate metabolite that is in human semen and in meconium.



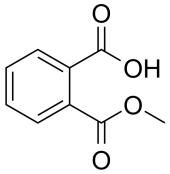
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Monomethyl phthalate

(2-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1097

Monomethyl phthalate is a phthalate **metabolite**. Monomethyl phthalate acts as a urinary biomarker of phthalates exposure and can be used as a standard for the determination of thyroid cancer and benign nodule.



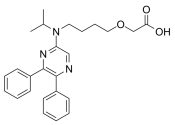
Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

MRE-269

(ACT-333679)

Cat. No.: HY-79593

MRE-269 is an active metabolite of selexipag, and acts as a selective **IP receptor** agonist.

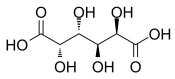


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mucic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014410

Mucic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

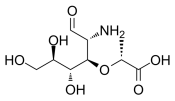


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Muramic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011916

Muramic acid is a component in many Gram-positive bacterial cell walls, as marker for Gram-positive bacteria.



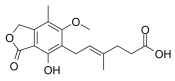
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mycophenolic acid

(Mycophenolate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0421

Mycophenolic acid is a potent uncompetitive inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (**IMPDH**) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 0.24 μM. Mycophenolic acid demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including **influenza**.



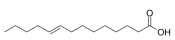
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Myristelaidic acid

(trans-9-Tetradecenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-124141

Myristelaidic acid (trans-9-Tetradecenoic acid), a 14-carbon trans fatty acid, is the trans isomer of Myristoleic acid. Myristelaidic acid is found in most animal fats.

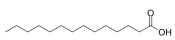


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (44.18 mM * 1 mL in Ethanol)

Myristic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2041

Myristic acid is a saturated 14-carbon fatty acid occurring in most animal and vegetable fats, particularly butterfat and coconut, palm, and nutmeg oils.

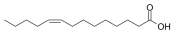


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Myristoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113332

Myristoleic acid, a cytotoxic component in the extract from Serenoa repens, induces apoptosis and necrosis in human prostatic LNCaP cells.

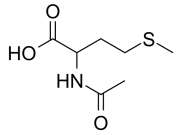


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-DL-methionine

Cat. No.: HY-W019704

N-Acetyl-DL-methionine is an endogenous metabolite.



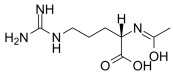
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-arginine

(Ac-Arg-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W014130

N-Acetyl-L-arginine (Ac-Arg-OH) is one of the guanidino compounds found elevated in the serum of an hemodialyzed renal insufficient (uremic) pediatric population.

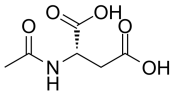


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113524

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a derivative of aspartic acid.

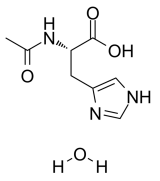


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W014180

N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate, a histidine derivative, is a prominent biomolecule in brain, retina and lens of poikilothermic vertebrates. N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate has a role as an animal metabolite.

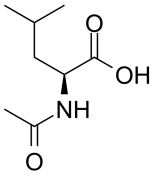


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-leucine

Cat. No.: HY-59291

N-Acetyl-L-leucine is an endogenous metabolite.



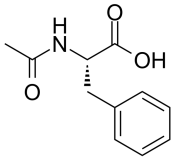
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

N-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine

(N-Acetylphenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0068

N-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine (N-Acetylphenylalanine), the principal acylamino acid in Escherichia coli, is synthesized from L-phenylalanine and acetyl-CoA.

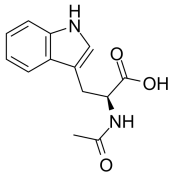


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tryptophan

Cat. No.: HY-W011978

N-Acetyl-L-tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.

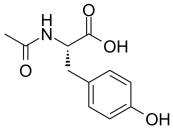


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W012382

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.



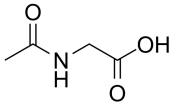
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetylglycine

(Aceturic acid; Acetamidoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0069

N-Acetylglycine (Aceturic acid) is a minor constituent of numerous foods with no genotoxicity or acute toxicity. N-acetylglycine is used in biological research of peptidomimetics.



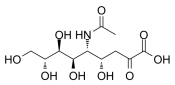
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

N-Acetylneuraminic acid

(NANA; Lactaminic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-I0400

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.

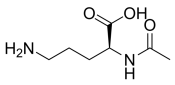


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

N-Acetylornithine

Cat. No.: HY-113080

N-Acetylornithine is an intermediate in the enzymatic biosynthesis of the amino acid L-arginine from L-glutamate.

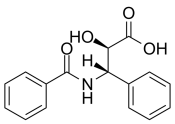


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine

Cat. No.: HY-N2380

N-Benzoyl-(2R,3S)-3-phenylisoserine is a Taxol C-13 Side Chain and crucial for the strong antitumor activity of Taxol.

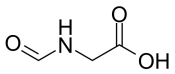


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

N-Formylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-128735

N-Formylglycine is an endogenous metabolite.



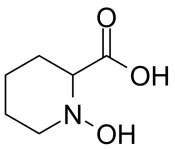
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

N-Hydroxypipecolic acid

(1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid; NHP)

Cat. No.: HY-N7378

N-Hydroxypipecolic acid (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid), a plant metabolite and a systemic acquired resistance (SAR) regulator, orchestrates SAR establishment in concert with the immune signal salicylic acid.



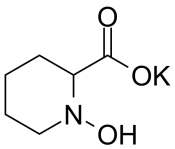
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

N-Hydroxypipecolic acid potassium

(1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid potassium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N7378A

N-Hydroxypipecolic acid potassium (1-Hydroxy-2-piperidinecarboxylic acid potassium), a plant metabolite and a systemic acquired resistance (SAR) regulator, orchestrates SAR establishment in concert with the immune signal salicylic acid.

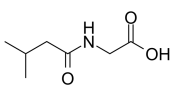


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Isovaleroylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-W015464

N-Isovaleroylglycine is an acyl glycine and could be used as a biomarker for the predispositon for weight gain and obesity.



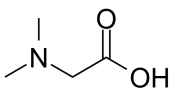
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylsarcosine

(Dimethylglycine; DMG; N,N-Dimethylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0511

N-Methylsarcosine is an amino acid building block for protein, found in a small amount in the body.



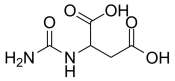
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid

(Ureidosuccinic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-128425

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid (Ureidosuccinic acid) is a precursor of nucleic acid pyrimidines.



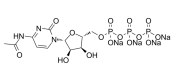
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate sodium

(ac4CTP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-111815A

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate sodium is efficiently used as a substrate in T7 Polymerase-catalyzed in vitro transcription and can be incorporated into multiple templates.

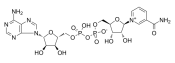


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NAD+

(β-DPN; β-NAD; β-Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide) Cat. No.: HY-B0445

NAD+ is a coenzyme composed of ribosylnicotinamide 5'-diphosphate coupled to adenosine 5'-phosphate by pyrophosphate linkage.

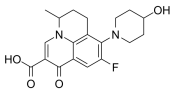


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nadifloxacin

(OPC7251) Cat. No.: HY-B0506

Nadifloxacin(OPC7251) is a topical fluoroquinolone antibiotic for the treatment of acne vulgaris. Target: Antibacterial Nadifloxacin is a potent, broad-spectrum, quinolone agent approved for topical use in acne vulgaris and skin infections.

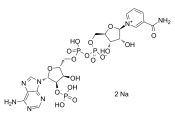


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NADP disodium salt

(Disodium NADP) Cat. No.: HY-F0002A

NADP disodium salt (Disodium NADP), a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, is a redox cofactor. NADP disodium salt is a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism, being alternately oxidized ($NADP^+$) and reduced (NADPH).

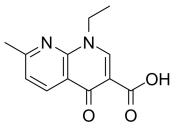


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nalidixic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0398

Nalidixic acid, a quinolone **antibiotic**, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.

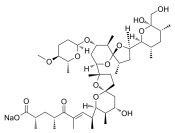


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Nanchangmycin

(Nanchangmycin A) Cat. No.: HY-100528

Nanchangmycin, a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.

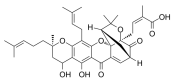


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Neogambogic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2058

Neogambogic acid, an active ingredient in garcinia, induces apoptosis and has anticancer effect. Neogambogic acid has significant inhibitory activity toward methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

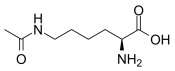


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine

Cat. No.: HY-113426

Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine is a derivative of the amino acid lysine.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nervonic acid

(Selacholeic acid; cis-15-Tetracosenoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N2526

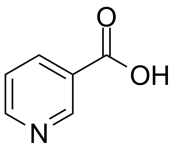
Nervonic acid is a monounsaturated fatty acid important in the biosynthesis of myelin.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Niacin

(Nicotinic acid; Vitamin B3) Cat. No.: HY-B0143

Niacin (Nicotinic acid) is a vitamin and is part of the vitamin B group.

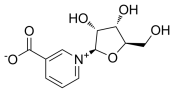


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nicotinic acid riboside

Cat. No.: HY-W104368

Nicotinic acid riboside is a NAD^+ precursor in human cells. Nicotinic acid riboside is an authentic intermediate of human NAD^+ metabolism.

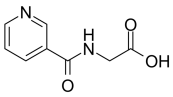


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicotinuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113353

Nicotinuric acid is an acyl glycine. Nicotinuric acid is a metabolite of nicotinic acid.

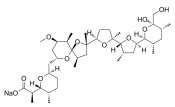


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nigericin sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-100381

Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that works by acting as an H^+, K^+, and Pb^{2+} ionophore, a **NLRP3** activator.



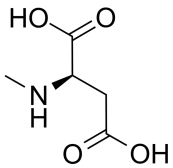
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NMDA

(N-Methyl-D-aspartic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-17551

NMDA is a specific agonist for **NMDA receptor** mimicking the action of glutamate, the neurotransmitter which normally acts at that receptor.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Nonadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004261

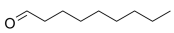
Nonadecanoic acid is a 19-carbon long saturated fatty acid. Nonadecanoic acid is the major constituent of the substance secreted by Rhinotermes marginalis to defence.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Nonanal

Cat. No.: HY-N8016

Nonanal is a saturated fatty aldehyde with antidiarrhoeal activity.



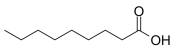
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nonanoic acid

(Pelargonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7057

Nonanoic acid is a naturally-occurring saturated fatty acid with nine carbon atoms. Nonanoic acid significantly reduces bacterial translocation, enhances antibacterial activity, and remarkably increases the secretion of porcine β-defensins 1 (pBD-1) and pBD-2.

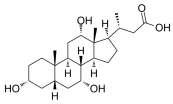


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Norcholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9457

Norcholic acid is a normal minorbile C23 bile acid having four side chain and exsits in human urine and meconium. Norcholic acid can become prominent under certain pathological conditions. Norcholic acid is efficiently absorbed from intestine and quickly excreted into the bile but not into urine.



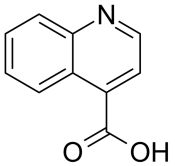
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NSC 13138

(Cinchoninic acid (6CI,7CI,8CI); 4-Carboxyquinoline)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0057

NSC 13138 is an endogenous metabolite.



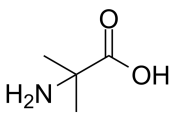
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NSC 16590

(α,α-Dimethylglycine; α-Aminoisobutanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0124

NSC 16590 inhibits the production of endogenous **ethylene** in the cotyledonary segments of cocklebur.

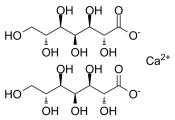


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NSC 42196

Cat. No.: HY-B1476

NSC 42196 is an endogenous metabolite.

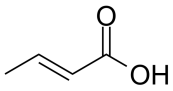


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NSC 8751 ((E)-2-Butenoic acid; (E)-Crotonic acid; trans-2-Butenoic acid; trans-Crotonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1644

NSC 8751 is an endogenous metabolite.

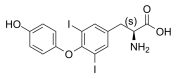


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

NSC 90469 (3,5-Diiodo-L-thyronine)

Cat. No.: HY-114557

NSC 90469 is an endogenous metabolite.

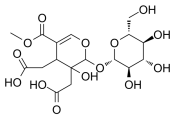


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Nuezhenidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6055

Nuezhenidic acid, isolated from the fruits of Ligustrum lucidum, posseses inhibitory activities against influenza A virus.

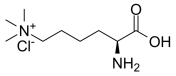


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nε,Nε,Nε-Trimethyllysine chloride (Ne-(Trimethyl)-L-lysine chloride; H-Lys(Me)3-OH chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N7404

Nε,Nε,Nε-Trimethyllysine chloride serves as a precursor for gut flora-dependent formation of N,N,N-trimethyl-5-aminovaleric acid (TMAVA).

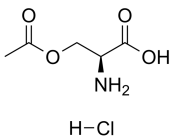


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Acetyl-L-serine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101409A

O-Acetyl-L-serine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

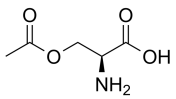


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Acetylserine (O-Acetyl-L-serine)

Cat. No.: HY-101409

O-Acetylserine (O-Acetyl-L-serine) is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of the amino acid cysteine in bacteria and plants.

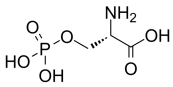


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

O-Phospho-L-serine (L-Serine O-phosphate; L-SOP)

Cat. No.: HY-15129

O-Phospho-L-serine is the immediate precursor to L-serine in the serine synthesis pathway, and an agonist at the **group Ⅲ mGluR receptors** (mGluR4, mGluR6, mGluR7, and mGluR8); O-Phospho-L-serine also acts as a weak antagonist for **mGluR1** and a potent antagonist...

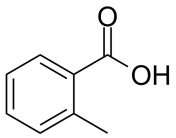


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

o-Toluic acid (2-Methylbenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-41494

o-Toluic acid (2-Methylbenzoic acid) is a benzoic acid substituted by a methyl group at position 2. O-Toluic acid plays a role as a xenobiotic **metabolite**.

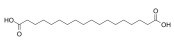


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Octadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W005178

Octadecanedioic acid, an endogenous metabolite, is a long-chain dicarboxylic acid that has been found in serum free fatty acid profile in Reye syndrome.

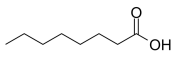


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Octanoic acid (Caprylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-41417

Octanoic acid (Caprylic 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.



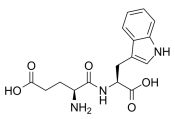
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Oglufanide

(H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-13718

Oglufanide (H-Glu-Trp-OH) is a dipeptide immunomodulator isolated from calf thymus. Oglufanide inhibits **vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)**. Oglufanide can stimulate the immune response to **hepatitic C virus (HCV)** and intracellular bacterial infections.

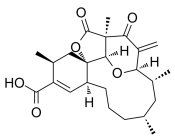


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Okilactomycin

Cat. No.: HY-127007

Okilactomycin is a lactone group **antibiotic** isolated from the culture filtrate of a strain of actinomycetes (Streptomyces species).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleic acid

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446

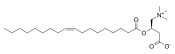
Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Oleoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113261

Oleoylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite.

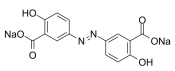


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Olsalazine Disodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0174

Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Target: Antibacterial Olsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid.



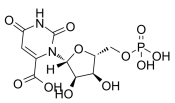
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Orotidine 5′-monophosphate

(Orotidine monophosphate; Orotidylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N8060

Orotidine 5′-monophosphate is a pyrimidine ribonucleoside and plays a role as an **endogenous metabolite** of human, E. coli or mouse. Orotidine 5′-monophosphate is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of uridine monophosphate (UMP).



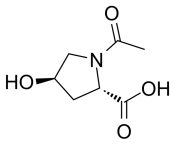
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxaceprol

(N-Acetyl-L-hydroxyproline)

Cat. No.: HY-17490

Oxaceprol (N-Acetyl-L-hydroxyproline), an orally active derivative of L-proline, possesses distinct anti-inflammatory activity. Oxaceprol is usually used for the research of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.



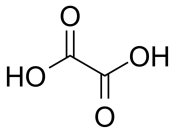
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Oxalic Acid

(Ethanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0262

Oxalic Acid is a strong dicarboxylic acid occurring in many plants and vegetables and can be used as an analytical reagent and general reducing agent.

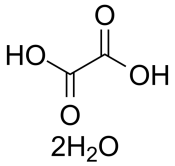


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxalic acid dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-Y1297

Oxalic acid dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



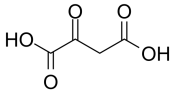
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxaloacetic acid

(2-Oxosuccinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010382

Oxaloacetic acid (2-Oxosuccinic acid) is a metabolic intermediate involved in several ways, such as citric acid cycle, gluconeogenesis, the urea cycle, the glyoxylate cycle, amino acid synthesis, and fatty acid synthesis.

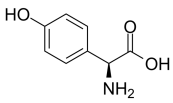


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxfenicine (L-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine; 4-Hydroxy-L-phenylglycine; UK 25842)

Cat. No.: HY-W018026

Oxfenicine (L-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine) is an orally active carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 inhibitor. Oxfenicine inhibits the oxidation of fatty acid in heart. Oxfenicine protects heart from necrotic tissue damage during ischaemia.

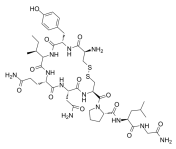


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxytocin (α-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone)

Cat. No.: HY-17571

Oxytocin (α-Hypophamine; Oxytocic hormone) is a pleiotropic, **hypothalamic peptide** known for facilitating parturition, lactation, and prosocial behaviors.

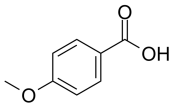


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg

p-Anisic acid (4-Methoxybenzoic acid; Draconic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1394

p-Anisic acid (4-Methoxybenzoic acid) is one of the isomers of anisic acid, with anti-bacterial and antiseptic properties.

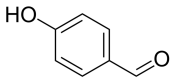


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0313

p-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a one of the major components in Dendrocalamus asper bamboo shoots, with antagonistic effect on **$GABA_A$ receptor** of the $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2S$ subtype at high concentrations.

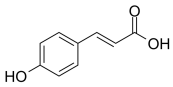


Purity: 97.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

p-Hydroxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2391

p-Hydroxycinnamic acid, a common dietary phenol, could **inhibit platelet** activity, with **IC_{50}s** of 371 μM, 126 μM for thromboxane B_2 production and lipopolysaccharide-induced prostaglandin E_2 generation, respectively.

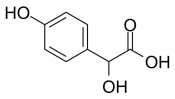


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

p-Hydroxymandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113027

p-Hydroxymandelic acid is a valuable aromatic fine chemical and widely used for production of pharmaceuticals and food additives.

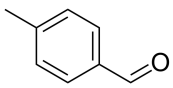


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

p-Tolualdehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012860

p-Tolualdehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

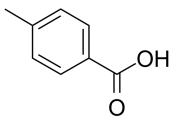


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

p-Toluic acid (4-Methylbenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-76547

p-Toluic acid (4-Methylbenzoic acid) is a substituted benzoic acid and can be used as an **intermediate** for the synthesis of para-aminomethylbenzoic acid (PAMBA), p-tolunitrile, etc.

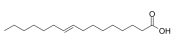


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2341

Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid) is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

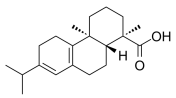


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (393 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Palustric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133593

Palustric acid is a diterpenic resin acid found in Pinus nigra.

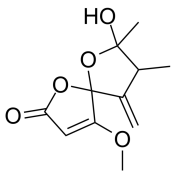


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Papyracillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8536

Papyracillic acid, a fungal metabolite, a Penicillic acid analog, is a nonselective herbicide. Papyracillic acid has anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, nematicidal, and phytotoxic effects.

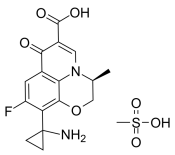


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pazufloxacin mesylate (T-3762; Pazufloxacin methanesulfonate; Pazufloxacin mesilate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0724A

Pazufloxacin (T-3761) mesylate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.

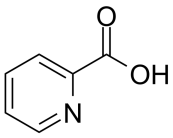


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

PCL 016

Cat. No.: HY-I0660

PCL 016 is a topical antiviral agent, which inhibits adenovirus replication in rabbit.

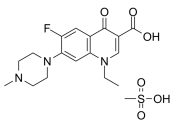


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Pefloxacin mesylate (Pefloxacinium mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0147A

Pefloxacin mesylate is a an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerse) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial infections.

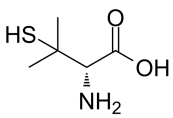


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Penicillamine (D-(-)-Penicillamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0300

Penicillamine (D-(-)-Penicillamine) is the most characteristic degradation product of the penicillin antibiotics. It is used as an antirheumatic and as a chelating agent in Wilson's disease.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pentacosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-124422

Pentacosanoic acid is a 25-carbon long-chain saturated fatty acid. Pentacosanoic is a conjugate acid of a pentacosanoate.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pentadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004283

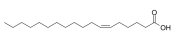
Pentadecylic acid is a saturated fatty acid with a 15-carbon backbone.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Petroselinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113362

Petroselinic acid, a positional isomer of oleic acid, is isolated from the vegetable oil of Coriandrum sativum fruits.

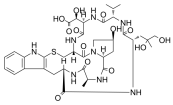


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phallacidin

Cat. No.: HY-P2031

Phallacidin is a member of the phallotoxin family of mushroom toxins. Phallacidin binds F-actin.

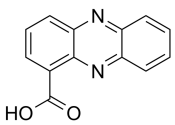


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phenazine-1-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-33037

Phenazine-1-carboxylic acid exhibits strong antifungal activity against phytopathogenic fungi.

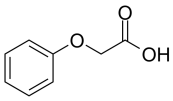


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0267

Phenoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



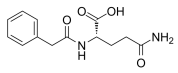
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phenylacetylglutamine

(NSC 203800; Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine)

Cat. No.: HY-W050026

Phenylacetylglutamine is a colonic microbial metabolite from amino acid fermentation.



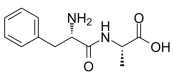
Purity: 97.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenylalanylalanine

(H-Phe-Ala-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W009602

Phenylalanylalanine (H-Phe-Ala-OH) is a dipeptide composed of phenylalanine and alanine. Phenylalanylalanine is an incomplete breakdown product of protein digestion or protein catabolism.



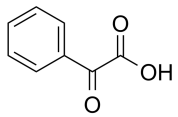
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Phenylglyoxylic acid

(Benzoylformic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010255

Phenylglyoxylic acid (Benzoylformic acid) is a metabolite of ethylbenzene and styrene (EB/S) and can be used as a biomarker of exposure to EB/S in human.

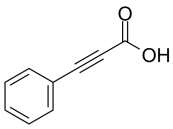


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phenylpropiolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007319

Phenylpropiolic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

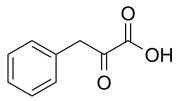


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Phenylpyruvic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012530

Phenylpyruvic acid is used in the synthesis of 3-phenyllactic acid (PLA) by lactate dehydrogenase.



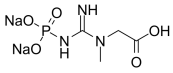
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phosphocreatine disodium

(Disodium creatine phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885B

Phosphocreatine disodium, one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

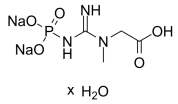


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phosphocreatine disodium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0885D

Phosphocreatine disodium hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

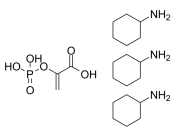


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphoenolpyruvic acid tricyclohexylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W011704A

Phosphoenolpyruvic acid tricyclohexylammonium salt is a glycolysis metabolite with a high-energy phosphate group, penetrates the cell membrane and exhibits cytoprotective and anti-oxidative activity.

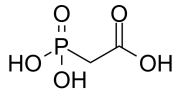


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Phosphonoacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128744

Phosphonoacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

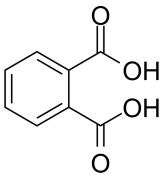


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0508

Phthalic acid is the final common **metabolite** of phthalic acid esters (PAEs). Phthalic acid can be used for the synthesis of synthetic agents, such as isophthalic acid (IPA), and terephthalic acid (TPA). Phthalic acid has applications in the preparation of phthalate ester plasticizers.

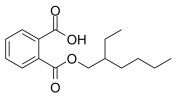


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phthalic acid mono-2-ethylhexyl ester (MEHP)

Cat. No.: HY-W018392

Phthalic acid mono-2-ethylhexyl ester (MEHP) is a major bioactive metabolite of diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), which inhibits the 17, 20 lyase activity of CYP17.

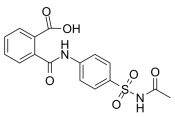


Purity: 95.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phthalylsulfacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0967

Phthalylsulfacetamide is a sulfa drug, after oral administration, slowly decompose in the intestine,and release sulfacetamide ,generating antibacterial effect.

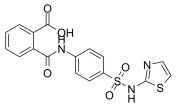


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phthalylsulfathiazole (N4-Phthalylsulfathiazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1407

Phthalylsulfathiazole is a kind of sulfonamides used as an antibacterial drug.

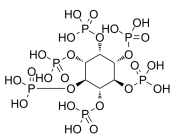


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phytic acid (Inositol hexaphosphate; myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate))

Cat. No.: HY-N0814

Phytic acid is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains. Phytic acid is known as a food inhibitor, which has a strong ability to chelate multivalent metal ions, specially zinc, calcium, iron and as with protein residue.

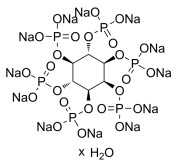


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg (757.5 mM * 500 µL in Water) ,

Phytic acid dodecasodium salt hydrate (Inositol hexaphosphate dodecasodium salt hydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0814A

Phytic acid dodecasodium salt hydrate is a phosphorus storage compound of seeds and cereal grains.

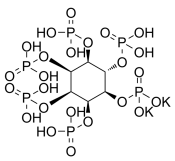


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 250 mg

Phytic acid potassium

Cat. No.: HY-W018059

Phytic acid potassium is an endogenous metabolite.

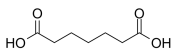


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pimelic acid (Heptanedioic acid; 1,5-Pentanedicarboxylic acid; 1,7-Heptanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1139

Pimelic acid is the organic compound and its derivatives are involved in the biosynthesis of the amino acid called lysine.

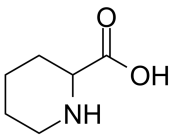


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Pipecolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0669

Pipecolic acid, a metabolite of Lysine, is an important precursor of many useful microbial secondary metabolites. Pipecolic acid can be used as a diagnostic marker of Pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy.

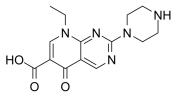


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pipemidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1210

Pipemidic acid, a derivative of Piromidic acid, is an antibacterial agent. Pipemidic acid is active against gram-negative bacteria including Pseudomonas aeruginosa as well as some gram-positive bacteria.

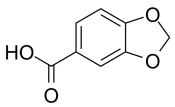


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Piperonylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-41404

Piperonylic acid is a natural molecule bearing a methylenedioxy function that closely mimics the structure of trans-cinnamic acid. Piperonylic Acid is a selective, mechanism-based inactivator of the trans-cinnamate 4-Hydroxylase.

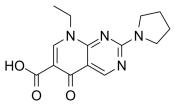


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Piromidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1043

Piromidic acid is an antibacterial agent. Piromidic acid is active against gramnegative bacteria and staphylococci and can be used for the research of intestinal, urinary, and biliary tract infections.



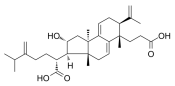
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Poricoic acid A

(Poricoic acid A(F))

Cat. No.: HY-N2995

Poricoic acid A, isolated from Poria cocos, possesses anti-tumor activity. Poricoic acid A enhances melatonin inhibition of AKI-to-CKD transition by regulating Gas6/AxlNFκB/Nrf2 axis.

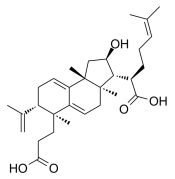


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Poricoic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N4124

Poricoic acid B, isolated from Poria cocos, possesses anti-tumor activity.

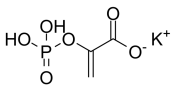


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Potassium 1-carboxyvinyl hydrogenphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W008807

Potassium 1-carboxyvinyl hydrogenphosphate is an endogenous metabolite.

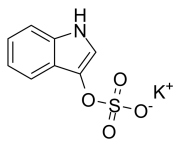


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Potassium 1H-indol-3-yl sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-W011910

Potassium 1H-indol-3-yl sulfate is an endogenous metabolite.

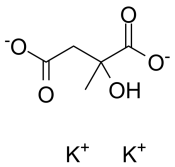


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Potassium 2-hydroxy-2-methylsuccinate

Cat. No.: HY-23195

Potassium 2-hydroxy-2-methylsuccinate is an endogenous metabolite.



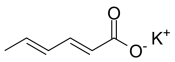
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Potassium sorbate

(Sorbic acid potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0626A

Potassium sorbate (Sorbic acid potassium) is a highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservatives. Potassium sorbate generally is an effective inhibitor of most **molds** and **yeasts** and some **bacteria**.



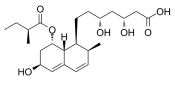
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pravastatin

(CS-514)

Cat. No.: HY-B0165

Pravastatin (CS-514) is a competitive **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor against sterol synthesis with IC_{50} of 5.6 μM.



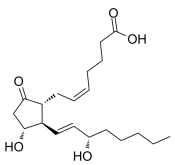
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Prostaglandin E2

(PGE2; Dinoprostone)

Cat. No.: HY-101952

Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) 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.

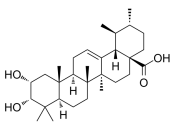


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pygenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N1823

Pygenic acid A is a natural compound that can be found in Prunella vulgaris. Pygenic acid A induces **apoptosis** in metastatic breast cancer cells. Pygenic acid A can be used for the research of diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and cancers.



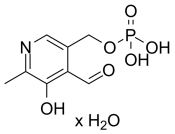
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate hydrate

(Pyridoxal phosphate hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011727

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



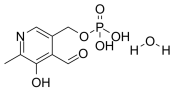
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate monohydrate

(Pyridoxal phosphate monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011727A

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate hydrate, the **active form of vitamin B6**, is an essential cofactor for multiple enzymes, including aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase that catalyzes the final stage in the production of the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin.

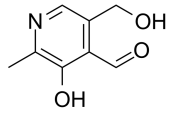


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Pyridoxal hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W027446

Pyridoxal hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



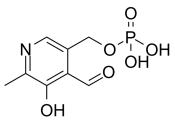
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Pyridoxal phosphate

(Pyridoxal 5′-phosphate; Pyridoxyl phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1744

Pyridoxal phosphate is the active form of vitamin B6, acts as an inhibitor of **reverse transcriptases**, and is used for the treatment of tardive dyskinesia.



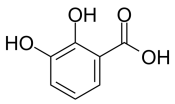
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Pyrocatechuic acid

(Catecholcarboxylic acid; NSC 27435)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0202

Pyrocatechuic acid is a normal human benzoic acid metabolite found in plasma, and has increased levels after aspirin ingestion.

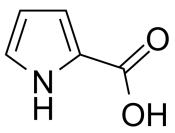


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001963

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid is a natural alkaloid from the marine bacterium Pelomonas puraquae sp. Nov.



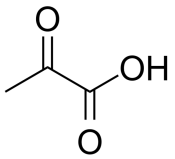
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pyruvic acid

(Acetylformic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0781

Pyruvic acid is an intermediate metabolite in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

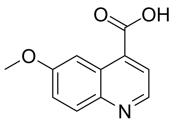


Purity: 97.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Quininic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7354

Quininic acid, purified from Eucalyptus globulus, cinchona bark, and other plant products, is the most abundant organic acid.

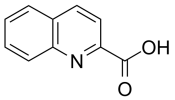


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002011

Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

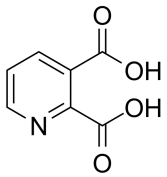


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Quinolinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-100807

Quinolinic acid is an endogenous N-methyl-D-aspartate (**NMDA**) **receptor** agonist synthesized from L-tryptophan via the kynurenine pathway and thereby has the potential of mediating N-methyl-D-aspartate neuronal damage and dysfunction.



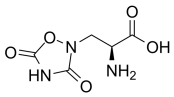
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quisqualic acid

(L-Quisqualic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-12597

Quisqualic acid (L-Quisqualic acid), a natural analog of glutamate, is a potent and pan two subsets (**iGluR** and **mGluR**) of excitatory amino acid (EAA) agonist with an EC_{50} of 45 nM and a K_i of 10 nM for mGluR1R. Quisqualic acid is isolated from the fruits of Quisqualis chinensis.

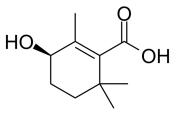


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Rehmapicrogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7630

Rehmapicrogenin, isolated from the root of Rehmannia glutinosa, exhibits potent anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting iNOS, COX-2 and IL-6.

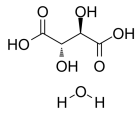


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

rel-(2R,3S)-2,3-Dihydroxysuccinic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128732

rel-(2R,3S)-2,2,3-Dihydroxysuccinic acid (hydrate) is an endogenous metabolite.



Relative stereochemistry

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Resolvin D1

(RvD1)

Cat. No.: HY-125527

Resolvin D1 (RvD1), an endogenous pro-resolving mediator of inflammation, is derived from omega-3 docosahexaenoic acid during the resolution phase of acute inflammation.

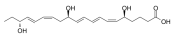
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg (265.6 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Resolvin E1

(RvE1)

Cat. No.: HY-114041

Resolvin E1 (RvE1), a potent endogenous pro-resolving mediator of inflammation, is derived from omega-3 fatty acid eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA).

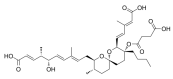


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg (142.6 μM * 200 μL in Ethanol)

Reveromycin A

Cat. No.: HY-129337

Reveromycin A, a benzoquinoid **antibiotic** isolated from the genus Streptomyces, is a selective inhibitor of **protein synthesis** in eukaryotic cells. Reveromycin A inhibits bone resorption by inducing **apoptosis** specifically in osteoclasts.

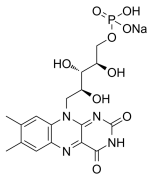


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Riboflavin phosphate sodium (FMN-Na; Riboflavin 5'-phosphate sodium; Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium Salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0964

Riboflavin phosphate sodium (FMN-Na) is a derivative of Riboflavin (vitamin B2) which is an essential nutrient for animals. Riboflavin phosphate sodium can be used for the research of progressive keratoconus, corneal ectasia and irregular astigmatism.



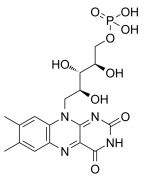
Purity: 92.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Riboflavine phosphate

(Riboflavine 5'-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0964A

Riboflavine phosphate is a derivative of Riboflavin (vitamin B2) which is an essential nutrient for animals. Riboflavin phosphate can be used for the research of progressive keratoconus, corneal ectasia and irregular astigmatism.

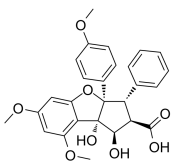


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rocagloic acid

Cat. No.: HY-19355

Rocagloic acid is a racaglamide derivative isolated from the fruits of Amoora cucullata with potent cytotoxicity.

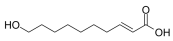


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Royal Jelly acid

(Queen Bee Acid; (E)-10-Hydroxy-2-decenoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N1363

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.

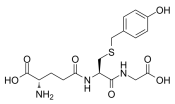


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

S-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)glutathione

Cat. No.: HY-N8115

S-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)glutathione is a glutathione derivative. S-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)glutathione inhibits the in vitro binding of kainic acid to brain glutamate receptors, with an IC_{50} of 2 μM.

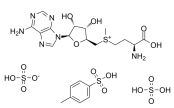


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine disulfate tosylate (Ademetionine disulfate tosylate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-W017770

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine disulfate tosylate (Ademetionine disulfate tosylate) is the principal biological methyl donor synthesized in all mammalian cells but most abundantly in the liver.

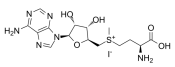


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine iodide (S-Adenosyl methionine iodide; Ademetionine iodide; AdoMet iodide)

Cat. No.: HY-14614D

S-(5'-Adenosyl)-L-methionine iodide (S-Adenosyl-L-methionine iodide) is an important methyl donor that is found in all living organisms.

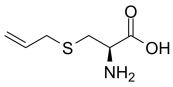


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

S-Allyl-L-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W013573

S-Allyl-L-cysteine, one of the organosulfur compounds found in AGE, possess various biological effects including neurotrophic activity, anti-cancer activity, anti-inflammatory activity.

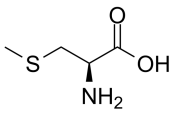


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Methyl-L-cysteine

(L-S-Methylcysteine) Cat. No.: HY-B2188

S-Methyl-L-cysteine is a natural product that acts as a substrate in the catalytic antioxidant system mediated by methionine sulfoxide reductase A (MSRA), with antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity activities.

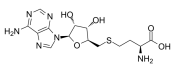


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SAH

(SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine)) Cat. No.: HY-19528

SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine) is an amino acid derivative and a modulartor in several metabolic pathways. It is an intermediate in the synthesis of cysteine and adenosine. SAH is an inhibitor for METTL3-METTL14 heterodimer complex (**METTL3-14**) with an IC_{50} of 0.9 μM.

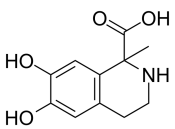


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salsolinol-1-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2321

Salsolinol-1-carboxylic acid is an **endogenous alkaloid** in the central nervous system (CNS).

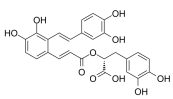


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Salvianolic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N0318

Salvianolic acid A could protect the blood brain barrier through matrix metallopeptidase 9 (MMP-9) inhibition and anti-inflammation.

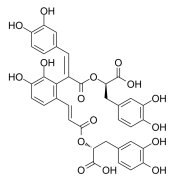


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salvianolic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N7522

Salvianolic acid E is a natural compound isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza.

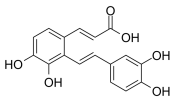


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Salvianolic acid F

Cat. No.: HY-125847

Salvianolic acid F is a kind of Salvianolic Acids. Salvianolic Acids is the most effective and abundant compounds extracted from Salvia miltiorrhiza, with good anti-oxidative activity.

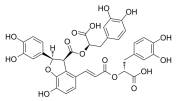


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salvianolic acid Y

Cat. No.: HY-N7880

Salvianolic acid Y is a phenolic acid with the same planar structure as Salvianolic acid B. Salvianolic acid Y rescues cell injury by H_2O_2.



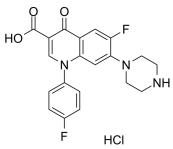
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sarafloxacin hydrochloride

(A-56620 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0343A

Sarafloxacin (hydrochloride) (A-56620 (hydrochloride)) is a quinolone antibiotic drug.



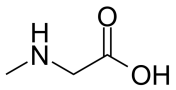
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sarcosine

(N-Methylglycine; Sarcosin)

Cat. No.: HY-101037

Sarcosine (N-Methylglycine), an endogenous amino acid, is a competitive **glycine transporter type I (GlyT1)** inhibitor and **N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor** co-agonist.



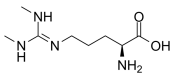
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SDMA

(Symmetric dimethylarginine; NG,NG'-Dimethyl-L-arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-101410

SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine) is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide (**NO**) synthase activity.



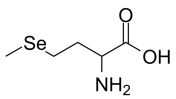
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Selenomethionine

(Seleno-DL-methionine; DL-Selenomethionine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1000

Selenomethionine is a naturally occurring amino acid containing selenium, is a common natural food source of selenium.

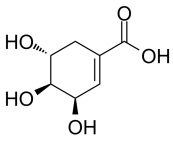


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Shikimic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0130

Shikimic acid is a key metabolic intermediate of the aromatic amino acid biosynthesis pathway, found in microbes and plants.

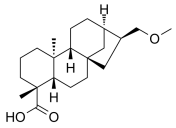


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Siegesmethyletheric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4245

Siegesmethyletheric acid is isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of Siegesbeckia orientalis L. (Asteraceae).



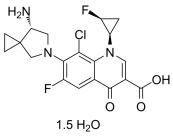
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sitafloxacin hydrate

(DU6859a hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0395C

Sitafloxacin (DU6859a) hydrate is a potent, orally active fluoroquinolone **antibiotic** with in vitro activity against a broad range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, including anaerobic bacteria, as well as against atypical pathogens.

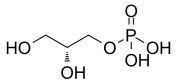


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113128

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.

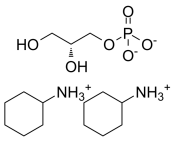


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate biscyclohexylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113128B

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate biscyclohexylammonium salt is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.

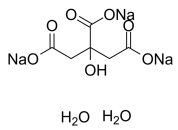


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Sodium citrate dihydrate (Trisodium citrate dihydrate; Citric acid trisodium salt dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1610

Sodium citrate dehydrate is an anticoagulant and also used as a buffer and food preservatives.

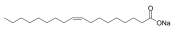


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium; 9-cis-Octadecenoic acid sodium; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446B

Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid sodium. Sodium oleate is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

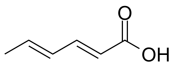


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sorbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0626

Sorbic acid is a highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservative. Sorbic acid generally is an effective inhibitor of most **molds** and **yeasts** and some **bacteria**.

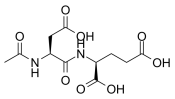


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spaglumic Acid (N-Acetylaspartylglutamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100921

Spaglumic Acid (N-Acetylaspartylglutamic acid) is a neuropeptide found in millimolar concentrations in brain.

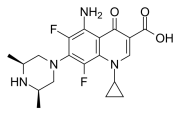


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sparfloxacin (CI-978; AT-4140)

Cat. No.: HY-B0308

Sparfloxacin (CI-978) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, shows broad and potent antibacterial activity.

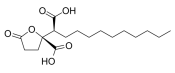


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Spiculisporic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7078

Spiculisporic acid is a γ-butenolide isolated from the cultue of Aspergillus sp. Spiculisporic acid is a microbial biosurfactant and has anti-oxidative stress actions.

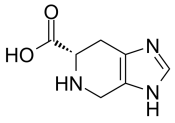


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spinacine ((S)-Spinacine)

Cat. No.: HY-W067716

Spinacine is an endogenous metabolite.

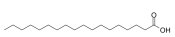


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Stearic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2219

Stearic acid is a long chain dietary saturated fatty acid which exists in many animal and vegetable fats and oils.

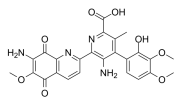


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Streptonigrin (Bruneomycin)

Cat. No.: HY-124586

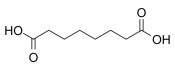
Streptonigrin (Bruneomycin), a natural product produced by Streptomyces flocculus, possesses both anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suberic acid
(Octanedioic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W015300

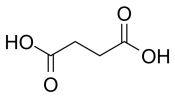
Suberic acid (Octanedioic acid) is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, malonyl-Coa decarboxylase deficiency.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Succinic acid
(Wormwood acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0420

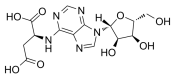
Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Succinyladenosine
(N6-Succinyl adenosine) Cat. No.: HY-113284

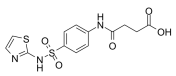
Succinyladenosine, the metabolic product of dephosphorylation of intracellular adenylosuccinic acid (S-AMP) by cytosolic 5-nucleotidase, is a biochemical marker of adenylosuccinase (ASL) deficiency.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Succinylsulfathiazole
(Succinylsulphathiazole) Cat. No.: HY-B0921

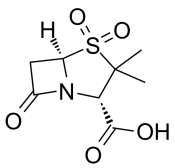
Succinylsulfathiazole is a sulfonamide, it is an ultra long acting drug.



Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulbactam
(CP45899) Cat. No.: HY-B0334

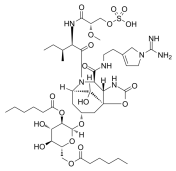
Sulbactam (CP45899) is a competitive, irreversible **beta-lactamase** inhibitor. Sulbactam shows antimicrobial activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) acinetobacter calcoaceticus--Acinetobacter baumannii (Acb) complex.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Suomilide
Cat. No.: HY-N10121

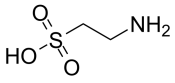
Suomilide inhibits human trypsin-2 and -3, with IC_{50} values of 4.7 and 11.5 nM, respectively, while trypsin-1 is inhibited with an IC_{50} of 104 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurine
(2-Aminoethanesulfonic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0351

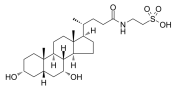
Taurine, a sulphur-containing amino acid and an organic osmolyte involved in cell volume regulation, provides a substrate for the formation of bile salts, and plays a role in the modulation of intracellular free calcium concentration.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid
(12-Deoxycholyltaurine) Cat. No.: HY-N2027

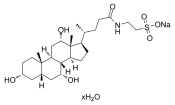
Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces **apoptosis** and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Taurocholic acid sodium salt hydrate (Sodium taurocholate hydrate; N-Choloyltaurine sodium salt hydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B1131

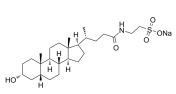
Taurocholic acid sodium salt hydrate (Sodium taurocholate hydrate) is a bile acid involved in the emulsification of fats.



Purity: 96.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt
Cat. No.: HY-113308A

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

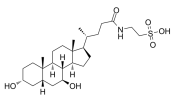


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA; UR 906) Cat. No.: HY-19696

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

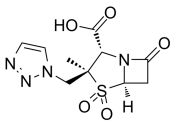


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tazobactam

(CL-298741; YTR-830H) Cat. No.: HY-B1418

Tazobactam is a beta Lactamase Inhibitor with antibacterial activity Target: Antibacterial Tazobactam is a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits the action of bacterial β-lactamases, especially those belonging to the SHV-1 and TEM groups.

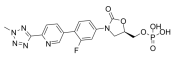


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tedizolid phosphate

(TR-701FA) Cat. No.: HY-14855B

Tedizolid phosphate (TR-701FA) is a novel oxazolidinone with activity against Gram-positive pathogens.

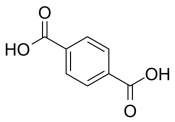


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Terephthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010098

Terephthalic acid is one isomer of the three phthalic, a precursor to the polyester PET, used to make clothing and plastic bottles.

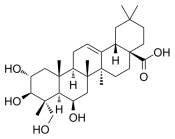


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Terminolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7652

Terminolic acid is a pentacyclic triterpenoid glucoside isolated from Combretum racemosum.

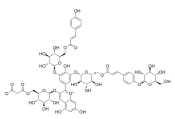


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ternatin B4

Cat. No.: HY-N7461

Ternatin B4 is an **anthocyanin** isolated from the flowers of Clitoria ternatea L. (Leguminosae).

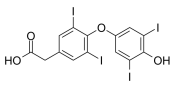


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrac (Tetraiodothyroacetic acid; 3,3',5,5'-Tetraiodothyroacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W008859

Tetrac (Tetraiodothyroacetic acid), a derivative of L-thyroxine (T4), is a **thyrointegrin receptor** antagonist. Tetrac blocks the actions of T4 and 3,5,3'-triiodo-L-thyronine (T3) at the cell surface receptor for thyroid hormone on **integrin αvβ3**.

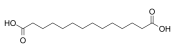


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tetradecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011819

Tetradecanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite and belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. Tetradecanedioic acid can act as a candidate biomarker for organic anion-transporting polypeptide mediated drug-drug interactions .

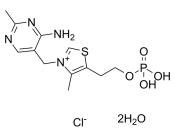


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Thiamine monophosphate chloride (dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128742

Thiamine monophosphate chloride (dihydrate) is an endogenous metabolite.

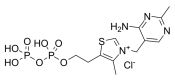


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiamine pyrophosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113076

Thiamine pyrophosphate is the coenzyme form of Vitamin B1 and is a required intermediate in the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and the ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex.



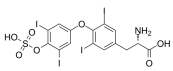
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thyroxine sulfate

(T4 Sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-101406

Thyroxine sulfate is a thyroid hormone metabolite.

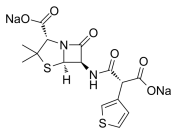


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ticarcillin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-100577

Ticarcillin sodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating Stenotrophomonas maltophilia infections.

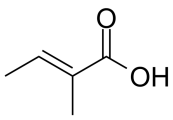


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiglic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012999

Tiglic acid is a monocarboxylic unsaturated organic acid found in croton oil and in several other natural products. Tiglic aci has a role as a plant metabolite.

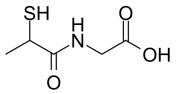


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Tiopronin

Cat. No.: HY-B0373

Tiopronin is a diffusible antioxidant, an antidote to heavy metal poisoning and a radioprotective agent. Tiopronin can control the rate of cystine precipitation and excretion and has the potential for cystinuria, rheumatoid arthritis and hepatic disorders.



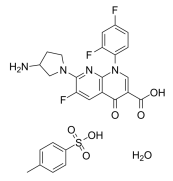
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tosufloxacin tosylate hydrate

(A-61827 tosylate hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1802A

Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and Chlamydia trachomatis.



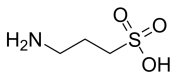
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Tramiprosate

(Homotaurine; 3-Amino-1-propanesulfonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-14602

Tramiprosate (Homotaurine), an orally active and brain-penetrant natural amino acid found in various species of red marine algae. Tramiprosate binds to soluble Aβ and maintains Aβ in a non-fibrillar form.

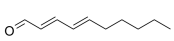


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

trans,trans-2,4-Decadienal

Cat. No.: HY-W013627

trans,trans-2,4-Decadienal is a lipid peroxidation product of linolieic acid.



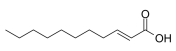
Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

trans-2-Undecenoic acid

((E)-2-Undecenoic acid; (E)-Undec-2-enoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-133022

trans-2-Undecenoic acid ((E)-2-Undecenoic acid) is an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid and is characterized by acid dimers. The corresponding dimers are connected via intermolecular hydrogen bonds of the carboxylic groups C=O···H-O.

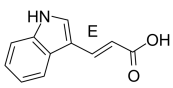


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

trans-3-Indoleacrylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015273A

trans-3-Indoleacrylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

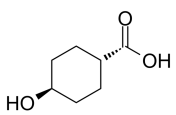


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76199

trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid is a **substrate** for cyclohexanecarboxylic acid production. trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid is the **by-product** of intestinal bacterial metabolism via urinary excretion.

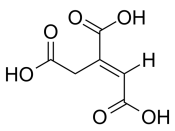


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Aconitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016813

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.

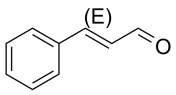


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Cinnamaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W019711

trans-Cinnamaldehyde can be used to prepare highly polyfunctionalized furan ring by reaction of alkyl isocyanides with dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate.

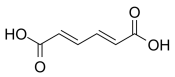


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-trans-Muconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113247

trans-trans-Muconic acid is a urinary metabolite of benzene and has been used as a biomarker of exposure to benzene in human.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Vaccenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113427

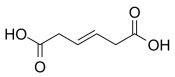
trans-Vaccenic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of saturated fatty acid in the rumen and of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) at the tissue level.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Trans-2-butene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128426

Trans-2-butene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

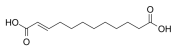


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Traumatic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-119358

Traumatic Acid is a monounsaturated dicarboxylic acid isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris. Traumatic Acid can cause a decrease in membrane phospholipid peroxidation and show antioxidant and stimulatory effects on **collagen biosynthesis**.

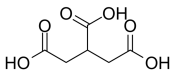


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tricarballylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W020215

Tricarballylic acid, a conjugate acid of a tricarballylate, is a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme **aconitate hydratase** (aconitase; EC 4.2.1.3) with a K_i value of 0.52 mM.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

Tricosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W009081

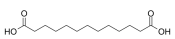
Tricosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid and shown to be a hair growth stimulant.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Tridecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128421

Tridecanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



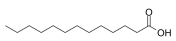
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tridecanoic acid

(N-Tridecanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1718

Tridecanoic acid (N-Tridecanoic acid), a 13-carbon medium-chain saturated fatty acid, can serve as an antipersister and antibiofilm agent that may be applied to research bacterial infections. Tridecanoic acid inhibits Escherichia coli persistence and biofilm formation.

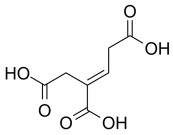


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Triglochinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6822

Triglochinic acid is a monomeric compound isolated from tubers of Pinellia pedatisecta Schott.

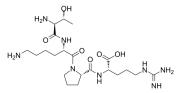


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tuftsin

Cat. No.: HY-P0240

Tuftsin is a tetrapeptide. Tuftsin is a macrophage/microglial activator.

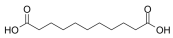


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Undecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014125

Undecanedioic acid is associated with intercellular matrix macromolecules and specifically with elastin.



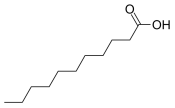
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Undecanoic acid

(Undecanoate; Hendecanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W004282

Undecanoic acid (Undecanoate) is a monocarboxylic acid with antimycotic property, which inhibits the production of exocellular keratinase, lipase and the biosynthesis of several phospholipids in T. rubrum.



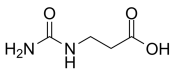
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ureidopropionic acid

(3-Ureidopropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113285

Ureidopropionic acid (3-Ureidopropionic acid) is an intermediate in the metabolism of uracil.



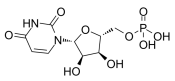
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine 5'-monophosphate

(5'-Uridylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101981

Uridine 5'-monophosphate (5'-Uridylic acid), a monophosphate form of UTP, can be acquired either from a de novo pathway or degradation products of nucleotides and nucleic acids in vivo and is a major nucleotide analogue in mammalian milk.

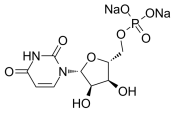


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W013175

Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt is component used for RNA synthesis.



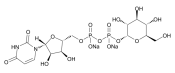
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine 5′-diphosphoglucose disodium salt

(UDP-D-Glucose disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N7032

Uridine 5′-diphosphoglucose disodium salt (UDP-D-Glucose disodium salt) is the precursor of glucose-containing oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, glycoproteins, and glycolipids in animal tissues and in some microorganisms.



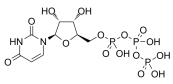
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine triphosphate

(UTP; Uridine 5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-107372

Uridine triphosphate (UTP;Uridine 5'-triphosphate) is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.



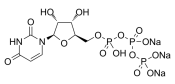
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt (UTP trisodium salt;

Uridine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W013093

Uridine triphosphate trisodium salt is a nucleotide that regulates the functions of the pancreas in endocrine and exocrine secretion, proliferation, channels, transporters, and intracellular signaling under normal and disease states.

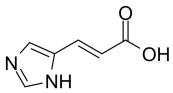


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Urocanic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113008

Urocanic acid, produced in the upper layers of mammalian skin, is a major absorber of ultraviolet radiation (UVR).



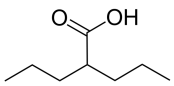
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Valproic acid

(VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-10585

Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.



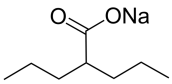
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Valproic acid sodium salt

(Sodium Valproate)

Cat. No.: HY-10585A

Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium Valproate) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

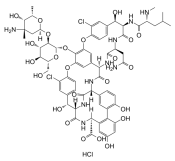


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Vancomycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17362

Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of **bacterial** infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.

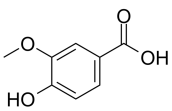


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vanillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0708

Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits **NF-κB** activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.

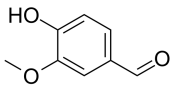


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vanillin (p-Vanillin; m-Methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde; p-Hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-N0098

Vanillin (p-Vanillin) is a single molecule extracted from vanilla beans and also a popular odor used widely in perfume, food and medicine.

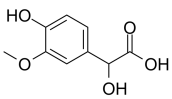


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 5 g

Vanillylmandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113121

Vanillylmandelic acid is the endproduct of epinephrine and norepinephrine metabolism. Vanillylmandelic acid can be used as an indication of the disorder in neurotransmitter metabolism as well.



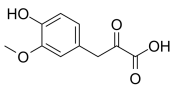
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Vanilpyruvic acid

(Vanylpyruvic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101416

Vanilpyruvic acid is a catecholamine metabolite and precursor to vanillactic acid.

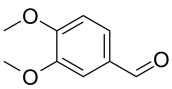


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Veratraldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1096

Veratraldehyde is an important chemical used in perfumery, agrochemical, and pharmaceutical industries.



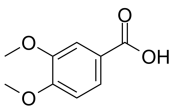
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Veratric acid

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2007

Veratric acid (3,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid) is an orally active phenolic compound derived from vegetables and fruits, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.



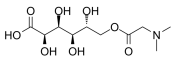
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vitamin B15

(Pangamic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7384

Vitamin B15 (Pangamic Acid) is a natural, ubiquitously in plant seeds substance and can used be as an agent stimulating cellular respiration. Vitamin B15 contains D-gluconodimethyl amino acetic acid. Vitamin B15 is also a immune-correcting agent.

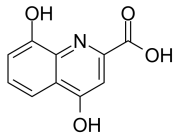


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthurenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014666

Xanthurenic acid is a putative endogenous **Group II metabotropic glutamate receptor** agonist, on sensory transmission in the thalamus.



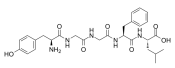
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

[Leu5]-Enkephalin

(Leu-enkephalin; Leucine enkephalin; Leucyl-enkephalin)

Cat. No.: HY-P0288

[Leu5]-Enkephalin is a pentapeptide with morphine like properties. [Leu5]-Enkephalin is a five amino acid endogenous peptide that acts as an agonist at **opioid receptors**.



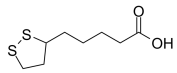
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

α-Lipoic Acid

(Thioctic acid; (±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0492

α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent **HIV-1** LTR activation. α-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated **apoptosis** in hepatoma cells.

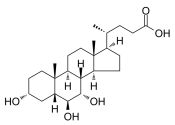


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

α-Muricholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-115433

α-Muricholic acid is the most abundant primary bile acid in rodents.



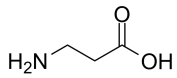
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Alanine

(2-Carboxyethylamine; 3-Aminopropanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0230

β-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid that is shown to be metabolized into carnosine, which functions as an intracellular buffer.

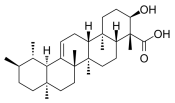


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

β-Boswellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2513

β-Boswellic acid is isolated from the gum resin of Boswellia serrate. β-Boswellic acid is a nonreducing-type inhibitor of the 5-lipoxygenase (**5-LO**) product formation either interacting directly with the 5-LO or blocking its translocation.

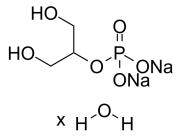


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Glycerophosphate disodium salt hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-126304

β-Glycerophosphate disodium salt hydrate, an endogenous metabolite, is a **phosphatase** inhibitor.



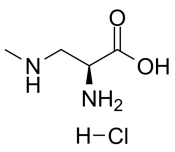
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

β-N-methylamino-L-alanine hydrochloride

(BMAA hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W015546

β-N-methylamino-L-alanine hydrochloride (BMAA hydrochloride) is a neurotoxin produced by cyanobacteria. β-N-methylamino-L-alanine hydrochloride could cause amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and possibly other neurodegenerative diseases.



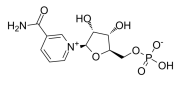
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Nicotinamide mononucleotide

(β-NM; NMN)

Cat. No.: HY-F0004

β-nicotinamide mononucleotide (β-NM) is a product of the nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT) reaction and a key NAD^+ intermediate.



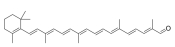
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Apo-8'-carotenal

(Apocarotenal)

Cat. No.: HY-N6677

β-Apo-8'-carotenal (Apocarotenal), a provitamin A carotenoid, is an inducer of **CYPIA1** and **CYPIA2** in rat. β-Apo-8'-carotenal is present in many fruits and vegetables.



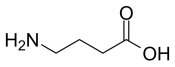
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

γ-Aminobutyric acid

(4-Aminobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0067

γ-Aminobutyric acid (4-Aminobutyric acid) is a major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the adult mammalian brain, binding to the ionotropic GABA receptors (**$GABA_A$ receptors**) and metabotropic receptors (**$GABA_B$ receptors**).



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

γ-Globulins from human blood

Cat. No.: HY-118870

γ-Globulins from human blood are a class of proteins in the blood. γ-Globulin is a protein fraction of blood serum containing many antibodies that protect against bacterial and viral infectious diseases. γ-Globulins from human blood is used for common variable immunodeficiency.

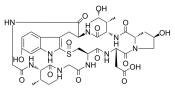
γ-Globulins from human blood

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 250 mg

ε-Amanitin

Cat. No.: HY-131083

ε-Amanitin, a cyclic peptide isolated from a variety of mushroom species, potently binds to and inhibits the activity of **RNA polymerase II**.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Antibiotics

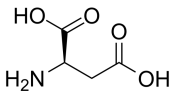
Antibiotics are a class of secondary metabolites produced from microorganisms, animals or plants. Some of them exhibit anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anthelmintic, anti-tumor or immunosuppressive activities with a wealth of structural classes such as β -lactams, macrolide and polyether. As major sources of antibiotics, streptomycetes, penicillium and marine organisms produce a wide variety of commercially important polyketide compounds including the well-known macrolide, polyene and polyether antibiotics with wide range of activities. Antibiotics such as penicillin, cephalosporin, streptomycin, and tetracycline can be used in the treatment of human and veterinary diseases. However, antibiotic resistance is also a growing threat to global public health.

(-)-Aspartic acid

((R)-Aspartic acid; D-(-)-Aspartic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-42068

(-)-Aspartic acid is an endogenous **NMDA** receptor agonist.

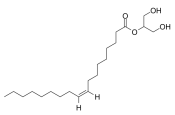


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

2-Oleoylglycerol

Cat. No.: HY-W011121

2-Oleoylglycerol is a dietary naturally occurring lipid. 2-Oleoylglycerol is a **GPR119** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 2.5 μM for human GPR119 in transiently transfected COS-7 cells. 2-Oleoylglycerol stimulates glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) secretion in vivo.



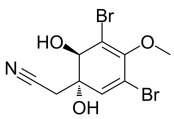
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (28 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol)

Aeroplysinin 1

((+)-Aeroplysinin-1)

Cat. No.: HY-19827

Aeroplysinin 1 ((+)-Aeroplysinin-1), a secondary metabolite isolated from marine sponges, shows potent antibiotic effects on Gram-positive **bacteria** and exerts antiviral activity against **HIV-1** (IC_{50}=14.6 μM).

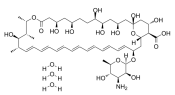


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amphotericin B trihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0221A

Amphotericin B trihydrate, a polyene antibiotic, is first isolated from fermenter cultures of Streptomyces nodosus. Amphotericin B trihydrate also possesses antileishmanial activity.



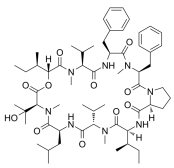
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aureobasidin A

(Basifungin)

Cat. No.: HY-P1975

Aureobasidin A (Basifungin), a cyclic depsipetide, is an antifungal antibiotic. Aureobasidin A (Basifungin) A is an inhibitor of the inositolphosphorylceramide synthase **AUR1**.



Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bactenecin

(Bactenecin, bovine)

Cat. No.: HY-P1508

Bactenecin (Bactenecin, bovine) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin inhibits the growth of **bacteria** and **yeast**, and kills the **fungus Trichophyton rubrum**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bactenecin TFA

(Bactenecin, bovine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1508A

Bactenecin TFA (Bactenecin, bovine TFA) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin TFA inhibits the growth of **bacteria** and **yeast**, and kills the **fungus Trichophyton rubrum**.

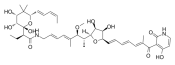
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kirromycin

(Mocimycin; Delvomycin)

Cat. No.: HY-122386

Kirromycin (Mocimycin) is an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces ramocissimus. Kirromycin is a **bacterial protein synthesis** inhibitor that immobilizes elongation factor Tu (EF-Tu) on the elongating ribosome.

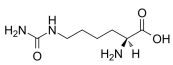


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Homocitrulline

Cat. No.: HY-W018004

L-Homocitrulline is metabolized to homoarginine through homoargininosuccinate via the urea cycle pathway and its metabolic abnormality could lead to Lysinuric Protein Intolerance (LPI).



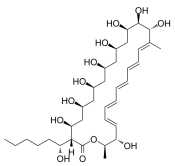
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lagosin

(Fungichromin; Pentamycin; Cogomycin)

Cat. No.: HY-106681

Lagosin (Fungichromin) is a polyene macrolide antibiotic. Lagosin has demonstrated broad-spectrum antifungal activity and is impervious to drug resistance.

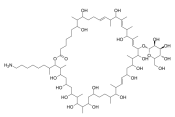


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monazomycin

Cat. No.: HY-112663

Monazomycin is a polyene-like antibiotic produced by Streptomyces. Monazomycin molecular weight is about 1200.



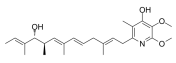
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piericidin A

(AR-054)

Cat. No.: HY-114936

Piericidin A (AR-054) is a natural mitochondrial **NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I)** inhibitor. Piericidin A is a potent neurotoxin and inhibits mitochondrial respiration by disrupting the electron transport system through its action on **NADH-ubiquinone reductase**.

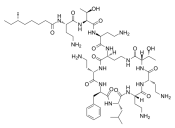


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (12.03 mM * 200 μL in Ethanol),

Polymyxin B1

Cat. No.: HY-A0248A

Polymyxin B1 is a potent antimicrobial lipopeptide first derived from Bacilus polymyxa. Polymyxin B1 is the major component in Polymyxin B (HY-A0248). Polymyxin B1 can induce lysis of bacterial cells through interaction with their membranes.

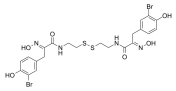


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Psammaplin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2150

Psammaplin A, a marine metabolite, is a potent inhibitor of **HDAC** and **DNA methyltransferases**. Psammaplin A ia a highly potent and selective **DAC1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.9 nM.

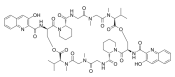


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Sandramycin

Cat. No.: HY-19829

Sandramycin ia a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic isolated from cultured broth of a Nocardioides sp. Sandramycin is also a DNA intercalator that potently binds DNA and is an **ADC cytotoxin**. Sandramycin is active against **Gram-positive bacteria** and has potent antitumor activity.

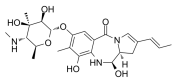


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Sibiromycin

Cat. No.: HY-N9460

Sibiromycin is a naturally produced glycosylated pyrrolobenzodiazepines (PBDs). Sibiromycin is also a potent **antitumor antibiotic** that binds covalently to **DNA** in the minor groove at the NH2 of guanine.

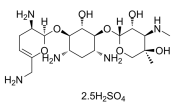


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sisomicin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1222

Sisomicin is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside **antibiotic** produced by Micromonospora inyoensis. sisomicin has great activity against gram-positive bacteria.

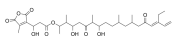


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Tautomycetin

Cat. No.: HY-108542

Tautomycetin is a potent and specifical **PP1** inhibitor with the potential **apoptosis**-inducing activity. Tautomycetin inhibits purified PP1 and PP2A enzymes with IC_{50}s of 1.6 nM and 62 nM, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg, 50 μg

Others

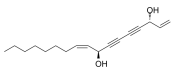
Others Inhibitors & Modulators

(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol

((3R,8S)-Falcarindiol; 3(R),8(S),9(Z)-Falcarindiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1976

(+)-(3R,8S)-Falcarindiol is a polyacetylene found in carrots, has **antimycobacterial** activity, with an IC_{50} of 6 μM and MIC of 24 μM against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Ra. Antineoplastic and anti-inflammatory activity.

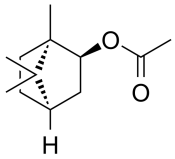


Purity: 97.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Bornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-B1918

(+)-Bornyl acetate is found in pichtae essential oil (Siberian fir needle oil). (+)-Bornyl acetate has a stronger inhibitory effect on root growth of Arabidopsis seedlings.



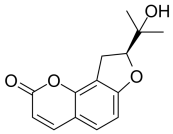
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Columbianetin

((S)-Columbianetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0363

(+)-Columbianetin is an isomer of Columbianetin. Columbianetin is a phytoalexin associated with celery (Apium graveolens) resistance to pathogens during storage. Columbianetin exhibits excellent anti-fungal and anti-inflammatory activity.

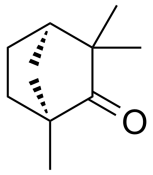


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Fenchone

Cat. No.: HY-W015580

(+)-Fenchone exists in fennel seed oil (Foenicufum vulgare Mill.) and in the oil of Lavandula stoechas. Fenchone is used as a flavor in foods and in perfumery.

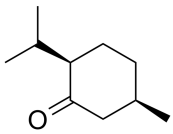


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Isomenthone

Cat. No.: HY-N7259

(+)-Isomenthone is an isomenthone isolated from Ziziphora clinopodioides Lam.. (+)-Isomenthone is an isomer of L-Menthone.

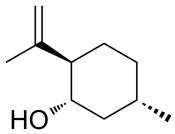


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(+)-Isopulegol

Cat. No.: HY-113903

(+)-Isopulegol is a terpenoid found in Mentha canadensis L. (+)-Isopulegol shows phagostimulatory activity towards adults of S. granarius and T. confusum. (+)-Isopulegol is a feeding attractant for adults of T. confusum and T. granarium larvae.



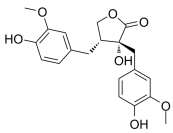
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Nortrachelogenin

(Wikstromol)

Cat. No.: HY-N3171A

(+)-Nortrachelogenin (Wikstromol), a pharmacologically ligand from from wikstroemia indica, possesses antileukemic activity.

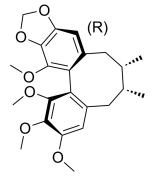


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Schisandrin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2267

(+)-Schisandrin B is an enantiomer of Schisandrin B. Schisandrin B is an active dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from the fruit of Schisandra chinensis, has antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart.



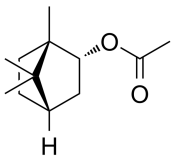
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Bornyl acetate

(L-(-)-Bornyl acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0756A

(-)-Bornyl acetate (L-(-)-Bornyl acetate), isolated from hyssop oil, is a less active enantiomer of (+)-Bornyl acetate. (-)-Bornyl acetate possesses antifungal activity.

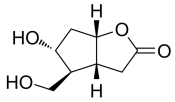


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(-)-Corey lactone diol

Cat. No.: HY-W008393

(-)-Corey lactone diol is a reduced version of corey aldehyde. A building block in the chemical synthesis.



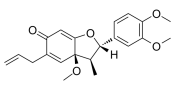
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Denudatin B

(Denudatin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N3729

(-)-Denudatin B is an antiplatelet agent. (-)-Denudatin B relaxed vascular smooth muscle by inhibiting the Ca2+ influx through voltage-gated and receptor-operated **Ca2+ channels**. And (-)-Denudatin B has nonspecific antiplatelet action.

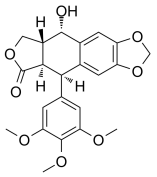


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Epipodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N7654

(-)-Epipodophyllotoxin (2) is an antiproliferative agent against cancer cells isolated from American mayapple Podophyllum peltatum, with GI_{50}s of 0.36 and 0.24 μM in HeLa cells and MCF-7 cells, respectively. (-)-Epipodophyllotoxin can inhibit mitotic spindle assembly in vitro.



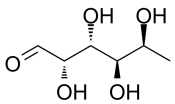
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Fucose

(6-Desoxygalactose; L-(-)-Fucose; L-Galactomethylose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1480

(-)-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.

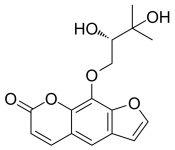


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Heraclenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0944

(-)-Heraclenol is a derivative of furocoumarin isolated from Ducrosia anethifolia. (-)-Heraclenol shows antiproliferative and cytotoxic activities on cancer cell lines.

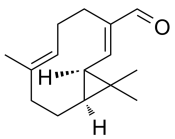


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal

Cat. No.: HY-N8138

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal is a natural sesquiterpene hydrocarbon.

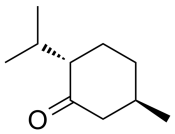


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Menthone

Cat. No.: HY-N7916

(-)-Menthone is a monoterpene component of the essential oil of maturing peppermint. (+)-Neomenthyl-β-d-glucoside is a metabolite of (-)-Menthone.

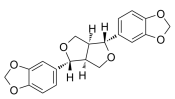


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Sesamin

Cat. No.: HY-N0121A

(-)-Sesamin isolated from Asarum forbesii Maxim, is an isomer of Sesamin. Sesamin is a potent and selective delta 5 desaturase inhibitor in polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis.



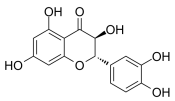
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Taxifolin

((-)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136B

(-)-Taxifolin is the less active enantiomer of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM.



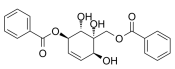
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Zeylenol

(Zeylenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2052

(-)-Zeylenol, isaolated from stems of Uvaria grandiflora, possesses anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

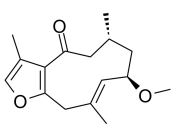


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(1(10)E,2R*,4R*)-2-Methoxy-8,12-epoxygermacra-1(10),7,11-trien-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8127

(1(10)E,2R*,4R*)-2-Methoxy-8,12-epoxygermacra-1(10),7,11-trien-6-one (compound 6) is a sesquiterpene.

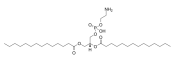


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R)-3-(((2-Aminoethoxy)(hydroxy)phosphoryl)oxy)propane-1,2-diyl ditetradecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W013078

(2R)-3-(((2-Aminoethoxy)(hydroxy)phosphoryl)oxy)propane-1,2-diyl ditetradecanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

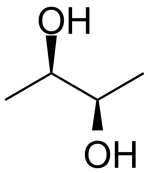


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

(2R,3R)-Butane-2,3-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W015954

(2R,3R)-Butane-2,3-diol is an endogenous metabolite.



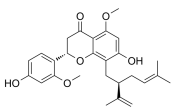
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone

(2'-O-Methylkurarinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1746

(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone, a compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens, has anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, antidiabetic, and antineoplastic effects.

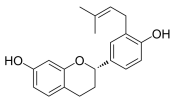


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan

Cat. No.: HY-N2738

(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan is a natural product.



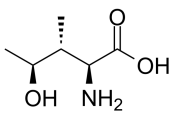
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxyisoleucine

((2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010271

(2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxyisoleucine is an orally active compound isolated from Trigonella foenum-graecum, with anti-diabetes and anti-diabetic nephropathy activity.

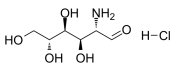


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-Amino-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyhexanal hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W021425

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-Amino-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyhexanal hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



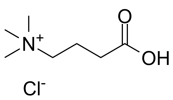
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride

(γ-Butyrobetaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113270A

(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride is angiopathic substance produced as an intermediary metabolite by gut microbiota that feed on carnitine in dietary red meat.



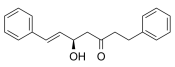
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(5R,6E)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one

((5R)-trans-1,7-diphenyl-5-hydroxy-6-hepten-3-one)

Cat. No.: HY-N2185

(5R,6E)-5-Hydroxy-1,7-diphenyl-6-hepten-3-one is the methylene chloride extract of Alpinia nutans, has antioxidant activity.

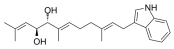


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(8'α,9'β-Dihydroxy)-3-farnesylindole

Cat. No.: HY-N10128

(8'α,9'β-Dihydroxy)-3-farnesylindole shows strong inhibitory activity (EC_{50} 9.8 μM) against B. subtilis.

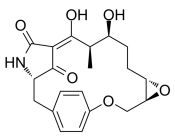


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(9S)-Macrocidin B

Cat. No.: HY-N10061

(9S)-Macrocidin B shows a weaker herbicidal effect than macrocidin A.

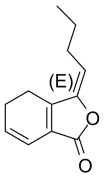


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401B

(E)-Ligustilide is isolated from Angelica sinensis and has nephroprotective effects.

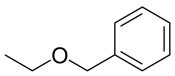


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Ethoxymethyl)benzene

Cat. No.: HY-W017613

(Ethoxymethyl)benzene is an endogenous metabolite.

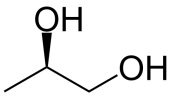


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-(-)-1,2-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-Z0031

(R)-(-)-1,2-Propanediol is a (R)-enantiomer of 1,2-Propanediol that produced from glucose in Escherichia coli expressing NADH-linked glycerol dehydrogenase genes.

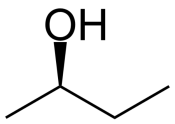


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-(-)-2-Butanol

Cat. No.: HY-W087952

(R)-(-)-2-Butanol is released by the females of the white grub beetle, Dasylepida ishigakiensis, to attract males. (R)-(-)-2-Butanol is an intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis by coupling.

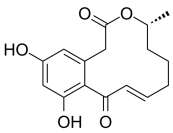


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

(R)-10,11-Dehydrocurvularin

Cat. No.: HY-N6679

(R)-10,11-Dehydrocurvularin is a secondary metabolite isolated from Curvularia sp.. (R)-10,11-Dehydrocurvularin displays concentration-dependent cytotoxicity towards human tumor cell lines with a mean IC_{50} value of 1.25 μM.

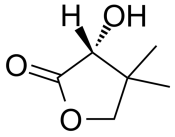


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyldihydrofuran-2(3H)-one

Cat. No.: HY-W010396

(R)-3-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyldihydrofuran-2(3H)-one is an endogenous metabolite.



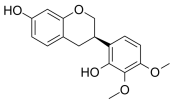
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-Isomucronulatol

((-)-Isomucronulatol; 2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2495A

(R)-Isomucronulatol is a natural flavonoid that could be isolated from the seeds of sphaerophysa salsula.



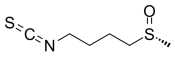
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Sulforaphane

(L-Sulforaphane)

Cat. No.: HY-13755A

(R)-Sulforaphane (L-Sulforaphane) is a highly potent inducer of the **Keap1/Nrf2/ARE** pathway. (R)-Sulforaphane is a far more potent inducer of the carcinogen-detoxifying enzyme systems in rat liver and lung than the S-isomer.

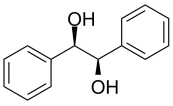


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(R,R)-(+)-Hydrobenzoin

Cat. No.: HY-59125

(R,R)-(+)-Hydrobenzoin is a organocatalysts.

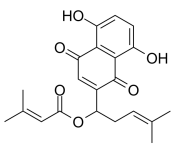


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin; (Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5112

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin) is the racemate of β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin and/or β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin.

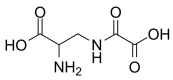


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Dencichine

((Rac)-Dencichin; (Rac)-ODAP) Cat. No.: HY-N6030

(Rac)-Dencichine ((Rac)-Dencichin) is the racemate of Dencichin. Dencichin is a non-protein amino acid originally extracted from Panax notoginseng, and can inhibit HIF-prolyl hydroxylase-2 (PHD-2) activity.

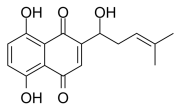


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(Rac)-Shikonin

(Shikalkin) Cat. No.: HY-N6004

(Rac)-Shikonin (Shikonin) possesses anti-tumor activity. (Rac)-Shikonin (Shikonin) circumvents cancer drug resistance by induction of a necroptotic death.

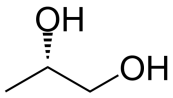


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-(+)-1,2-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-79334

(S)-(+)-1,2-Propanediol is an endogenous metabolite.

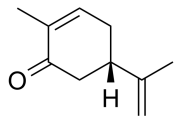


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(S)-(+)-Carvone

(D-Carvone) Cat. No.: HY-W013579

(S)-(+)-Carvone (D Carvone) is a naturally occuring conmpound found in several food items and can be used in flavouring foods.

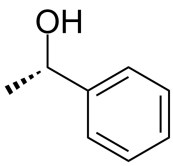


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µL

(S)-(-)-Phenylethanol

Cat. No.: HY-78093A

(S)-(-)-Phenylethanol is an endogenous metabolite.

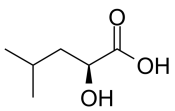


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(S)-Leucic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30215

(S)-Leucic acid is an amino acid metabolite.

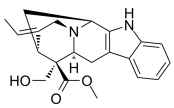


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(Z)-Akuammidine

(19-(Z)-Akuammidine; (Z)-Rhazine) Cat. No.: HY-N0969

(Z)-Akuammidine ((Z)-Rhazine) is isolated from Gelsemium elegans.

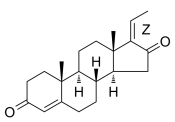


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-Guggulsterone

Cat. No.: HY-110066

Z-guggulsterone, a constituent of Indian Ayurvedic medicinal plant Commiphora mukul, inhibits the growth of human prostate cancer cells by causing **apoptosis**. Z-guggulsterone inhibits angiogenesis by suppressing the **VEGF–VEGF-R2–Akt** signaling axis.

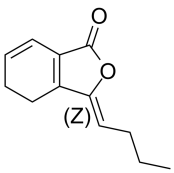


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Z)-Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401A

(Z)-Ligustilide is extracted from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, has antimicrobial and antifungal activity, exhibits an average antifungal score of 5.6.

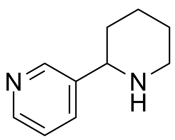


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(±) Anabasine

Cat. No.: HY-W052144

(±) Anabasine is a biphasic muscle relaxant.

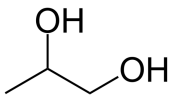


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(±)-1,2-Propanediol (1,2-(RS)-Propanediol; 1,2-Propylene glycol; Propylene glycol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0921

(±)-1,2-Propanediol (1,2-(RS)-Propanediol) is an aliphatic alcohol and frequently used as an excipient in many drug formulations to increase the solubility and stability of drugs.

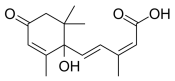


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mL

(±)-Abscisic acid ((±)-ABA)

Cat. No.: HY-N2549

(±)-Abscisic acid is an orally active plant hormone that is present also in animals. (±)-Abscisic acid (ABA) contributes to the regulation of glycemia in mammals.

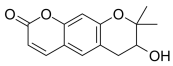


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(±)-Decursinol

Cat. No.: HY-N2567

(±)-Decursinol is a potent **FtsZ** inhibitor. (±)-Decursinol inhibits B. anthracis FtsZ polymerization with an **IC_{50}** of 102 μM.

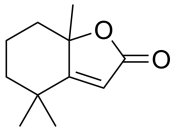


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Dihydroactinidiolide

Cat. No.: HY-W041301

(±)-Dihydroactinidiolide, an important aroma compound of black tea and tobacco, has been isolated from several plants. (±)-Dihydroactinidiolide can be formation from β-Carotene by the treatment of polyphenoloxidase, the lipoxygenase, and the xanthine oxidase.

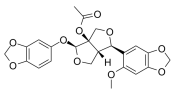


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(±)-Phrymarolin II

Cat. No.: HY-N10110

(±)-Phrymarolin II is a promising new class of plant virus (tobacco mosaic virus) inhibitors.

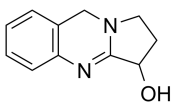


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Vasicine ((±)-Peganine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7031

(±)-Vasicine is the racemate of Vasicine. Vasicine (Peganine) significantly inhibits H^+-K^+-ATPase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 73.47 μg/mL. Anti-ulcer activity. Vasicine shows significant anti-secretory, antioxidant and cytoprotective effect.

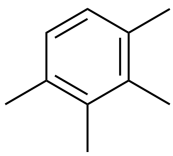


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W006416

1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene consists of a benzene ring with four methyl groups (-CH_3) as a substituent. 1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene is a specialty product for biochemistry research.

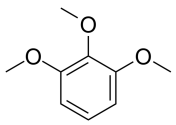


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W017092

1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene is a member of the class of compounds known as anisoles. 1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene can be found in tea, which makes 1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.

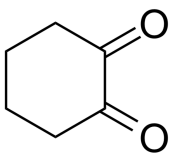


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2-Cyclohexanedione

Cat. No.: HY-W007347

1,2-Cyclohexanedione is an endogenous metabolite.

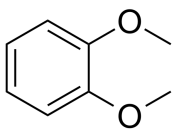


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

1,2-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-B1812

1,2-Dimethoxybenzene is an naturally occurring insect attractant.

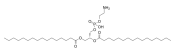


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine

Cat. No.: HY-W040268

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine is an endogenous metabolite.

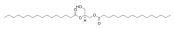


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol

Cat. No.: HY-W010736

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol is an endogenous metabolite.

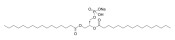


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113437A

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate sodium (compound 3-F7) is a phosphatidic acid and a human endogenous metabolite.

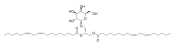


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-Beta-D-Galactopyranosylracglycerol

(1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-β-D-galactopyranosylracglycerol) Cat. No.: HY-N5039

1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-Beta-D-Galactopyranosylracglycerol is isolated from the flower of Magnolia denudate.

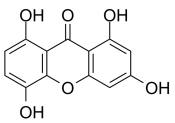


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone

(Desmethylbellidifolin) Cat. No.: HY-N2050

1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone (Desmethylbellidifolin) is a natural xanthone extracted from Gentianella acuta. 1,3,5,8-Tetrahydroxyxanthone has antispasmodic effect and anti-inflammatory activity.

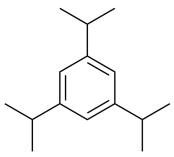


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W012472

1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene acts as a fuel and fuel additive. 1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene is also used in lubricants and lubricant additives. 1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene is used as a micelle expander.

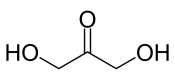


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dihydroxyacetone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0335

1,3-Dihydroxyacetone (DHA), the main active ingredient in sunless tanning skin-care preparations and an important precursor for the synthesis of various fine chemicals, is produced on an industrial scale by microbial fermentation of glycerol over Gluconobacter oxydans.

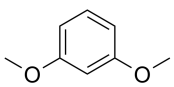


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-34487

1,3-Dimethoxybenzene belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dimethoxybenzenes. 1,3-Dimethoxybenzene is an intermediate in synthesis of organic compounds.

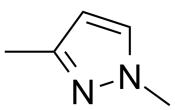


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-W002168

1,3-Dimethylpyrazole is a bioactive compound isolated from Moso Bamboo Root.

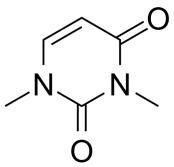


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethyluracil

Cat. No.: HY-W008343

1,3-Dimethyluracil is a pyrimidone derives from a uracil. 1,3-Dimethyluracil found occasionally in human urine. 1,3-Dimethyluracil shows inhibition activity against **hCA I** and **hCA II** (human carbonic anhydrase) with K_i of 316.2 μM and 166.4 μM, respectively.

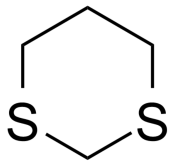


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,3-Dithiane

Cat. No.: HY-W001189

1,3-Dithiane is a protected formaldehyde anion equivalent that could serve as a useful labeled synthon. 1,3-Dithiane is also a sulfur-containing Maillard reaction products (MRPs) found in boiled beef extracts.

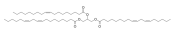


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,3-Linolein-2-Olein

Cat. No.: HY-N8181

1,3-Linolein-2-Olein, a triglyceride, is an antileishmanial drug. 1,3-Linolein-2-Olein inhibits promatigotes of the parasite (IC_{50}=0.079 ug/ml) and inhibits the growth of amastigotes (IC_{50}= 40.03 ug/ml).

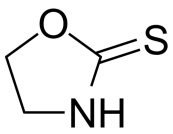


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3-Oxazolidine-2-thione

Cat. No.: HY-W038985

1,3-Oxazolidine-2-thione, a free oxazolidinethione, increases thyroid size and severely depresses hepatic trimethylamine oxidase activity in the brown-egg layers.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-W017758

1,3-Propanediol is produced in nature by the fermentation of glycerol in microorganism.

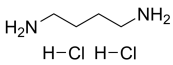
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,4-Diaminobutane dihydrochloride

(Putrescine dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1781

1,4-Diaminobutane (Putrescine) dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite, acts as an indicator of pollution-induced stress in higher plants: barley and rape stressed with Cr(III) or Cr(VI).

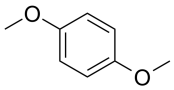


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1,4-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W015780

1,4-Dimethoxybenzene is an endogenous metabolite.

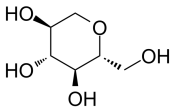


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,5-Anhydrosorbitol

Cat. No.: HY-113075

1,5-Anhydrosorbitol is a short-term marker for glycemic control.

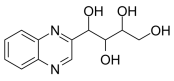


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N7428

1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol is an endogenous metabolite. The imprinted polymer P-1 shows affinity for 1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-113010

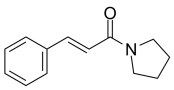
1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is a lysophospholipid (LyP).

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg

1-Cinnamoylpyrrolidine

Cat. No.: HY-N1620

1-Cinnamoylpyrrolidine (Compound 3), a crude extract prepared from Piper caninum, is a **DNA** strand scission agent, induces the relaxation of supercoiled pBR322 plasmid DNA.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1-Docosanol

(Behenyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0222

1-Docosanol is a saturated fatty alcohol used traditionally as an emollient, emulsifier, and thickener in cosmetics, and nutritional supplement; inhibitor of lipid-enveloped viruses including herpes simplex.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

1-Dodecanol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0289

1-Dodecanol is an endogenous metabolite.

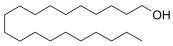
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1-Eicosanol

(Arachidyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-W004263

1-Eicosanol is a natural compound with antioxidant activity isolated from Hypericum carinatum.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1-Heptadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-W004296

1-Heptadecanol is a long-chain primary alcohol with antibacterial activity from Solena amplexicaulis leaves.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Hexadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1465

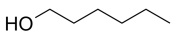
1-Hexadecanol is a fatty alcohol, a lipophilic substrate.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Hexanol

Cat. No.: HY-W032022

1-Hexanol, a primary alcohol, is a surfactant that can be employed in industrial processes to enhance interfacial properties. 1-Hexanol uncouples mitochondrial respiration by a non-protonophoric mechanism.

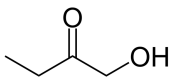


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Hydroxy-2-butanone

Cat. No.: HY-W005327

1-Hydroxy-2-butanone is a natural compound isolated from Bomboo Juice with antitubercular activity.

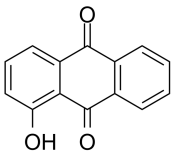


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

1-Hydroxyanthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W000838

1-Hydroxyanthraquinone, a naturally occurring compound with oral activity from some plants like Tabebuia avellanedae, exhibits carcinogenic effect.



Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Hydroxyoctadecane

Cat. No.: HY-Y1809

1-Hydroxyoctadecane is an endogenous metabolite.

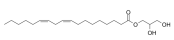
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Linoleoyl Glycerol

(1-Linoleoyl-rac-glycerol; 1-Monolinolein)

Cat. No.: HY-111346

1-Linoleoyl Glycerol is a fatty acid glycerol.

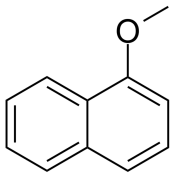


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

1-Methoxynaphthalene

Cat. No.: HY-W012568

1-Methoxynaphthalene is used as the substrate to investigate the activity of cytochrome c peroxidase (CcP). 1-Methoxynaphthalene also can be used to synthesize prenyl naphthalen-ols.

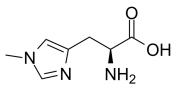


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Methyl-L-histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W017006

1-Methyl-L-histidine is an objective indicator of meat ingestion and exogenous 3-methylhistidine (3MH) intake.

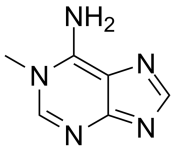


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

1-Methyladenine

Cat. No.: HY-113306

1-Methyladenine is a product of alkylation damage in DNA which can be repaired by damage reversal by oxidative demethylation.

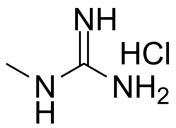


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1-Methylguanidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W005028

1-Methylguanidine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

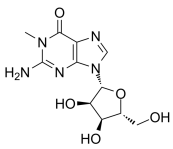


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-113136

1-Methylguanosine is a methylated nucleoside originating from RNA degradation.
1-Methylguanosine is a tumour marker.

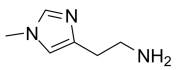


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

1-Methylhistamine

Cat. No.: HY-W062542

1-Methylhistamine is a histamine (Him) metabolite.

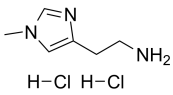


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W053787

1-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride is a histamine metabolite.



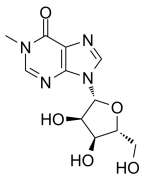
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

1-Methylinosine

(N1-Methylinosine)

Cat. No.: HY-113139

1-Methylinosine is a modified nucleotide found at position 37 in tRNA 3' to the anticodon of eukaryotic tRNA.

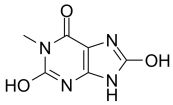


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

1-Methyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010031

1-Methyluric acid acts on the urinary bladder mucosa and increases the blood glucose, insulin, triglyceride, and cholesterol levels.

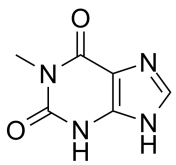


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

1-Methylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W008449

1-Methylxanthine, a caffeine derivative, is an essential human urinary metabolite of caffeine and theophylline (1,3-dimethylxanthine, TP).
1-Methylxanthine enhances the radiosensitivity of tumor cells.



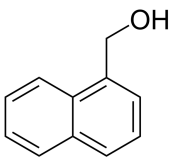
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

1-Naphthalenemethanol

(1-Hydroxymethylnaphthalene)

Cat. No.: HY-W017241

1-Naphthalenemethanol is a natural compound the root bark extracts of Annona senegalensis with antibacterial activity.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Nonadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-W004297

1-Nonadecanol is one of the compositions of supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO_2) essential oil of Heracleum thomsonii. 1-Nonadecanol is also an important aroma compound in Neotinea ustulata.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Octacosanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6811

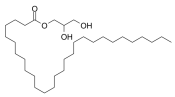
1-Octacosanol is a straight-chain aliphatic 28-carbon fatty alcohol with well-known anti-fatigue function.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

1-Octacosanoyl glyceride

Cat. No.: HY-N7909

1-Octacosanoyl glyceride is a natural compound that can be found in the wood of Catalpa ovate.



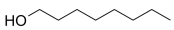
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Octanol

(Octanol)

Cat. No.: HY-W032013

1-Octanol (Octanol), a saturated fatty alcohol, is a **T-type calcium channels (T-channels)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 μM for native T-currents. 1-Octanol is a highly attractive biofuel with diesel-like properties.



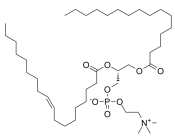
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC

(POPC)

Cat. No.: HY-130462

1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC (POPC), a phospholipid, is a major component of biological membranes. 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC is used for the preparation of liposomes and studying the properties of lipid bilayers.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

1-Pentadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-W004295

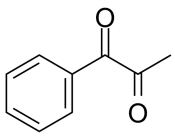
1-Pentadecanol is a naturally occurring antiacne agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Phenylpropane-1,2-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W018758

1-Phenylpropane-1,2-dione, isolated from young Ephedra sinica Stapf (Ephedraceae), is biosynthetic precursors of the ephedrine alkaloids.



Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

1-Tetradecanol

Cat. No.: HY-W004294

1-Tetradecanol, isolated from Myristica fragrans, is a straight-chain saturated fatty alcohol. 1-Tetradecanol possesses antibacterial and anti-inflammatory (periodontitis) activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Undecanol

(Undecyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-W004292

1-Undecanol produced from 2-tridecanol by the organism.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1-Triacontanol

(Triacontan-1-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6933

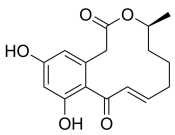
1-Triacontanol is a naturally occurring plant growth regulator. 1-Triacontanol is a saturated long-chain alcohol that has growth-promoting activities on a number of plants.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

10,11-Dehydrocurvularin

Cat. No.: HY-N6679A

10,11-Dehydrocurvularin is a prevalent fungal phytotoxin and an antibiotic.
10,11-Dehydrocurvularin is a strong activator of the **heat shock response**. 10,11-Dehydrocurvularin inhibits **TGF-β signalling** pathway. Anti-tumorous activity.



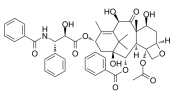
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

10-Deacetyltaxol

(10-Deacetylpaclitaxel)

Cat. No.: HY-N1391

10-Deacetyltaxol (10-Deacetylpaclitaxel) is a taxane derivative isolated from Taxus wallichiana Zucc.

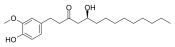


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

10-Gingerol

Cat. No.: HY-N0448

10-Gingerol is a major pungent constituent in the ginger oleoresin from fresh rhizome, with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-proliferative activities. 10-Gingerol inhibits the proliferation of MDA-MB-231 tumor cell line with an IC_{50} of 12.1 μM.

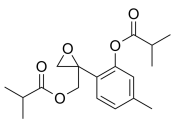


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-N6846

10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate is a major constituent of Inula helenium and Inula royleana root cultures.



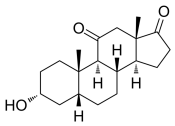
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Oxo etiocholanolone

(11-Ketoetiocholanolone)

Cat. No.: HY-113457

11-Oxo etiocholanolone (11-Ketoetiocholanolone) is a metabolite of Etiocholanolone. Etiocholanolone is the excreted metabolite of testosterone and has anticonvulsant activity.

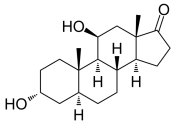


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

11β-Hydroxyandrosterone

Cat. No.: HY-113351

11β-Hydroxyandrosterone is a 11-oxygenated androgen metabolite of 11β-hydroxyandrostenedione.

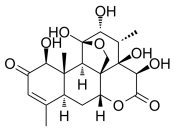


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

13,21-Dihydroeurycomanone

Cat. No.: HY-N9320

13,21-Dihydroeurycomanone, a natural compound isolated from Eurycoma longifolia root, possesses anti-parasite activity for Plasmodium falciparum and Toxoplasma gondii.



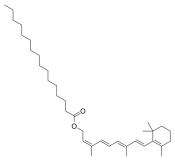
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate

(13-cis-Retinyl palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-N8356

13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate (13-cis-Retinyl palmitate) is a 13-cis isomer formed by vitamin A palmitate in corn flakes. 13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate has a biological activity of 75% of all-trans-vitamin A palmitate, the most biologically ac-tive form of vitamin A.



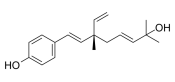
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

13-Hydroxyisobakuchiol

(Delta3,2-Hydroxylbakuchiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7506

Hydroxyisobakuchiol (Delta3,2-Hydroxylbakuchiol), an analog of Bakuchiol (HY-N0235) isolated from Psoralea corylifolia (L.), is a potent **monoamine transporter** inhibitor.

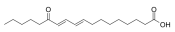


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N5097

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid, an isomer of 9-oxo-ODA, is a potent **PPARα** activator derived from tomato juice. 13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid decreases plasma and hepatic triglyceride in obese diabetic mice.

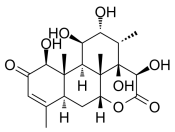


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14,15 β-Dihydroxyklaineanone

Cat. No.: HY-N4326

14,15 D-dihydroxyklaineanone, a quassinoid isolated from the root of Eurycoma longifolia, possesses anti-cancer activity.

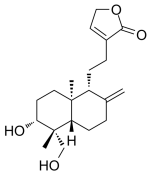


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Deoxyandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N4323

14-Deoxyandrographolide, a bioactive compound of Andrographis paniculata, has hepatoprotective efficacy. 14-Deoxyandrographolide desensitizes hepatocytes to TNF-α-mediated apoptosis through the release of TNFRSF1A release.



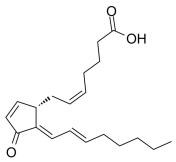
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2

(15d-PGJ2; 15-Deoxy-Δ12,14-PGJ2)

Cat. No.: HY-108568

15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 (15d-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin and a metabolite of PGD2. 15-Deoxy-Δ-12,14-prostaglandin J2 is a selective **PPARγ** (EC_{50} of 2 μM) and a covalent **PPARδ** agonist.

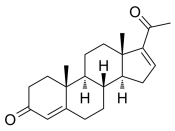


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

16-Dehydroprogesterone

Cat. No.: HY-128378

16-Dehydroprogesterone is a steroidal progestin.

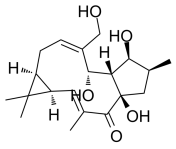


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

17-Hydroxyisolathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N4132

17-Hydroxyisolathyrol is a macrocychc lathyrol derivative isolated from seeds of Euphorbla luthyrrs.

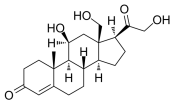


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

18-Hydroxycorticosterone

Cat. No.: HY-W013179

18-Hydroxycorticosterone is a corticosteroid and a derivative of corticosterone, which can lead to serious electrolyte imbalances.

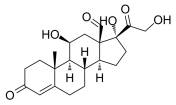


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

18-Oxocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-113151

18-Oxocortisol is a derivative of cortisol that is produced by aldosterone synthase (CYP11B2). 18-Oxocortisol is a naturally occurring **mineralocorticoid** agonist. 18-Oxocortisol is a biomarker in adrenal vein sampling.

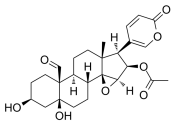


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

19-Oxocinobufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N7972

19-Oxocinobufotalin is capable of suppressing EMT (Epithelial-mesenchymal transition) and weakening the migratory and invasive potential of PC3 cells.

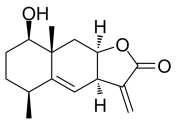


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1beta-Hydroxyalantolactone

Cat. No.: HY-124670

1beta-Hydroxyalantolactone modulate many processes that influence inflammatory reactions.

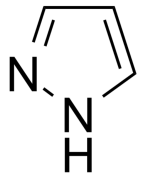


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1H-pyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-76228

1H-pyrazole is an endogenous metabolite.

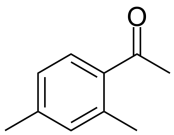


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

2',4'-Dimethylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W015618

2',4'-Dimethylacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

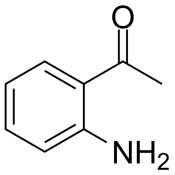


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2'-Aminoacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-I0501

2'-Aminoacetophenone is an aromatic compound containing a ketone substituted by one alkyl group, and a phenyl group. 2'-Aminoacetophenone can be used as a **breath biomarker** for the detection of Ps. Aeruginosa infections in the cystic fibrosis lung.

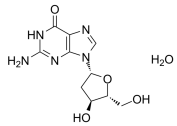


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2'-Deoxyguanosine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0185

2'-Deoxyguanosine monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

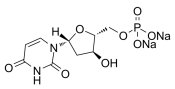


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-W011142

2'-Deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate disodium is reductively methylated to dTMP (2'-deoxythymidine 5'-monophosphate) by bisubstrate enzyme thymidylate synthase (TS). dTMP is a nucleotide required for DNA synthesis.

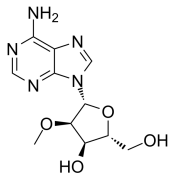


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

2'-O-Methyladenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011552

2'-O-Methyladenosine, a methylated adenine residue is found in urine of normals as well as in urine of adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficient patients. 2'-O-Methyladenosine exhibits unique hypotensive activities .



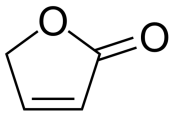
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2(5H)-Furanone

(γ-Crotonolactone)

Cat. No.: HY-W008270

2(5H)-Furanone is an endogenous metabolite.



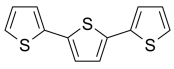
Purity: 97.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene

(α-Terthiophene; α-Terthienyl; Trithiophene)

Cat. No.: HY-N2048

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.

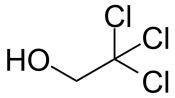


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,2,2-Trichloroethanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1500

2,2,2-Trichloroethanol, the active form of the sedative hypnotic drug Chloral hydrate, is an agonist for the nonclassical K_{2P} channels **TREK-1 (KCNK2)** and **TRAAK (KCNK4)**.

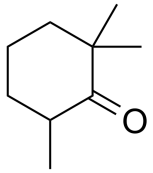


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W077671

2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexanone, an intermediate, can be used in the synthesis of β-ionone.

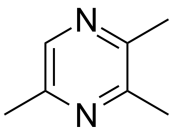


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

2,3,5-Trimethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W010476

2,3,5-Trimethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

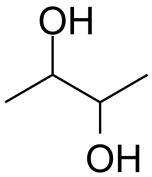


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,3-Butanediol

Cat. No.: HY-128387

2,3-Butanediol is a butanediol derived from the bioconversion of natural resources.

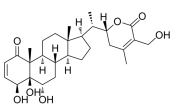


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Didehydrosomnifericin

Cat. No.: HY-N5069

2,3-Didehydrosomnifericin is one of withanolides found in Withania somnifera.



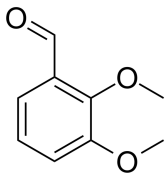
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde

(o-Veratraldehyde; 5,6-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-41407

2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (o-Veratraldehyde) is a benzaldehyde analog, with high antifungal activity (MIC=2.5 mM) 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (o-Veratraldehyde) could be used for the synthesis of berberine.

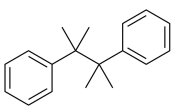


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane

Cat. No.: HY-W087905

2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane is one of the decomposition of Dicumylperoxide (DCP). Diallyl orthophthalate (DAOP) is a reactive plasticizer initiated by 2,3-dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane for improving polyphenylene oxide (PPO) processing.

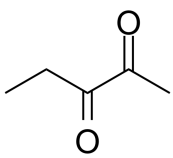


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,3-Pentanedione

Cat. No.: HY-W012998

2,3-Pentanedione is a common constituent of synthetic flavorings and is used to impart a butter, strawberry, caramel, fruit, rum, or cheese flavor in beverages, ice cream, candy, baked goods, gelatins, and puddings.



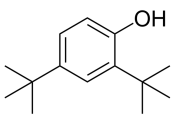
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,4-Di-tert-butylphenol

(2,4-DTBP)

Cat. No.: HY-W014589

2,4-Di-tert-butylphenol is an endogenous metabolite.

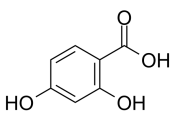


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012575

2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a degradation product of cyaniding glycoside from tart cheeries in cell culture.

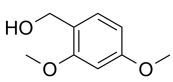


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W007584

2,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol, an aromatic alcohol, is a substrate of glucose-methanol-choline (GMC) oxidoreductase. GMC oxidoreductase displays the characteristics of an aryl-alcohol oxidase.



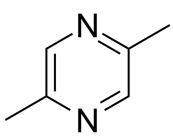
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,5-Dimethylpyrazine

(NSC 49139)

Cat. No.: HY-34439

2,5-Dimethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

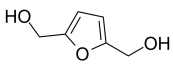


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,5-Furandimethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W017782

2,5-Furandimethanol is obtained from 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural. 5-hydroxymethylfurfural, as a building block, is considered an important intermediate due to its rich chemistry and potential availability from carbohydrates such as fructose, glucose, sucrose, cellulose and inulin.

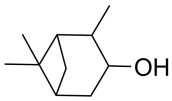


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]heptan-3-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W048972

2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]heptan-3-ol is isolated from Chrysanthemum indicum L.

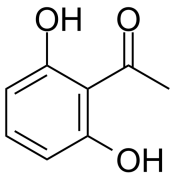


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0106

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

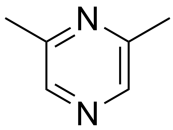


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

2,6-Dimethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W040790

2,6-Dimethylpyrazine is a key aroma compound in Boletus edulis.

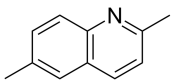


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dimethylquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W010195

2,6-Dimethylquinoline, a nature constituent from the roots of Peucedantu praeruptorum, is a **CYP1A2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM. 2,6-Dimethylquinoline also inhibits **CYP2B6** activity with an IC_{50} of 480 μM.

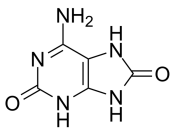


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,8-Dihydroxyadenine

Cat. No.: HY-N9941

2,8-Dihydroxyadenine, an endogenous metabolite, can cause the formation of urinary crystals and kidney stones. 2,8-Dihydroxyadenine can be used to diagnose adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (APRT) deficiency.

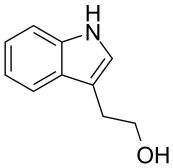


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W010155

2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol is an endogenous metabolite.

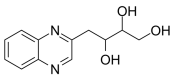


Purity: 96.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline

Cat. No.: HY-N7427

2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline is a food metabolite.
2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline can be formed from homoglucans.



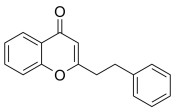
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(2-Phenylethyl)chromone

(Flidersiachromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N8220

2-(2-Phenylethyl)chromone (Flidersiachromone) is one of 2-(2-phenylethyl)chromones that can be found in Chinese eaglewood from Aquilaria sinensis.

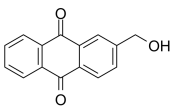


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(Hydroxymethyl)anthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N7502

2-(Hydroxymethyl)anthraquinone is used as a photoremovable protecting group (**PRPG**) to chemically cage sex pheromone (e.g. (Z)-11-hexadecen-1-ol (sex pheromone of Chilo infuscatellussnellen)).

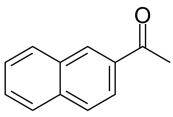


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Acetonaphthone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1819

2-Acetonaphthone is an endogenous metabolite.

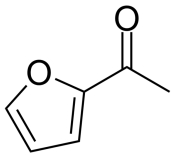


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Acetylfuran

(2-Furyl methyl ketone) Cat. No.: HY-W015912

2-Acetylfuran (2-Furyl methyl ketone), an important flavour compound or intermediate in foods, is isolated from essential oils, sweet corn products, fruits and flowers. 2-Acetylfuran also can be formed from glucose and glycine by Maillard reaction.

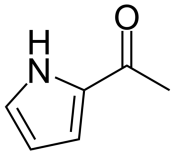


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Acetylpyrrole

Cat. No.: HY-W012956

2-Acetylpyrrole is a product of model browning systems, and has been isolated as a major flavour component of many foods. 2-Acetylpyrrole has been used in the synthesis of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline.

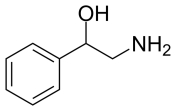


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Amino-1-phenylethanol

Cat. No.: HY-59132

2-Amino-1-phenylethanol is an analogue of noradrenaline.

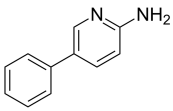


Purity: 95.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Amino-5-phenylpyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W002820

2-Amino-5-phenylpyridine is a mutagenic heterocyclic aromatic amine that is formed by pyrolysis of phenylalanine in proteins. 2-Amino-5-phenylpyridine is in broiled sardines and is considered as potentially carcinogenic.

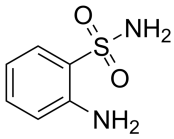


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Aminobenzenesulfonamide

(Orthanilamide) Cat. No.: HY-B2147

2-Aminobenzenesulfonamide is a **carbonic anhydrase IX** inhibitor.

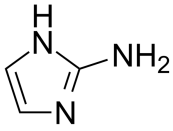


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Aminoimidazole

Cat. No.: HY-W062216

2-Aminoimidazole is a potent antibiofilm agent that can be used as an adjuvant to antimicrobial. 2-aminoimidazoles disrupts the ability of bacteria to protect themselves by inhibiting biofilm formation and genetically-encoded antibiotic resistance traits.

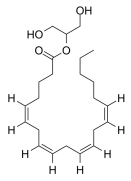


Purity: 96.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

2-Arachidonoylglycerol

Cat. No.: HY-W011051

2-Arachidonoylglycerol is a second endogenous cannabinoid ligand in the central nervous system.

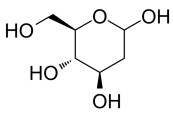


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (26.4 mM * 100 μL in Acetonitrile),

2-Deoxy-D-glucose

(2-DG; 2-Deoxy-D-arabino-hexose; D-Arabino-2-deoxyhexose) Cat. No.: HY-13966

2-Deoxy-D-glucose is a glucose analog that acts as a competitive inhibitor of glucose metabolism, inhibiting **glycolysis** via its actions on **hexokinase**.

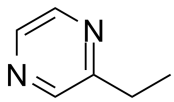


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

2-Ethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W040948

2-Ethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

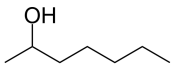


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Heptanol

Cat. No.: HY-W015879

2-Heptanol is one of chemical constituents identified in the essential oil of rhizome of Curcuma angustifolia and Curcuma zedoaria. Rhizome essential oil exhibited good **antimicrobial** and antioxidant activity.

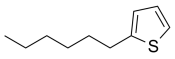


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Hexylthiophene

Cat. No.: HY-34544

2-Hexylthiophene is an extremely weak basic heteroaromatic compound. 2-Hexylthiophene can be used to modify and improve the molar absorption coefficient of ruthenium sensitizer.

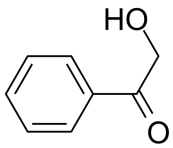


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Hydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W002198

2-Hydroxyacetophenone is a principal root volatile of the Carissa edulis. 2-Hydroxyacetophenone shows inhibitory effects on infection of **HIV/SARS-CoV S pseudovirus** with an IC_{50} of 1.8 mM.

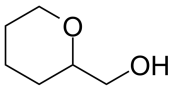


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL,

2-Hydroxymethyltetrahydropyran

Cat. No.: HY-115051

2-Hydroxymethyltetrahydropyran is a volatile compound in Sambucus williamsii (SW) seed oil. SW seed oil has potential antioxidant activity.

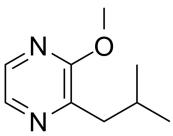


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Isobutyl-3-methoxypyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W017141

2-Isobutyl-3-methoxypyrazine is an aroma constituent in grapes andwines, green pepper and asparagus.



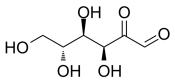
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Keto-D-Glucose

(D-Glucosone; D-Arabino-hexos-2-ulose)

Cat. No.: HY-113629

2-Keto-D-Glucose (D-Glucosone) is a key intermediate in a secondary metabolic pathway leading to the antibiotic Cortalcerone. 2-Keto-D-Glucose is also an intermediate in the conversion of D-glucose into D-fructose.

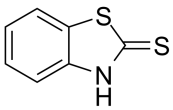


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Cat. No.: HY-W017113

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole is an endogenous metabolite.

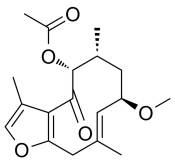


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methoxy-5-acetoxy-fruranogermacr-1(10)-en-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8134

2-Methoxy-5-acetoxy-fruranogermacr-1(10)-en-6-one is a natural product found in the leaves and stem bark of M. glabra.



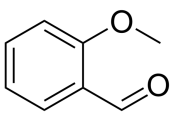
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxybenzaldehyde

(o-Anisaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-77995

2-Methoxybenzaldehyde (o-Anisaldehyde), isolated from cinnamon essential oil (CEO), exists antibacterial and antifungal activity.



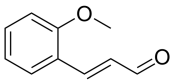
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde

(o-Methoxycinnamaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W046353

2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde (o-Methoxycinnamaldehyde) is a natural compound of Cinnamomum cassia, with antitumor activity.

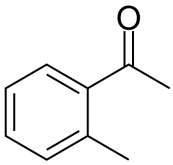


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W012658

2-Methylacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

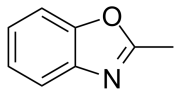


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylbenzoxazole

Cat. No.: HY-W038287

2-Methylbenzoxazole is an endogenous metabolite.

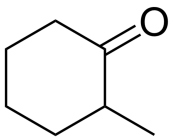


Purity: 97.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W010549

2-Methylcyclohexanone is an endogenous metabolite.

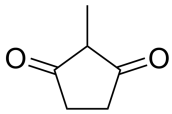


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2-Methylcyclopentane-1,3-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W012944

2-Methylcyclopentane-1,3-dione is a key **intermediate** for the total synthesis of steroids.

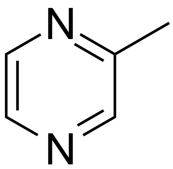


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W067358

2-Methylpyrazine is a kind of alkylpyrazine that can be identified in roasted red pepper seed oils.

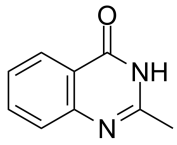


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W051513

2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol is a potent competitive **poly(ADP-ribose) synthetase** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.1 μM. 2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol mammalian **aspartate transcarbamylase (ATCase)** inhibitor, with 0.20 mM.

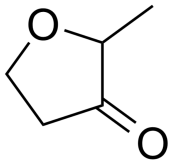


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methyltetrahydrofuran-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-W010608

2-Methyltetrahydrofuran-3-one is one of the volatile constituents of roasted coffee.

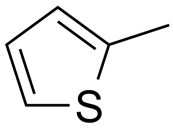


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2-Methylthiophene

Cat. No.: HY-W010615

4-Methylthiophene is an **intermediate** used in the synthesis of the aromatic sulfur compounds.

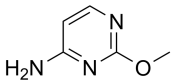


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-O-Methylcytosine

Cat. No.: HY-69014

2-O-Methylcytosine, an O-alkylated analogue a DNA adduct, is the damaged nucleobase.

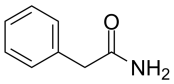


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Phenylacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W018197

2-Phenylacetamide is an endogenous metabolite.

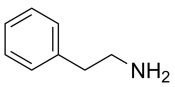


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Phenylethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W010483

2-Phenylethanamine is believed to function as a neuromodulator or neurotransmitter.

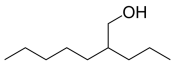


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Propylheptanol

Cat. No.: HY-W024975

2-Propylheptanol is an **intermediate** and can be used for synthesizing a series of plasticizers by esterification with phthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride and adipic acid, etc.



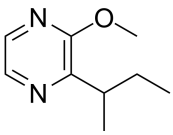
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

2-Sec-butyl-3-methoxypyrazine

(SBMP)

Cat. No.: HY-W017140

2-Sec-butyl-3-methoxypyrazine (SBMP) is a methoxypyrazine and can be identified in the ladybug species.

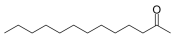


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Tridecanone

Cat. No.: HY-W009811

2-Tridecanone, a nonalkaloid insecticide, is isolated from the wild tomato Lycopersicon hirsutum f. glabratum. 2-Tridecanone is a volatile organic compound.



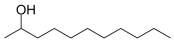
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Undecanol

(Undecan-2-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-115684

2-Undecanol (Undecan-2-ol) is a male specific volatile identified from the sap beetle Lobiopa insularis. 2-undecanol is a flower emitted volatile, used by various species of Hymenoptera as a pheromone component.

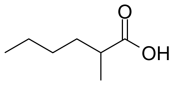


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylhexanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128371

2-methylhexanoic acid is a medium-chain fatty acid and is used as flavouring.

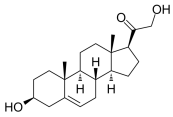


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

21-Hydroxypregnenolone

Cat. No.: HY-113020

21-Hydroxypregnenolone is an essential intermediate in corticosterone synthesis.



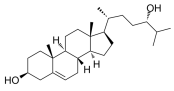
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol

(24S-OHC; 24S-HC; Cerebrosterol)

Cat. No.: HY-16940

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol (24S-OHC), the major brain cholesterol metabolite, plays an important role to maintain homeostasis of cholesterol in the brain.

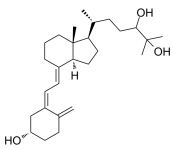


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3

Cat. No.: HY-76915

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3 is a compound which is closely related to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the active form of vitamin D3, but like vitamin D3 itself and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is inactive as a hormone both in vitro and in vivo.

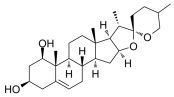


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25(R,S)-Ruscogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N5136

Ruscogenin suppresses HCC metastasis by reducing the expression of MMP-2, MMP-9, uPA, VEGF and HIF-1α via regulating the **PI3K/Akt/mTOR** signaling pathway. And Ruscogenin alleviates LPS-induced pulmonary endothelial cell apoptosis by su.

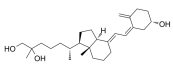


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

(25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol) Cat. No.: HY-15830

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3(25,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol) is a metabolite of vitamin D3 with intestinal calcium transport activity.

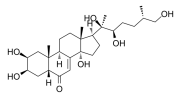


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

25S-Inokosterone

Cat. No.: HY-N4130

25S-Inokosterone is a phytoecdysone in the roots of two same species of A. bidentata Blume and A. japonica Nakai, and two different species of C. capitata Moq and C. officinalis Kuan. 25S-Inokosterone has the potential for the LPS-induced acute kidney injury research.

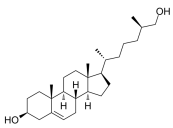


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

27-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N2371

27-Hydroxycholesterol is a selective **estrogen receptor** modulator and an agonist of the **liver X receptor**.

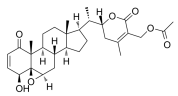


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

27-O-Acetyl-withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5046

27-O-Acetyl-withaferin A is found in Withania aristata.

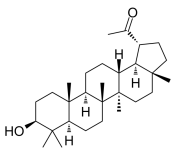


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

29-Nor-20-oxolupeol

Cat. No.: HY-N1713

29-Nor-20-oxolupeol, extracted from Impatiens basamina, reduces NO levels in LPS-activated murine microglial cells with an IC_{50} of 44.21 μM.

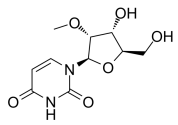


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2′-O-Methyluridine

Cat. No.: HY-W011824

2'-O-methyluridine is found in rRNA, snRNA, snoRNA and tRNA of Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukaryota.

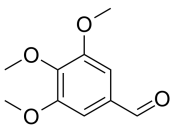


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W009886

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde is an **intermediate** for the synthesis of various pharmaceuticals, especially for trimethoprim used to treat bacterial infections, including urinary tract pathogens infection.

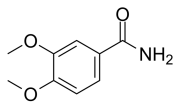


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide

Cat. No.: HY-N1777

3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide, amide, is isolated from the solid culture of Streptoverticillium morookaense. 3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide can be used as the starting material to preparation Itopride hydrochloride.

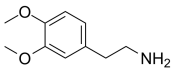


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0935

3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine is an endogenous metabolite.

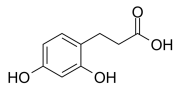


Purity: 96.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1750

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (DPPacid) is a potent and competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, inhibits L-Tyrosine and DL-DOPA with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 3.02 μM and 11.5 μM, respectively.

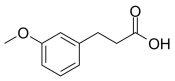


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016482

3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid is an organic acid, naturally occurring human metabolite and excreted in human urine.

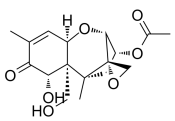


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

3-Acetyldeoxynivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6685

3-Acetyldeoxynivalenol, a trichothecene mycotoxin deoxynivalenol (DON) acetylated derivative, is a blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeable mycotoxin.



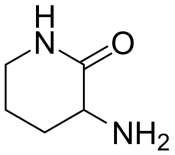
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Amino-2-piperidinone

(Cyclo-ornithine)

Cat. No.: HY-21088

3-aminopiperidine-2-one is a **metabolite** from all living organisms. 3-aminopiperidine-2-one is a delta-lactam that is 2-piperidone substituted at position 3 by an amino group.



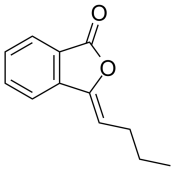
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Butylidenephthalide

(Butylidenephthalide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0336

3-Butylidenephthalide (Butylidenephthalide) is a phthalic anhydride derivative identified in Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, and has larvicidal activity (LC_{50} of 1.56 mg/g for Spodoptera litura larvae).

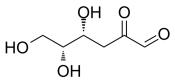


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3-Deoxy-galactosone

Cat. No.: HY-118813

3-Deoxy-galactosone is a 1,2-dicarbonyl compound originating from the degradation of galactose. 3-Deoxy-galactosone is formed in food during Maillard and caramelization reactions.

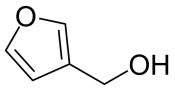


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3-Furanmethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W007708

3-Furanmethanol belongs to the compound class of furan with a wide range of sensory properties. 2-cyanonaphthalenes undergo photocycloaddition reactions with 3-Furanmethanol efficiently and with high degrees of regioselectivity.

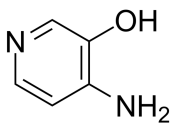


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxy-4-aminopyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W008188

3-Hydroxy-4-aminopyridine is an endogenous metabolite.



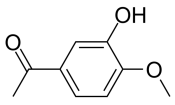
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone

(Acetoisovanillone; Isoacetovanillone)

Cat. No.: HY-W002484

3-Hydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone(Acetoisovanillone; Isoacetovanillone) is an active compound isolated from P. spinosa. Isoacetovanillone possesses anti-inflammatory activity and prevented injuries due to administration of acetic acid in the colon.



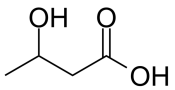
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3-Hydroxybutyric acid

(β-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113378

3-Hydroxybutyric acid (β-Hydroxybutyric acid) is a metabolite that is elevated in type I diabetes. 3-Hydroxybutyric acid can modulate the properties of membrane lipids.

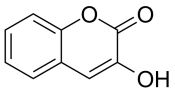


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-127170

3-hydroxycoumarin is a potent and redox inhibitor of human **15-LOX-1**. 3-hydroxycoumarin is recently demonstrated to protect sea urchin reproductive cells against ultraviolet B damage.

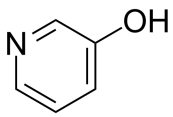


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

3-Hydroxypyridine

Cat. No.: HY-Y1129

3-Hydroxypyridine is isolated from Bamboo grass. 3-Hydroxypyridine derivatives are structural analogues of vitamin B6 and have a wide range of pharmacological properties, such as antioxidant properties.

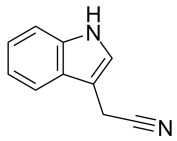


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Indoleacetonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-Y0136

3-Indoleacetonitrile is an endogenous metabolite.

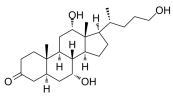


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Keto petromyzonol

Cat. No.: HY-119332

3-Keto petromyzonol, a main component of Sea lamprey male sex pheromones, modulates both synthesis and release of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH), and subsequently, hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) output in immature sea lamprey.



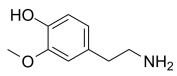
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Methoxytyramine

(3-O-methyl Dopamine)

Cat. No.: HY-103638A

3-Methoxytyramine, a well known extracellular metabolite of 3-hydroxytyramine/dopamine, is a neuromodulator.



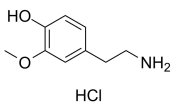
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

3-Methoxytyramine hydrochloride

(3-O-methyl Dopamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103638

3-Methoxytyramine hydrochloride is an inactive metabolite of dopamine which can activate **trace amine associated receptor 1** (**TAAR1**).

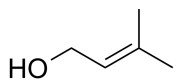


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W013035

3-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol is an endogenous metabolite.

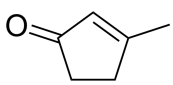


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one

Cat. No.: HY-W013014

3-Methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one is an endogenous metabolite.

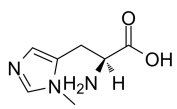


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Methyl-L-histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W017007

3-Methyl-L-histidine is a biomarker for meat consumption, especially chicken. It is also a biomarker for the consumption of soy products.



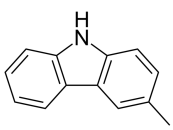
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methylcarbazole

(NSC 10154)

Cat. No.: HY-W047478

3-Methylcarbazole is an carbazole alkaloid compound with anticancer effects. 3-Methylcarbazole shows growth inhibitory activity (IC_{50} of 25 μg/mL) on human fibrosarcoma HT-1080 cells.

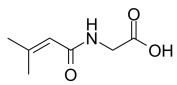


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Methylcrotonylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113232

3-Methylcrotonylglycine is an acyl glycine, a normal amino acid metabolite found in urine.

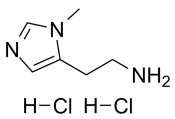


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

3-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113412A

3-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



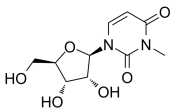
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Methyluridine

(N3-Methyluridine)

Cat. No.: HY-113138

3-Methyluridine (N3-Methyluridine) is a modified **RNA nucleoside**. 3-Methyluridine is often presents as RNA modification which can be detected in 23S rRNA of archaea, 16S and 23S rRNA of eubacteria, and 18S, 25S, and 28S of eukaryotic ribosomal RNAs.

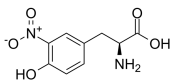


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

3-Nitro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-113248

3-Nitro-L-tyrosine is a biomarker of nitrogen free radical species modified proteins in systemic autoimmunogenic conditions.

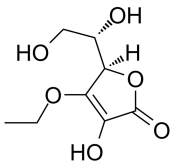


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W003607

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid, a stable vitamin C derivative, is a cosmetic **tyrosinase** tnhibitor with a whitening capacity. 3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid also has antioxidant abilities.



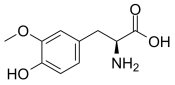
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-O-Methyldopa

(3-Methoxy-L-tyrosine; 3-O-Methyl-L-DOPA)

Cat. No.: HY-113468A

3-O-Methyldopa (3-Methoxy-L-tyrosine) is a metabolite of L-DOPA which is formed by catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT). 3-O-Methyldopa competitively inhibits the pharmacodynamics of l-DOPA and **dopamine**.

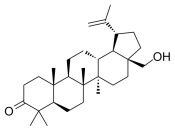


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Oxobetulin

Cat. No.: HY-N9378

3-Oxobetulin, an **antifungal** agent, shows antifungal activities against white rot fungus L. betulina and the brown rot fungus L. sulphureus.

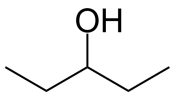


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Pentanol

Cat. No.: HY-W087988

3-Pentanol is an active organic compound produced by plants and is a component of emitted insect sex pheromones. 3-pentanol elicits plant immunity against microbial pathogens and an insect pest in crop plants.

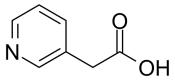


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Pyridineacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015806

3-Pyridineacetic acid is a higher homologue of nicotinic acid, a breakdown product of nicotine (and other tobacco alkaloids).

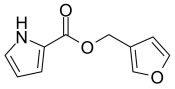


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

3-Furfuryl 2-pyrrolecarboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-N1832

3-Furfuryl 2-pyrrolecarboxylate is isolated from the root tuber of Pseudostellaria heterophylla.

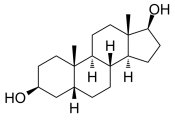


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3b,17b-Dihydroxyetiocholane

Cat. No.: HY-113368

3b,17b-Dihydroxyetiocholane is known as androgens and derivatives.

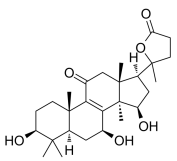


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3β,7β,15β-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-24→20 lactone

Cat. No.: HY-N2277

3β,7β,15β-Trihydroxy-11-oxo-lanosta-8-en-2420 lactone is a natural compound that could be isolated from G. lucidum with antimycobacterial activity.



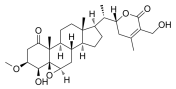
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3β-Methoxy-2,3-dihydrowithaferin A

(Quresimin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N5131

3β-Methoxy-2,3-dihydrowithaferin A is one of withanolides found in Withania somnifera.

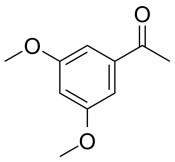


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W040471

3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone is a natural ketone compound with antioxidant activities.
3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

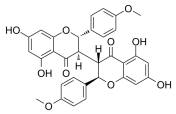


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4',4'''-Di-O-methylisochamaejasmin

Cat. No.: HY-N9225

4',4'''-Di-O-methylisochamaejasminexhibits anti-cancer effect.



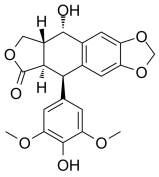
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin

(4'-O-demethylepipodophyllotoxin; 4'-DMEP)

Cat. No.: HY-17435

4'-Demethylepipodophyllotoxin(4'-DMEP) is a key intermediate compound for the preparation of podophyllotoxin-type anti-cancer drugs; a potent inhibitor of microtubule assembly.

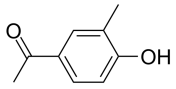


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001663

4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone, a phenolic volatile compound, is isolated from Hawaiian green coffee beans (Coffea Arabica L.).
4'-Hydroxy-3'-methylacetophenone has potent antioxidant activities.

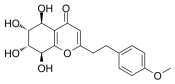


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4'-Methoxyagarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N8109

4'-Methoxyagarotetrol is a natural compound that could be found in Aquilaria sinensis (Lour.).

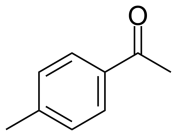


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W012653

4′-methylacetophenone can be used as a fragrance material. 4′-Methylacetophenone is wildly occurs in volatile compounds in food and in some natural complex substances (NCS).

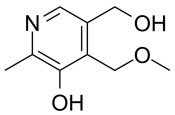


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4'-O-Methylpyridoxine

Cat. No.: HY-N8157

4'-O-Methylpyridoxine, a natural compound, possesses antioxidant activity.

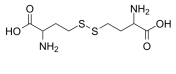


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,4'-Disulfanediylbis(2-aminobutanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W009390A

4,4'-Disulfanediylbis(2-aminobutanoic acid) is an endogenous metabolite.



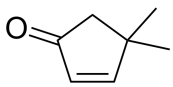
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

4,4-Dimethyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one

(4,4-Dimethylcyclopent-2-enone)

Cat. No.: HY-W024604

4,4-Dimethyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one, a natural compound from Apocyniveneti Folium, displays higher tumor-specific cytotoxicity.



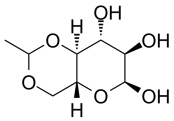
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

4,6-O-Ethylidene-α-D-glucose

(Ethylidene-glucose)

Cat. No.: HY-N7433

4,6-O-ethylidene-α-D-glucose (Ethylidene-glucose), a glucose derivative, is a competitive exofacial binding-site inhibitor on **glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1)** with a K_i of 12 mM for wild-type 2-deoxy-D-glucose transport.

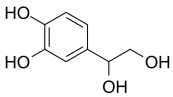


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W010066

4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol, a normal norepinephrine metabolite, is found to be associated with Menkes syndrome.

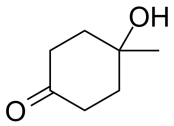


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W036733

4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone is a useful synthetic reagent extracted from patent JP2009022162A. 4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone can be used to synthesize trans-4-amino-1-methylcyclohexanol which is intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis.

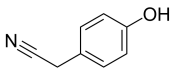


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

4-Hydroxybenzyl cyanide

Cat. No.: HY-W015823

4-Hydroxybenzyl cyanide is an endogenous metabolite.

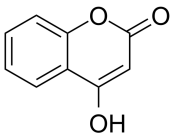


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6856

4-Hydroxycoumarin, a coumarin derivative, is one of the most versatile heterocyclic scaffolds and is frequently applied in the synthesis of various organic compounds. 4-Hydroxycoumarin possesses both electrophilic and nucleophilic properties.

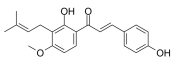


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Hydroxyderricin

Cat. No.: HY-N7204

4-Hydroxyderricin, the major active ingredients of Angelica keiskei Koidzumi, is a potent selective **MAO-B (Monoamine oxidase inhibitors)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.43 μM. 4-Hydroxyderricin also mildly inhibits **DBH (dopamine β-hydroxylase)** activity.



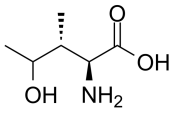
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

4-Hydroxyisoleucine

(4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6858

4-Hydroxyisoleucine (4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine) is an amino acid which can be extracted and purified from fenugreek seeds. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine) displays an insulinotropic activity of great interest.

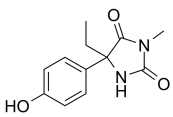


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4-Hydroxymephenytoin

Cat. No.: HY-W008772

4-Hydroxymephenytoin is a metabolism of an antiepileptic drug mephenytoin, which is used as a CYP2C19 substrate.

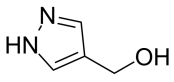


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxymethylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-33914

4-Hydroxymethylpyrazole is the primary metabolite of Fomepizole (HY-B0876). Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase.

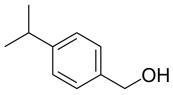


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N7069

4-Isopropylbenzyl alcohol is a chemical composition of the essential oils from the leaves and flowers of Camellia nitidissima. C.

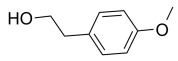


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W004056

4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol, an aromatic alcohol, is the major component in the anise-like odour produced by A. albispathus Hett. 4-Methoxyphenethyl alcohol can inhibits the protein, RNA and DNA synthesis in Escherichia coli.



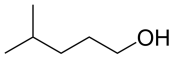
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methyl-1-pentanol

(Isohexanol)

Cat. No.: HY-W007511

4-Methyl-1-pentanol (Isohexanol) is a volatile aroma compound of red wine from cv. Kalecik Karası.



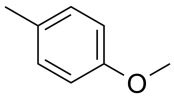
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methylanisole

(4-Methoxytoluene)

Cat. No.: HY-W012835

4-Methylanisole (4-Methoxytoluene) is food flavoring agent and can be naturally found in Ylang Ylang fragrance oil.



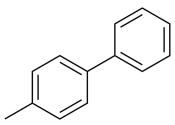
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

4-Methylbiphenyl

(4-Phenyltoluene)

Cat. No.: HY-W017077

4-Methylbiphenyl is an endogenous metabolite.

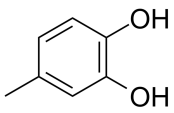


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methylcatechol

Cat. No.: HY-W012814

4-Methylcatechol, a metabolite of p-toluate, is a substrate as well as a suicide inhibitor of **Catechol 2,3-Dioxygenase**.

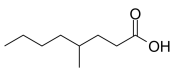


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methyloctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010178

4-Methyloctanoic acid is a natural compound mainly responsible for the characteristic goaty sheepy flavour of sheep and goat milk.

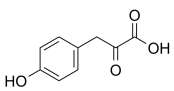


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010040

4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of the amino acid phenylalanine.

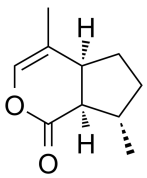


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

4aα,7α,7aα-Nepetalactone

Cat. No.: HY-129434A

4aα,7α,7aα-Nepetalactone exhibits **antibacterial** activity, and inhibits Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhi and Enterococcus faecalis.

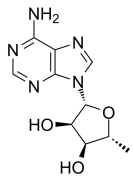


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-Deoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-113291

5'-Deoxyadenosine is an oxidized nucleoside found in the urine of normal subjects.

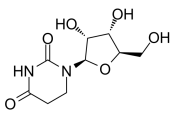


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

5,6-Dihydrouridine

Cat. No.: HY-113047

5,6-Dihydrouridine is a modified base found in conserved positions in the D-loop of tRNA in Bacteria, Eukaryota, and some Archaea.

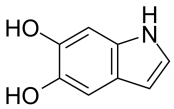


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

5,6-Dihydroxyindole

Cat. No.: HY-W018025

5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum **antibacterial**, **antifungal**, **antiviral**, **antiparasitic** activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.

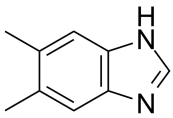


Purity: 95.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5,6-Dimethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole

Cat. No.: HY-W017511

5,6-Dimethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole is an endogenous metabolite.

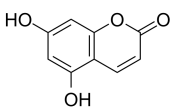


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-W072009

5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin is a coumarin isolated from the inflorescences of Macaranga triloba. 5,7-Dihydroxycoumarin has antibacterial activities.



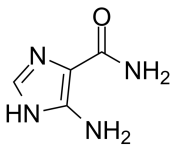
Purity: 97.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Amino-3H-imidazole-4-Carboxamide

(5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide; AICA)

Cat. No.: HY-41461

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.

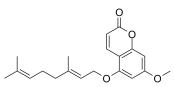


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N8431

5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin is a coumarin with anti-cancer, antifungal, and antibacterial activities. 5-Geranoxy-7-methoxycoumarin induces cell apoptosis.

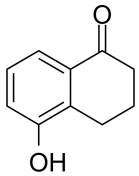


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxy-1-tetralone

Cat. No.: HY-76981

5-hydroxy-1-tetralone can be used as a **fluorescent labeling** reagent for the determination of glycosphingolipid from biological samples.



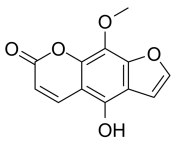
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxy-8-methoxypsoralen

(5-Hydroxyxanthotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-134039

5-Hydroxy-8-methoxypsoralen (5-Hydroxyxanthotoxin) is a metabolite of Xanthotoxin.

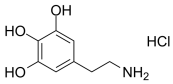


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxydopamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113523

5-Hydroxydopamine is a naturally occurring amine in human urine.

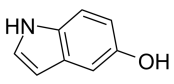


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Hydroxyindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001160

5-Hydroxyindole, a hydroxylated indole, can be found in a vast array of pharmacologically active agents and natural products. 5-Hydroxyindole slows desensitization of the 5-HT3 receptor-mediated ion current in N1E-115 neuroblastoma cells.



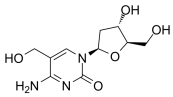
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Hydroxymethyl-2′-deoxycytidine

(5hmdC)

Cat. No.: HY-131394

5-Hydroxymethyl-2′-deoxycytidine (5hmdC) is an oxidation derivative of 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (5-mdC) in DNA. 5-Hydroxymethyl-2′-deoxycytidine may serve as a marker of irreversibly damaged cells.

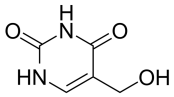


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxymethyluracil

Cat. No.: HY-W004924

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.

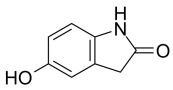


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-Hydroxyoxindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001542

5-Hydroxyoxindole is a structural analog of uric acid. 5-Hydroxyoxindole has **DPPH** radical scavenging activities and lipid peroxidation-inhibitory activities. 5-Hydroxyoxindole can be used for the research of oxidative stress-mediated disorders.

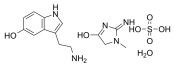


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W010973

5-Hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

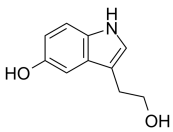


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

5-Hydroxytryptophol

Cat. No.: HY-W041019

5-Hydroxytryptophol is a mammalian serotonin metabolite, acting as a marker of acute alcohol consumption.

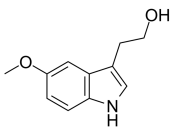


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-Methoxytryptophol

Cat. No.: HY-113440

5-Methoxytryptophol is a natural indole present in the pineal gland.

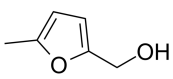


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W087919

5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol is a natural product that can be isolated from the essential oil of D. rupicola Biv.. 5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol also acts as a oxidative product of 2,5 dimethylfuran (DMF) by cytochrome P450 (CYP).

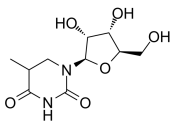


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyl-5,6-dihydrouridine

Cat. No.: HY-130803

5-Methyl-5,6-dihydrouridine is a minor constituent in the chromosomal RNA of the rat ascites tumor. 5-Methyl-5,6-dihydrouridine can be used for nucleic acid modification.

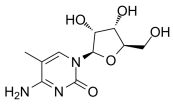


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Methylcytidine

Cat. No.: HY-113135

5-Methylcytidine is a pyrimidine nucleoside detected in multiple biofluids.

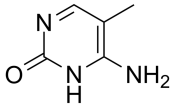


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Methylcytosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008091

5-Methylcytosine is a well-characterized DNA modification, and is also predominantly in abundant non-coding RNAs in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

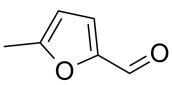


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methylfurfural

Cat. No.: HY-Y0543

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.

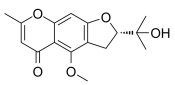


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-O-Methylvisamminol

Cat. No.: HY-N7206

5-O-Methylvisamminol, a (furo) chromone identified in the extract of T. glauca, has a limited occurrence in the plant kingdom.



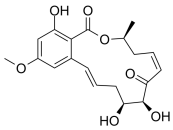
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5Z-7-Oxozeaenol

(FR148083; L783279; LL-Z 1640-2)

Cat. No.: HY-12686

5Z-7-Oxozeaenol is a natural anti-protozoan compound from fungal origin, acting as a potent irreversible and selective inhibitor of **TAK1** and **VEGF-R2**, with IC_{50}s of 8 nM and 52 nM, respectively.

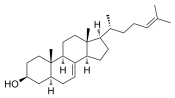


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5α-Cholesta-7,24-dien-3β-ol

Cat. No.: HY-N9453

5α-Cholesta-7,24-dien-3β-ol, a sterol, can be found in hamster cauda epididymal mature spermatozoa.

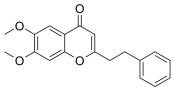


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)chromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8123

6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)chromone is a natural compound.



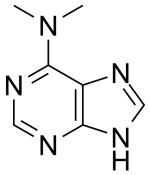
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-(Dimethylamino)purine

(6-Dimethylaminopurine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010128

6-(Dimethylamino)purine is a dual inhibitor of **protein kinase** and **CDK**.

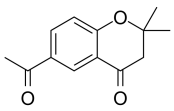


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

6-Acetyl-2,2-dimethylchroman-4-one

Cat. No.: HY-N2698

6-Acetyl-2,2-dimethylchroman-4-one is a natural compound with low anti-cancer activity.



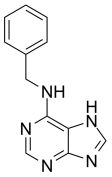
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Benzylaminopurine

(Benzyladenine; 6-BAP; N6-Benzyladenine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0941

6-Benzylaminopurine is a first-generation synthetic cytokinin that elicits plant growth and development, also is an inhibitor of respiratory kinase in plants, increases post-harvest life of green vegetables.

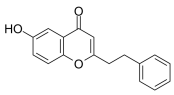


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Hydroxy-2-phenethylchromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8142

6-Hydroxy-2-phenethylchromone possesses antioxidant activity.

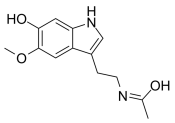


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxymelatonin

Cat. No.: HY-W011956

6-Hydroxymelatonin is a primary metabolic of **Melatonin**, which is metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) 1A2.

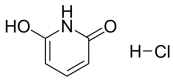


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W036553

6-Hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



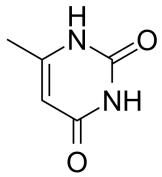
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

6-Methyluracil

(Pseudothymine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1125

6-Methyluracil (Pseudothymine), a metabolite of Uracil, can be used as an indicator of acetoacetyl-CoA (AACoA) accumulation. 6-Methyluracil exhibits antiradiation effect in vivo.

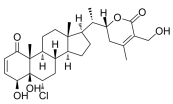


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

6α-Chloro-5β-hydroxywithaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5113

6α-Chloro-5β-hydroxywithaferin A is a withanolide that can be isolated from W. somnifera. W. somnifera has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, anticarcinogenic, antibacterial antiparkinsonism and antistress properties.

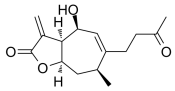


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6β-Hydroxytomentosin

Cat. No.: HY-N8934

6β-Hydroxytomentosin, a sesquiterpenoid, can be found in flowers of Inula japonica. 6β-Hydroxytomentosin exhibits weak cytotoxicities against A549, SK-OV-3, HepG-2 and HT-29 cell lines.

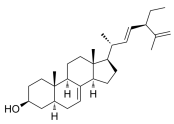


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,22,25-Stigmastatrienol

Cat. No.: HY-N5062

7,22,25-Stigmastatrienol is one of sterols of Berrettina pumpkin seed oil.

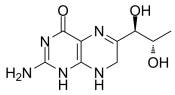


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin

Cat. No.: HY-W008646

7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin is an oxidation product of tetrahydrobiopterin.

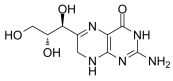


Purity: 96.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

7,8-Dihydroneopterin

Cat. No.: HY-136341

7,8-Dihydroneopterin, an inflammation marker, induces cellular **apoptosis** in astrocytes and neurons via enhancement of nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**) expression. 7,8-Dihydroneopterin can be used in the research of neurodegenerative diseases.



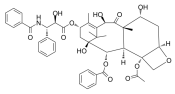
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-Epi 10-desacetyl paclitaxel

(7-epi-10-deacetyltaxol; 10-Deacetyl-7-epipaclitaxel)

Cat. No.: HY-77572

7-Epi 10-desacetyl paclitaxel (7-epi-10-deacetyltaxol), a taxol derivative, exhibits cytotoxicity against HeLa cells with an IC_{50} of 85 μM.

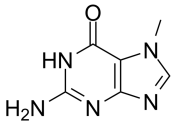


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg

7-Methylguanine

Cat. No.: HY-113352

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.



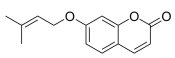
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Prenyloxycoumarin

(7-O-Prenylumbelliferone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7023

7-Prenyloxycoumarin (7-O-Prenylumbelliferone) is a secondary metabolite from the endophytic fungus of Annulohypoxylon ilanense.

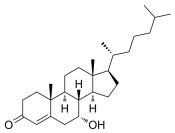


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-113259

7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one is an intermediate in synthesis of bile acids from cholesterol.
7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one is a **pregnane X receptor (PXR)** agonist.

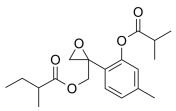


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

8,9-Epoxy-3-isobutyryloxy-10-(2-methylbutanoyl)thymo l

Cat. No.: HY-N6844

8,9-Epoxy-3-isobutyryloxy-10-(2-methylbutanoyl)thymol is a chemical composition of essential oils from Telekia speciosa.
8,9-Epoxy-3-isobutyryloxy-10-(2-methylbutanoyl)thymol also shows marked antipro-liferative activity against human cancer cell lines in vitro.

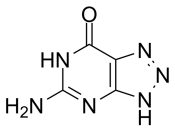


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Azaguanine

Cat. No.: HY-B1468

8-Azaguanine is a purine analogue that shows antineoplastic activity. 8-Azaguanine functions as an antimetabolite and easily incorporates into ribonucleic acids, interfering with normal biosynthetic pathways, thus inhibiting cellular growth.

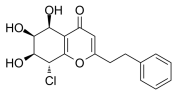


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

8-Chloro-2-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7-trihydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahyd rochromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8110

8-Chloro-2-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7-trihydroxy-5,6,7, 8-tetrahydrochromone, a chromone derivative, can be found in MeOH extract of withered wood of Aquilaria sinensis.

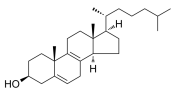


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Dehydrocholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-113435

8-Dehydrocholesterol elevated concentration is one of the diagnostic biochemical hallmarks of classical Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome (SLOS).

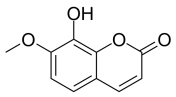


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

8-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4282

8-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin is a phenylpropanoid isolated from the calyxes of Physalis alkekengi L. var. franchetii (Mast.) Makino.

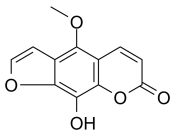


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

8-Hydroxybergapten

Cat. No.: HY-N6010

8-hydroxybergapten is O-methylated by cell-free extracts of Ruta cells to isopimpinellin, in reactions mediated by discrete O-methyltransferases. 8-hydroxybergapten has excellent anti-wrinkle effect.

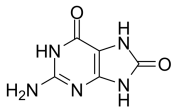


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Hydroxyguanine

Cat. No.: HY-113338

8-Hydroxyguanine is a major pre-mutagenic lesion generated from reactive oxygen species. It causes G-T and A-C substitutions.

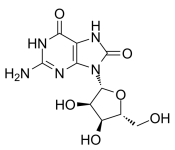


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

8-Hydroxyguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-113262

8-Hydroxyguanosine is a systematic marker of oxidative stress and a marker of hydroxyl radical damage to RNA.

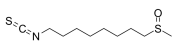


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-115770

8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate, an isothiocyanate, has antimicrobial activity and remarkable inhibitory activity against plant growth. 8-Methylsulfinyloctyl isothiocyanate impair COX-2 mediated inflammatory responses in LPS stimulated raw macrophages.

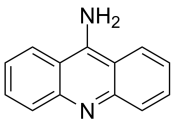


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-Aminoacridine

(Aminacrine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1422



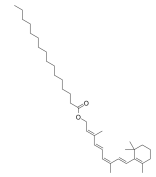
9-Aminoacridine (Aminacrine) is a highly fluorescent dye used as a topical antiseptic and experimentally as a mutagen, an intracellular pH indicator. 9-Aminoacridine is an effective antibacterial agent with caries-disclosing features.

Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate

(9-cis-Retinyl palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-N8356A



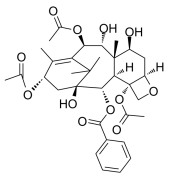
9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate (9-cis-Retinyl palmitate) is a 9-cis isomer formed by vitamin A palmitate in corn flakes. 9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate has a biological activity of 26% of all-trans-vitamin A palmitate, the most biologically ac-tive form of vitamin A.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-Dihydro-13-acetylbaccatin III

(9-DHAB III; 13-Acetyl-9-dihydrobaccatin III)

Cat. No.: HY-77434



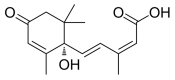
9-Dihydro-13-acetylbaccatin III (9-DHAB III) is an intermediate for taxol analog preparations. IC50 value: Target: There are a series of closely related natural organic compounds isolated from the Pacific yew tree (Taxus brevifolia) and related species.

Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Abscisic acid

((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid; ABA)

Cat. No.: HY-100560



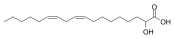
Abscisic acid ((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid), an orally active phytohormone in fruits and vegetables, is an endogenously produced mammalian hormone. Abscisic acid is a growth inhibitor and can regulate many aspects of plant growth and development.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ABTL-0812

(α-Hydroxylinoleic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-U00141

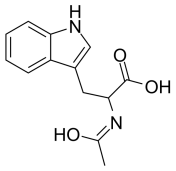


ABTL-0812 (α-Hydroxylinoleic acid) induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated **autophagy**. ABTL-0812 is a first-in-class small molecule with anti-cancer activity.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ac-DL-Trp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W011982



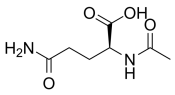
Ac-DL-Trp-OH is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

Aceglutamide

(α-N-Acetyl-L-glutamine; N2-Acetylglutamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1065

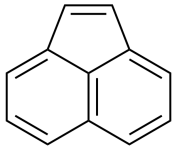


Aceglutamide (α-N-Acetyl-L-glutamine) is a psychostimulant and nootropic, used to improve memory and concentration.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Acenaphthylene

Cat. No.: HY-W013570

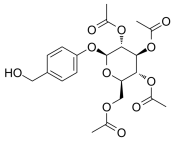


Acenaphthylene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH). PAHs are derived naturally from coal and tar deposits, and produced by incomplete combustion of organic matter.

Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Acetagastrodin

Cat. No.: HY-N1395

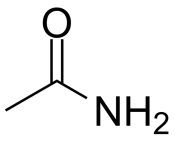


Acetagastrodin (compound 4) is an intermediate for the synthesis of DBPG (an antioxidant from Origanum vulgare).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetamide

Cat. No.: HY-Y0946



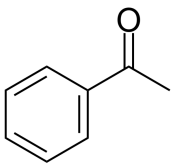
Acetamide is used as an intermediate in the synthesis of methylamine, thioacetamide, and insecticides, and as a plasticizer in leather, cloth and coatings. Acetamide has carcinogenicity.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 g

Acetophenone

(1-Phenylethan-1-One) Cat. No.: HY-Y0989

Acetophenone is an organic compound with simple structure.

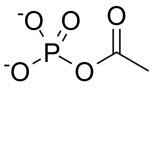


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Acetyl phosphate(lithium potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-128730

Acetyl phosphate(lithium potassium) is an endogenous metabolite.

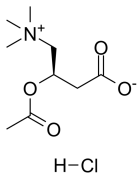


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Acetyl-L-carnitine hydrochloride

(O-Acetyl-L-carnitine (hydrochloride)) Cat. No.: HY-B0762

Acetyl-L-carnitine hydrochloride is a blood-brain permeable acetyl ester of the amino acid L-carnitine found in the body. Acetyl-L-carnitine hydrochloride is often used as a dietary supplement, and exibits anti-stress-related psychiatric disorders.

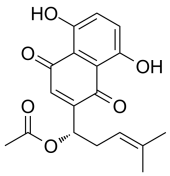


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 500 mg

Acetylalkannin

(Alkannin acetate) Cat. No.: HY-N7610

Acetylalkannin (Alkannin acetate) is an isohexenylnaphthazarin pigment isolated from Arnebia euchroma with antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities.

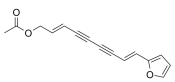


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acetylatractylodinol

(Tractylodinol acetate) Cat. No.: HY-N7622

Acetylatractylodinol, isolated from Atractylodes lancea, possesses antioxidant activity.

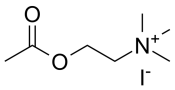


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Acetylcholine iodide

(ACh iodide) Cat. No.: HY-101086

Acetylcholine iodide (ACh iodide) is a common neurotransmitter found in the central and peripheral nerve system.

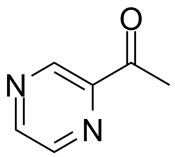


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetylpyrazine

(2-Acetylpyrazine) Cat. No.: HY-W007692

Acetylpyrazine (2-Acetylpyrazine) is used to form many polycyclic compounds, as useful structures in pharmaceuticals and perfumes. Acetylpyrazine is a component of the folates (vitamin B compounds).

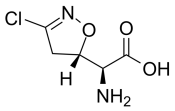


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acivicin

(AT-125; U-42126) Cat. No.: HY-W016586

Acivicin (AT-125), a natural product produced by Streptomyces sviceus is a **γ-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT)** inhibitor. Acivicin can across the blood-brain barrier and has anti-cancer, anti-parasitic properties.

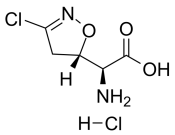


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Acivicin hydrochloride

(AT-125 hydrochloride; U-42126 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-W016586A

Acivicin hydrochloride (AT-125 hydrochloride), a natural product produced by Streptomyces sviceus, is a **γ-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT)** inhibitor. Acivicin hydrochloride can across the blood-brain barrier and has anti-cancer, anti-parasitic properties.

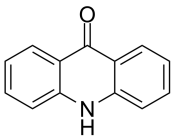


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acridone

Cat. No.: HY-W007771

Acridone is an organic compound based on the acridine skeleton. Acridone has antibacterial, antimalarial, antiviral and anti neoplastic activities.

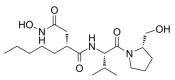


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Actinonin

((-)-Actinonin) Cat. No.: HY-113952

Actinonin ((-)-Actinonin) is a naturally occurring antibacterial agent produced by Actinomyces. Actinonin inhibits **aminopeptidase M**, **aminopeptidase N** and **leucine aminopeptidase**.

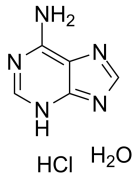


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Adenine monohydrochloride hemihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W015213

Adenine monohydrochloride hemihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

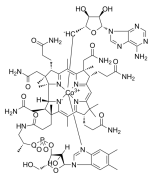


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Adenosylcobalamin

(Coenzyme B12; Cobamamide; AdoCbl) Cat. No.: HY-112790

Adenosylcobalamin (Coenzyme B12;Cobamamide;AdoCbl) is an active form of Vitamin B_{12} which is a cofactor for methylmalonyl CoA mutase.

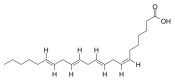


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

Adrenic Acid

(cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W013215

Adrenic Acid (cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid) is a naturally polyunsaturated fatty acid in the adrenal gland, brain, kidney, and vasculature. Adrenic Acid can regulate the vascular tone in arteries of the adrenal cortex.

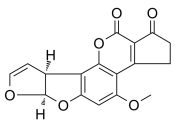


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (300 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Aflatoxin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N6615

Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is a Class 1A carcinogen, which is a secondary metabolite of Aspergillus flavus and A. parasiticus. Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) mainly induces the transversion of G-->T in the third position of codon 249 of the p53 tumor suppressor gene, resulting in mutation.

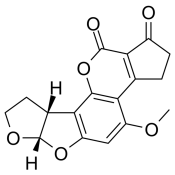


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Aflatoxin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N6696

Aflatoxin B2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin B2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

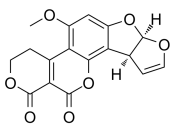


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aflatoxin G1

Cat. No.: HY-N6697

Aflatoxin G1 is one type of aflatoxins occuring in nature. It is produced by molds, such as Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

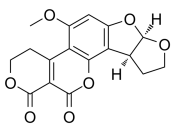


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aflatoxin G2

Cat. No.: HY-N6698

Aflatoxin G2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin G2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

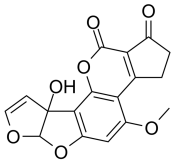


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Aflatoxin M1

Cat. No.: HY-N6699

Aflatoxin M1 is a major metabolite of Aflatoxin B1. Aflatoxin M1 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

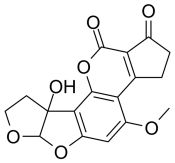


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 1 mg

Aflatoxin M2

Cat. No.: HY-N6700

Aflatoxin M2 is a major metabolite of Aflatoxin B1. Aflatoxin M2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

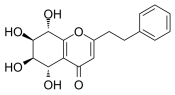


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Agarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1468

Agarotetrol is a chromone derivative isolated from Agarwood.



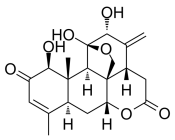
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ailanthone

(Δ13-Dehydrochaparrinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1943

Ailanthone (Δ13-Dehydrochaparrinone) is a potent inhibitor of both full-length **androgen receptor (AR)** (IC_{50}=69nM) and constitutively active truncated AR splice variants (AR_{1-651} IC_{50}=309nM).



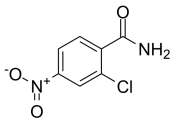
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aklomide

(2-Chloro-4-nitrobenzamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1094

Aklomide is used to fight disease, parasites and insects that infest poultry.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Alamethicin

Cat. No.: HY-N6708

Alamethicin, isolated from Trichoderma viride, is a channel-forming peptide antibiotic and induces voltage-gated conductance in model and cell membranes.

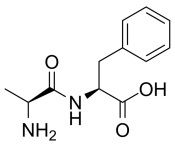
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Alanylphenylalanine

(L-Alanyl-L-phenylalanine; H-Ala-Phe-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012161

Alanylphenylalanine is an endogenous metabolite.

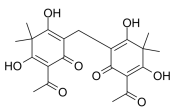


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Albaspidin AA

Cat. No.: HY-N0199

Albaspidin AA displays strong antibacterial activity against the vegetative form of Paenibacillus larvae (P. larvae) (MIC=220 μM).

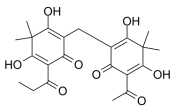


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Albaspidin AP

Cat. No.: HY-N0200

Albaspidin AP inhibits fatty acid synthase (**FAS**) with an IC_{50} value of 71.7 μM. Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is emerging as a potential therapeutic target for cancer and obesity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alkaline phosphatase

Cat. No.: HY-P2818

Alkaline phosphatase is a membrane-bound glycoprotein that catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphate monoesters at basic pH values. Alkaline phosphatase can be used for molecular biology and enzyme immunoassay.

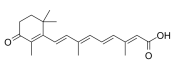
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid

(all-trans 4-Keto Retinoic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-107494A

all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid, an active metabolite of vitamin A, induces gene transcription via binding to nuclear retinoic acid receptors (RARs).



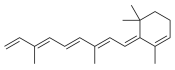
Purity: 90.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

all-trans-Anhydro Retinol

(Anhydrovitamin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N7495

all-trans-Anhydro Retinol (Anhydrovitamin A) is a metabolite of Vitamin A. all-trans-Anhydro Retinol is used in synthetic multivitamin preparations.

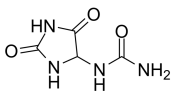


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Allantoin

(5-Ureidohydantoin) Cat. No.: HY-N0543

Allantoin is a skin conditioning agent that promotes healthy skin, stimulates new and healthy tissue growth.

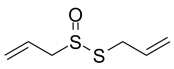


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Allicin

(Diallyl thiosulfinate) Cat. No.: HY-N0315

Allicin (diallyl thiosulfinate) is isolated from garlic including Diallyl monosulfide, Diallyl disulfide, Diallyl trisulfide, Diallyl tetrasulfide, and Methyl allyl disulphide etc. They accounts for 98% of the extract.

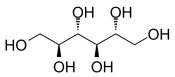


Purity: 97.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Allitol

(Allodulcitol) Cat. No.: HY-N2840

Allitol is a rare natural polyol that can be used as a sweetener. Allitol is an important intermediate for the preparation of the agents which against diabetes, cancer, and viral infections, including AIDS.

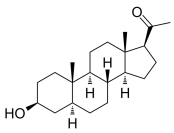


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alloepipregnanolone

Cat. No.: HY-113307

Alloepipregnanolone, a pregnane with hypnotic, and sedative properties, interferes with the development of rapid tolerance to the anxiolytic effect of ethanol.

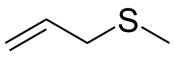


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Allyl methyl sulfide

Cat. No.: HY-128447

Allyl methyl sulfide is a bioactive organosulfur compound found in garlic. Allyl methyl sulfide exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant and anticancer properties.

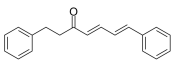


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Alnustone

Cat. No.: HY-N0558

Alnustone, a non-phenolic diarylheptanoid found in herbs and spices, is a constituent of Curcuma xanthorrhiza. Alnustone displays anti-emetic and anti-inflammatory activities.

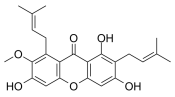


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

alpha-Mangostin

(α-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N0328

alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (**IDH1-R132H**) with a K_i of 2.85 μM.

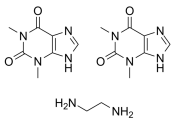


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aminophylline

Cat. No.: HY-B0140

Aminophylline is a competitive and non-selective **phosphodiesterase (PDE)** inhibitor. Aminophylline is a competitive **adenosine receptor** antagonist. Aminophylline has apulmonary vasodilator action as well as a bronchodilator action and has the potential for asthma research.

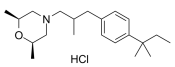


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Amorolfine hydrochloride

(Ro 14-4767/002) Cat. No.: HY-B0238

Amorolfine hydrochloride (Ro 14-4767/002) is a antifungal reagent. Target: Antifungal Amorolfine is an antifungal showing activity against fungi pathogenic to plants, animals and humans.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Amylase

Cat. No.: HY-B2192

Amylase is an enzyme produced by pancreas and salivary glands, catalyzing the hydrolysis of starch into sugars. Amylase are broadly classified into α, β, and γ subtypes.

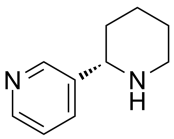
Amylase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Anabasine

((S)-Anabasine; (+)-Anabasine) Cat. No.: HY-B1532

Anabasine ((S)-Anabasine) is an alkaloid that found as a minor component in tobacco (Nicotiana). Anabasine is a botanical pesticide nicotine, acts as a full agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (**nAChRs**).

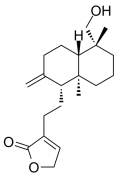


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Andrographanin

Cat. No.: HY-N9388

Andrographanin, a bioactive compound from Andrographis paniculata, exhibits **anti-inflammatory** and anti-infectious properties.

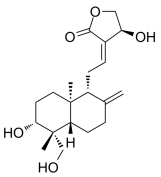


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Andropanolide

Cat. No.: HY-N1912

Andrographolide (Andro) is a small antagonist for NF-κB activation by covalent modifying reduced cysteine 62 of p50. Andrographolide is a bicyclic diterpenoid lactone mainly produced from the plant Andrographis (Andrographis paniculate).

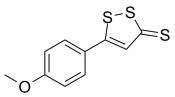


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anethole trithione

Cat. No.: HY-B1223

Anethole trithione, a sulfur heterocyclic choleretic, is a bile secretion-stimulating agent. Anethole trithione enhances salivary secretion and increases mAChRs, and can be used for dry mouth research.

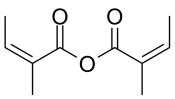


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Angelic anhydride

Cat. No.: HY-N6086

Angelic anhydride is an aliphatic acid anhydride from unsaturated hydrocarbon acid anhydrides.

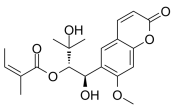


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelol A

Cat. No.: HY-N4236

Angelol A is a coumarin isolated from the roots of Angelica pubescens f. biserrata, which is passive diffusion as the dominating process in Caco-2 cell monolayer model.

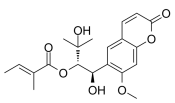


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelol B

Cat. No.: HY-N4235

Angelol B is a coumarin isolated from the roots of Angelica pubescens f. biserrata, which is passive diffusion as the dominating process in Caco-2 cell monolayer model.

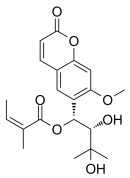


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelol K

Cat. No.: HY-N4234

Angelol K is a natural product from Chinese angelica.

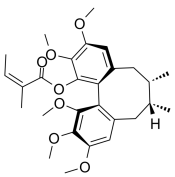


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angeloyl-(+)-gomisin K3

Cat. No.: HY-N2265

Angeloyl-(+)-gomisin K3 is a dibenzocyclooctane lignan.

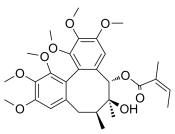


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angeloylgomisin Q

Cat. No.: HY-N8260

Angeloylgomisin Q is a new dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan from the stems of Schisandra sphaerandra. Angeloylgomisin Q has the potential for alzheimer's disease research.

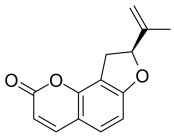


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angenomalin

Cat. No.: HY-N7968

Angenomalin is a furanocoumarin from Angenlica anomala.



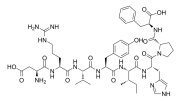
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angiotensin II human

(Angiotensin II; Ang II; DRVYIHPF)

Cat. No.: HY-13948

Angiotensin II (Angiotensin II) is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.

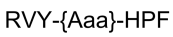


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Angiotensin III

Cat. No.: HY-113035

Angiotensin III is an **angiotensin 1 (AT1)** and **AT2** receptor agonist.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angiotensin III TFA

Cat. No.: HY-113035A

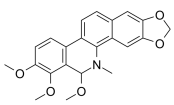
Angiotensin III (TFA) is an **angiotensin 1 (AT1)** and **AT2** receptor agonist.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Angoline

Cat. No.: HY-N7674

Angoline is a potent and selective **IL6/STAT3 signaling pathway** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11.56 μM. Angoline inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation and its target gene expression, and inhibits cancer cell proliferation.

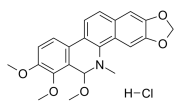


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Angoline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7674A

Angoline hydrochloride is a potent and selective **IL6/STAT3 signaling pathway** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11.56 μM. Angoline hydrochloride inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation and its target gene expression, and inhibits cancer cell proliferation.

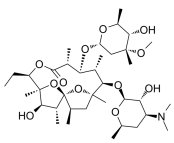


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Anhydroerythromycin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7454

Anhydroerythromycin A is a degradation product of the macrolide antibiotic erythromycin. Anhydroerythromycin A is formed via degradation of erythromycin in acidic aqueous solutions in vitro as well as in vivo.

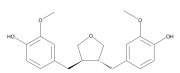


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anhydrosecoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N6990

Anhydrosecoisolariciresinol is from the flower of Wedelia biflora, has anti-tumor activities. Anhydrosecoisolariciresinol decreases the growth of human breast cancer MCF-7 and MDA-MB-231 cell lines.

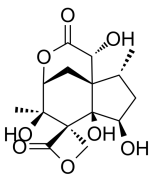


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Anisatin

Cat. No.: HY-N9506

Anisatin, a pure toxic substance isolated from the seeds of a Japanese plant (Illicium anisatum) acts as a picrotoxin-like, non-competitive **GABA** antagonist.

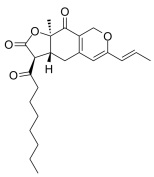


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ankaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N6642

Ankaflavin, isolated from Monascus-Fermented red rice, is a **PPARγ** agonist with anti-inlfammatory activity. Ankaflavin exhibits selective cytotoxic effect and induces cell death on cancer cells.

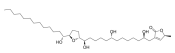


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Annonacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of **sodium/potassium (NKA)** and **sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps**.



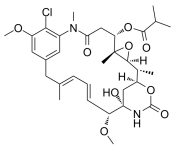
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ansamitocin P-3

(Antibiotic C 15003P3; Maytansinol isobutyrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15739

Ansamitocin P-3 (Antibiotic C 15003P3) is a **microtubule** inhibitor. Ansamitocin P-3 is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.

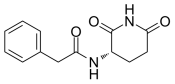


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Antineoplaston A10

Cat. No.: HY-128553

Antineoplaston A10, a naturally occurring substance in human body, is a **Ras** inhibitor potentially for the treatment of glioma, lymphoma, astrocytoma and breast cancer.



Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

APETx2

Cat. No.: HY-P1346

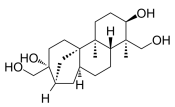
APETx2, a sea anemone peptide from Anthopleura elegantissima, is a selective and reversible **ASIC3** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 63 nM. APETx2 directly inhibits the ASIC3 channel by acting at its external side. APETx2 could reverses acidinduced and inflammatory pain.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aphidicolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6733

Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of **DNA** polymerase α and δ, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold Cephalosporium aphidicola.



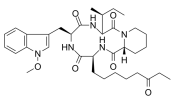
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Apicidin

(OSI 2040)

Cat. No.: HY-N6735

Apicidin (OSI 2040) is a fungal metabolite, acts as a **histone deacetylase (HDAC)** inhibitor, with antiparasitic activity and a broad spectrum antiproliferative activity.



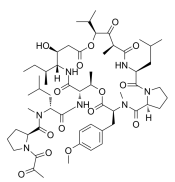
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Aplidine

(Plitidepsin)

Cat. No.: HY-16050

Aplidine (Plitidepsin) is a potent anti-cancer agent by targeting **eEF1A2** (K_D=80nM). Aplidine possesses antiviral activity and is against **SARS-CoV-2** with an IC_{90} of 0.88 nM.

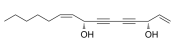


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Araliadiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2887

Araliadiol is a polyacetylenic compound isolated from the leaves of Aralia cordata Thunb. Araliadiol inhibits MCF-7 cells growth with an **IC_{50}** value of 6.41 μg/mL.

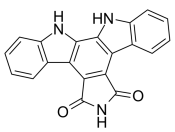


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arcyriaflavin A

Cat. No.: HY-103382

Arcyriaflavin A is a fungal metabolite obtained from the fungi, Nocardiopsis sp.

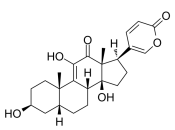


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Argentinogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N9358

Argentinogenin is a natural compound with anti-cancer activity that could be found in traditional Chinese drug Chan Su.

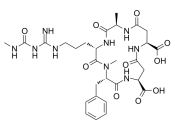


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Argifin

Cat. No.: HY-P2274

Argifin is a sub-nanomolar **chitinase** inhibitor produced by soil microorganisms, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.025 μM, 6.4 μM , 1.1 μM and 4.5 μM for SmChiA (Serratia marcescens chitinaese A), SmChiB, Aspergillus fumigatus chitinase B1 and human chitotriosidase, respectively.

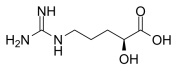


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Argininic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113079

Argininic acid is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.

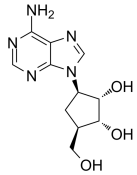


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Aristeromycin

Cat. No.: HY-112639

Aristeromycin, an adenosine analog, is an antibiotic and a potent **S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY)** inhibitor.



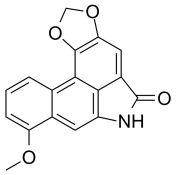
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolactam I

(Aristololactam; Aristolactam)

Cat. No.: HY-N2013

Aristololactam I (AL-I), is the main metabolite of aristolochic acid I (AA-I), participates in the processes that lead to renal damage.

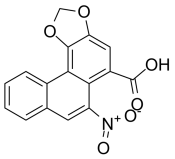


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aristolochic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N0511

Aristolochic acid B is one of the major components of Aristolochic acids (AA) which are natural products derived from taxa in the Aristolochiaceae. Aristolochic acid is known to be a potent mutagen and carcinogen.

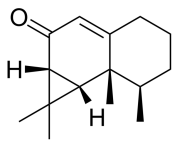


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolone

Cat. No.: HY-N1464A

Aristolone is a sesquiterpene isolated from Aristolochia debilis.

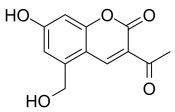


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Armillarisin A

Cat. No.: HY-108013

Armillarisin A has the potential for the ulcerative colitis (UC) study. Armillarisin A increases IL-4 and lower IL-1β.

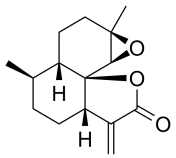


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Arteannuin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2016

Arteannuin B co-occurs with artemisinin, which is the potent antimalarial principle of the Chinese medicinal herb Artemisia annua (Asteraceae). Arteannuin B shows **anti-SARS-CoV-2** potential with an **EC_{50}** of 10.28 μM.



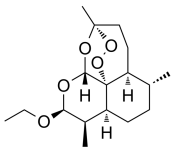
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artemotil

(β-Arteether; (+)-Arteether; Arteether)

Cat. No.: HY-B0770

Artemotil (β-Arteether) has antimalarial activity for the treatment of chloroquine-resistant **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria with an **IC_{50}** of 1.61 nM. Artemotil also has central nervous system (CNS) neurotoxicity and anorectic toxicity in rats, dogs and monkeys.

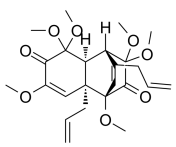


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asatone

Cat. No.: HY-N6826

Asatone is an active component isolated from Radix et Rhizoma Asari, with anti-inflammatory effect via activation of NF-κB and donwn regulation of p-MAPK (ERK, JNK and p38) pathways.

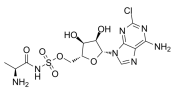


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ascamycin

Cat. No.: HY-121071

Ascamycin is a 5'-O-sulfonamide ribonucleoside antibiotic produced by Streptomyces sp. JCM9888.



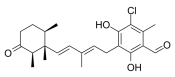
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ascochlorin

(Ilicicolin D)

Cat. No.: HY-101021

Ascochlorin (Ilicicolin D), an isoprenoid antibiotic, mediates its anti-tumor effects predominantly through the suppression of **STAT3** signaling cascade. Ascochlorin induces **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammatory activity.



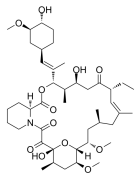
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg

Ascomycin

(Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)

Cat. No.: HY-13557

Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) is an ethyl analog of Tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. Ascomycin is also a macrocyclic polyketide **antibiotic** with multiple biological activities such as anti-malarial, anti-fungal and anti-spasmodic.



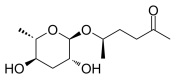
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ascr#2

(Ascaroside C6)

Cat. No.: HY-N6974

Ascr#2 is an ascaroside isolated from Caenorhabditis elegans, potently promotes dauer formation, and also acts as a potent male attractant combined with ascr#3 at low concentration.

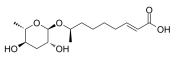


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ascr#3

Cat. No.: HY-N6977

Ascr#3 is an ascaroside isolated from Caenorhabditis elegans, acts a potent male attractant, and also promotes dauer formation combined with ascr#2 at low concentration.



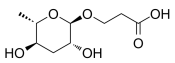
Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ascr#5

(Ascaroside C3)

Cat. No.: HY-N6978

Ascr#5 is a highly conserved ascaroside isolated from Caenorhabditis elegans.

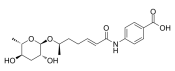


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ascr#8

Cat. No.: HY-N6976

Ascr#8 is an dauer-inducing ascaroside isolated from Caenorhabditis elegans, synergizes with ascr#2 and ascr#3, and strongly enhances male attraction.

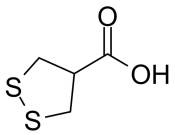


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asparagusic acid

Cat. No.: HY-50730

Asparagusic acid is a sulfur-containing flavor component produced by asparagus plants, with anti-parasitic effect. Asparagusic acid is a plant growth inhibitor.

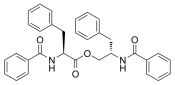


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asperphenamate

Cat. No.: HY-129578

Asperphenamate, a fungal metabolite of Aspergillus flatiipes with anti-cancer effect, exhibits IC_{50} values of 92.3 µM, 96.5 µM and 97.9 µM in T47D, MDA-MB-231 and HL-60 cells, respectively.

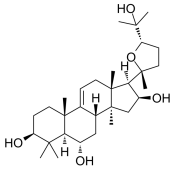


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragenol

Cat. No.: HY-N7924

Astragenol is an intermediate used for Astragenol derivative synthesis. Astragenol derivatives are promising anti-inflammatory agents for prostate cancer research.



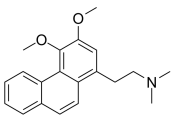
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Atherosperminine

(Atherospermine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7648

AtherosperminineAtherospermineis a nature occurring alkaloid, has antiplasmodial activities in vitro, with an IC_{50} of 5.80 μM. Atherosperminine is a good reductant with the ability to chelate metals.



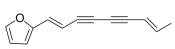
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Atractylodin

(Atractydin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0238

Atractylodin (Atractydin) is an active component of the essential oil contained in the rhizomes of Atractylodes lancea and A. chinensis. Atractylodin is natural insecticide and is active against Tribolium castaneum.



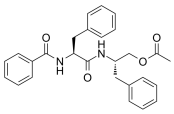
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aurantiamide acetate

(Asperglaucide)

Cat. No.: HY-N2905

Aurantiamide acetate (TMC-58A) is a selective and orally active **cathepsin** inhibitor isolated from Portulaca oleracea L. Aurantiamide acetate has anti-inflammatory activities and can be used for the study of inflammatory diseases.

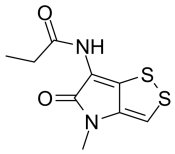


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Aureothricin

Cat. No.: HY-N6737

Aureothricin is a dithiolopyrrolone (DTP) antibiotic first isolated from Streptomyces and exhibits relatively broad-spectrum antibiotic activity. Aureothricin can inhibit adhesion of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) to vitronectin.



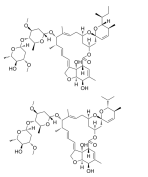
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Avermectin B1

(Abamectin; Avermectin B1a-Avermectin B1b mixt.)

Cat. No.: HY-15311

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.

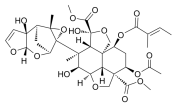


Purity: 96.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Azadirachtin

Cat. No.: HY-126741

Azadirachtin, one of the most promising botanical insecticides, is widely used for pest control. Azadirachtin induces apoptosis in insect cell lines, including Sf9, SL-1 and BTI-Tn-5B1-4.

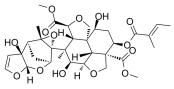


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azadirachtin B

Cat. No.: HY-133108

Azadirachtin B is an limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachtin B is active against the **Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA)**.



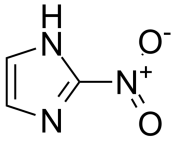
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azomycin

(2-Nitroimidazole)

Cat. No.: HY-N0195

Azomycin (2-Nitroimidazole) is an antibiotic which can be active against aerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.



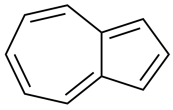
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Azulene

(Cyclopentacycloheptene)

Cat. No.: HY-B0055

Azulene (Cyclopentacycloheptene) is as an isomer of naphthalene with high **anti-HIV** activity. Azulene, isolated from the distillation of chamomile oil, is a scaffold in medicinal chemistry.

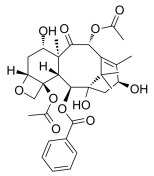


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Baccatin III

Cat. No.: HY-N6985

Baccatin III is a natural product isolated from Pacific yew tree and related species. Baccatin III reduces tumor progression by inhibiting the accumulation and suppressive function of MDSCs.

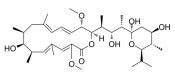


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bafilomycin A1

Cat. No.: HY-100558

Bafilomycin A1 is a specific and reversible inhibitor of **vacuolar H⁺-ATPase** (**V-ATPase**) with IC_{50} values of 4-400 nmol/mg. Bafilomycin A1, a macrolide antibiotic, is also used as an **autophagy** inhibitor at the late stage.

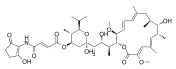


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Bafilomycin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N6738

Bafilomycin B1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp, inhibits Gram-positive bacteria and fungi, and acts as an inhibitor of K⁺-dependent ATPase of E. coli.

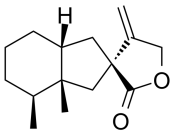


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bakkenolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N6017

Bakkenolide A is a natural product extracted from Petasites tricholobus. Bakkenolide A inhibits leukemia by regulation of HDAC3 and PI3K/Akt-related signaling pathways.

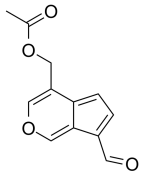


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Baldrinal

Cat. No.: HY-N2401

Baldrinal is derived from the extracts of valerian rhizomes and roots, inhibits autonomic activity, and has anti-inflammatory effects.



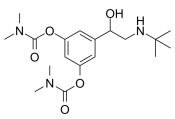
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Bambuterol

((±)-Bambuterol; KWD-2183)

Cat. No.: HY-17501

Bambuterol ((±)-Bambuterol; KWD-2183) is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline.

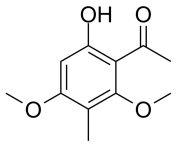


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bancroftinone

Cat. No.: HY-N8055

Bancroftinone, a natural product, belongs to the class of alkyl-phenylketones.



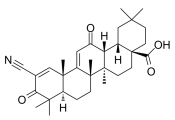
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bardoxolone

(CDDO; RTA 401)

Cat. No.: HY-14909

Bardoxolone is a novel nuclear regulator factor (**Nrf-2**) activator.

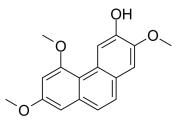


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Batatasin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0940

Batatasin I is a natural product that can be isolated from tuberous roots of Dioscorea batatas, with antifungal activity and anti-inflammatory effects.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Batilol

Cat. No.: HY-W011175

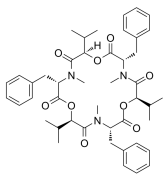
3-(Octadecyloxy)propane-1,2-diol is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Beauvericin

Cat. No.: HY-N6739

Beauvericin is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Beauvericin inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) activity with an IC_{50} of 3 µM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.

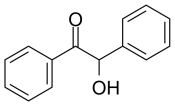


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoin (DL-Benzoin; Desyl alcohol; (±)-2-Hydroxy-2-phenylacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1550

Benzoin is a kind of alsamic resin isolated from the styracaceae family. Benzoin can be used as a colour additive used for marking plants.

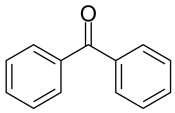


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzophenone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0546

Benzophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

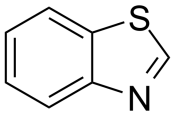


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzothiazole

Cat. No.: HY-W012634

Benzothiazole is a natural occurring heterocyclic nuclei. Benzothiazole nucleus possesses a number of biological activities such as anticancer, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antileishmanial, and antiviral.

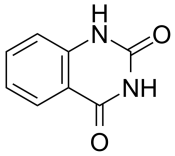


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Benzoyleneurea

Cat. No.: HY-N7089

Benzoyleneurea possesses anti-bacterial activity. Benzoyleneurea scaffold can be used in the synthesis of novel protein geranylgeranyltransferase-I (PGGTase-I) inhibitors.

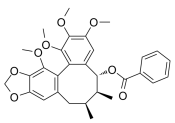


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzoylgomisin O

Cat. No.: HY-N2266

Benzoylgomisin O isolated from Schisandra rubriflora, has inhibitory activity against **15-LOX**, **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes and anti-inflammatory activity.

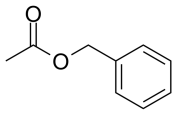


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7124

Benzyl acetate is a constituent of jasmin and of the essential oils of ylang-ylang and neroli. Natural sources of Benzyl acetate include varieties of flowers like jasmine (Jasminum), and fruits like pear, apple.

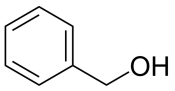


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzyl alcohol (Benzenemethanol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0892

Benzyl alcohol is an aromatic alcohol; a colorless liquid with a mild pleasant aromatic odor.

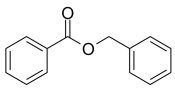


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl benzoate (Benzoic acid benzyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-B0935

Benzyl benzoate (Benzoic acid benzyl ester) is a fragrance ingredient in cosmetic products. Benzyl benzoate can be used for the research of Scabies and Demodex-associated inflammatory skin conditions.

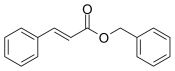


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl cinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-N7090

Benzyl cinnamate, occurs in Balsam of Peru and Tolu balsam, in Sumatra and Penang benzoin, and as the main constituent of copaiba balsam, is used in heavy oriental perfumes and as a fixative.

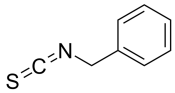


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzyl isothiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-77813

Benzyl isothiocyanate is a member of natural isothiocyanates with antimicrobial activity. Benzyl isothiocyanate potent inhibits cell mobility, migration and invasion nature and matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) activity of murine melanoma cells.

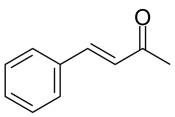


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzylideneacetone
(Benzalacetone)

Cat. No.: HY-W012595

Benzylideneacetone is an endogenous metabolite.

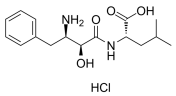


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Bestatin hydrochloride
(Ubenimex hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0134A

Bestatin hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN** and **leukotriene A4 hydrolase**, used for cancer research.

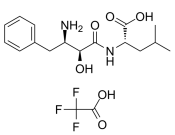


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bestatin trifluoroacetate
(Ubenimex trifluoroacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0134B

Bestatin trifluoroacetate is an inhibitor of **CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN** and **leukotriene A4 hydrolase**, used for cancer research.

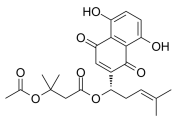


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N2188

Beta-Acetoxyisovalerylshikonin is a naphthoquinone derivative isolated from Arnebia euchroma.

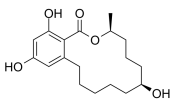


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Beta-Zearalanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6740

Beta-Zearalenol is an **mycotoxin** produced by Fusarium spp, which causes **apoptosis** and oxidative stress in mammalian reproductive cells. Beta-Zearalenol is the derivative of zearalenone (ZEA) which can conjugate with glucuronic acid.

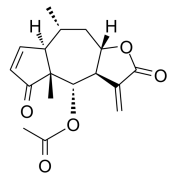


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bigelovin

Cat. No.: HY-116506

Bigelovin, a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Inula helianthus-aquatica, is a selective **retinoid X receptor α** agonist. Bigelovin suppresses tumor growth through inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy** via the inhibition of mTOR pathway regulated by ROS generation.

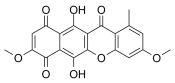


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bikaverin
(Lycopersin)

Cat. No.: HY-121004

Bikaverin (Lycopersin) is a reddish pigment produced by different fungal species. Bikaverin shows antibiotic properties against certain protozoa and fungi.

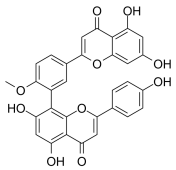


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bilobetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2118

Bilobetin, an active component of Ginkgo biloba, can reduce blood lipids and improve the effects of insulin.

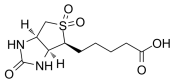


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Biotin sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-113268

Biotin sulfone is first isolated as a natural metabolite of biotin.

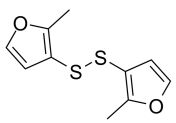


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Bis(2-methyl-3-furyl)disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-W009708

Bis(2-methyl-3-furyl)disulfide, compound (2), is intended to provide a flavoring compound to enhance a natural feeling, a fresh feeling and a milk-rich feeling of a milk-related product.

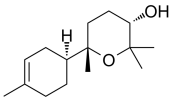


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Bisabolol oxide A

Cat. No.: HY-N8117

Bisabolol oxide A possesses antihyperalgesic and antiedematous effects with oral activity.

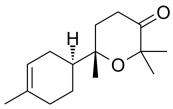


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bisabolone oxide A

Cat. No.: HY-N8120

Bisabolone oxide A is an **α-glucosidase** inhibitor.



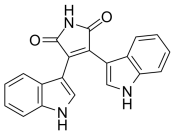
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bisindolylmaleimide IV

(Arcyriarubin A)

Cat. No.: HY-108254

Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A) is a potent **protein kinase C (PKC)** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s ranging from 0.1 to 0.55 μM. Bisindolylmaleimide IV also inhibits PKA (IC_{50}=3.1-11.8μM).

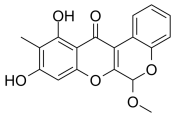


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boeravinone A

Cat. No.: HY-N8597

Boeravinone A is found in Boerhavia diffusa L.

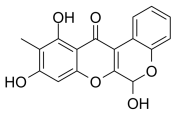


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boeravinone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2947

Boeravinone B, a dual inhibitor of NorA bacterial efflux pump of Staphylococcus aureus and human P-Glycoprotein, reduces the biofilm formation and intracellular invasion of bacteria. Boeravinone B act as anti-aging and anti-apoptosis phyto-molecules during oxidative stress.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bombesin

Cat. No.: HY-P0195

Bombesin, a tetradecapeptide, plays an important role in the release of gastrin and the activation of G-protein receptors.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bombykol

(Isobombycol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7145

Bombykol, the first insect sex pheromone, is identified as the female-produced sex attractant of the silkworm moth Bombyx mori.

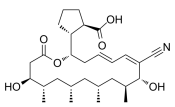
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Borrelidin

(Treponemycin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6742

Borrelidin (Treponemycin) is a bacterial and eukaryal **threonyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor which is a nitrile-containing macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces rochei. Borrelidin is an inhibitor of **Cdc28/Cln2** of the budding yeast, with an IC_{50} of 24 μM.

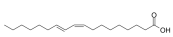


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Bovinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113162

Bovinic acid is a conjugated linoleic acid with anticarcinogenic and anti-atherogenic activities.

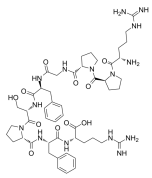


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 356 mM × 100μL, 356 mM × 50μL

Bradykinin

Cat. No.: HY-P0206

Bradykinin is an active peptide that is generated by the kallikrein-kinin system. It is a inflammatory mediator and also recognized as a neuromediator and regulator of several vascular and renal functions.

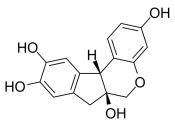


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Brazilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0072

Brazilin is a red dye precursor obtained from the heartwood of several species of tropical hardwoods. Brazilin inhibits the cells proliferation, promotes **apoptosis**, and induces **autophagy** through the AMPK/mTOR pathway.



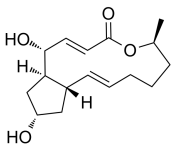
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Brefeldin A

(BFA; Cyanein; Decumbin)

Cat. No.: HY-16592

Brefeldin A (BFA) is a lactone antibiotic and a specific inhibitor of **protein trafficking**. Brefeldin A blocks the transport of secreted and membrane proteins from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus. Brefeldin A is also an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.



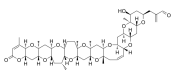
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Brevetoxin B

(Brevetoxin-2; PbTx-2)

Cat. No.: HY-12546

Brevetoxin B (Brevetoxin-2; PbTx-2) is a polyketide **neurotoxin** produced by Karenia species and other dinoflagellates.



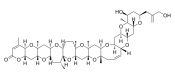
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brevetoxin-3

(PbTx-3)

Cat. No.: HY-12545

Brevetoxin-3 (PbTx-3) is a potent allosteric **voltage-gated Na^+ channel** activator and has multiple active centers (A-ring lactone, C-42 of R side chain).

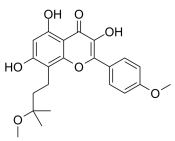


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brevicornin

Cat. No.: HY-N8648

Brevicornin is a flavonol from Epimedium brevicornum.

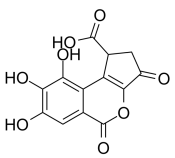


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brevifolincarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4095

Brevifolincarboxylic acid is extracted from Polygonum capitatum, has inhibitory effect on the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (**AhR**). Brevifolincarboxylic acid is an **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 323.46 μM.



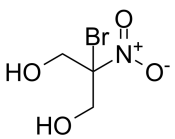
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bronopol

(BNPD; BNPK)

Cat. No.: HY-B1217

Bronopol is an antimicrobial, with low mammalian toxicity (at in-use levels) and high activity against bacteria (especially the troublesome Gram-negative species).



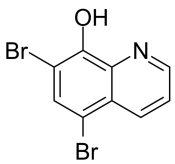
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Broxyquinoline

(Dibromohydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline)

Cat. No.: HY-B1212

Broxyquinoline (Dibromohydroxyquinoline) is a potent severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus (**SFTSV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.8 μM. Broxyquinoline is an antiprotozoal agent.



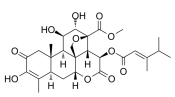
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bruceantin

((-)-Bruceantin; NCI165563; NSC165563)

Cat. No.: HY-N0840

Bruceantin(NSC165563) is first isolated from Brucea antidysenterica, a tree used in Ethiopia for the treatment of cancer, and activity was observed against B16 melanoma, colon 38, and L1210 and P388 leukemia in mice.



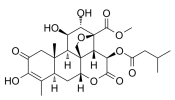
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bruceine A

(Dihydrobrusatol; NSC310616)

Cat. No.: HY-N0841

Bruceine A(NSC310616; Dihydrobrusatol) is a natural quassinoid compound extracted from the dried fruits of Brucea javanica (L.); are potential candidates for the treatment of canine babesiosis.



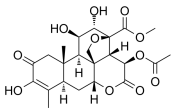
Purity: 96.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bruceine B

(Brucein B)

Cat. No.: HY-N3013

Bruceine B inhibits protein synthesis and nucleic acid synthesis.

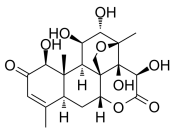


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bruceine D

Cat. No.: HY-N3014

Bruceine D is a **Notch** inhibitor with anti-cancer activity and induces **apoptosis** in several human cancer cells. Bruceine D is an effective botanical insect antifeedant with outstanding systemic properties, causing potent pest growth inhibitory activity.

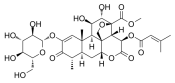


Purity: 95.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bruceoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8995

Bruceoside A, an abundant quassinoid glycoside in Fructus Bruceae, possesses anti-cancer activity.

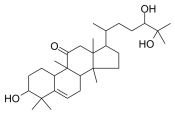


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bryodulcosigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N4312

Bryodulcosigenin is an extract of the roots of Bryoniadioica with anti-inflammatory effect.

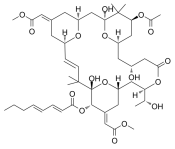


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Bryostatin 1

Cat. No.: HY-105231

Bryostatin 1 is a natural macrolide isolated from the bryozoan Bugula neritina and is a potent and central nervous system (CNS)-permeable **PKC** modulator.

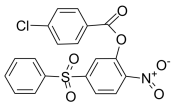


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg

BTB06584

Cat. No.: HY-15877

BTB06584 is a selective and IF1-dependent **mitochondrial F_1F_o-ATPase** inhibitor without compromising ATP synthesis. BTB06584 can delays ischaemic cell death.

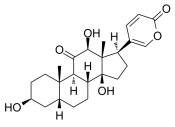


Purity: 96.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bufarenogin

Cat. No.: HY-N6573

Bufarenogin induces intrinsic **apoptosis** via **Bax** and **ANT** cooperation.

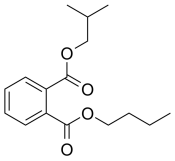


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butyl isobutyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7377

Butyl isobutyl phthalate is isolated from the rhizoid of Laminaria japonica. Butyl isobutyl phthalate is a non-competitive **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 38 μM. Butyl isobutyl phthalate shows a hypoglycemic effect and has the potential for diabetes treatment.



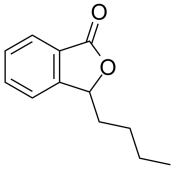
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Butylphthalide

(3-n-Butylphthalide; 3-Butylphthalide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0647

Butylphthalide(3-n-Butylphthalide) is an anti-cerebral-ischemia drug; first isolated from the seeds of celery, showed efficacy in animal models of stroke.

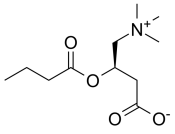


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Butyrylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113168

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.

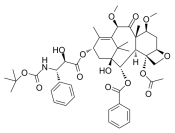


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cabazitaxel

(XRP6258; RPR-116258A; taxoid XRP6258) Cat. No.: HY-15459

Cabazitaxel is a semi-synthetic derivative of the natural taxoid 10-deacetylbaccatin III with potential antineoplastic activity.

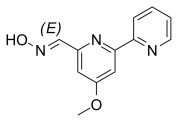


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Caerulomycin A

(Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin) Cat. No.: HY-114495

Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an **antifungal** compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-β-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-γ-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases.

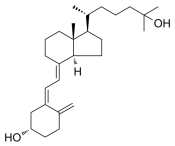


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcifediol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3) Cat. No.: HY-32351

Calcifediol (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.

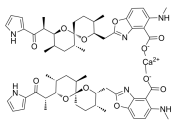


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N6687A

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique **divalent cation ionophore** (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.

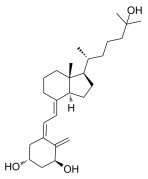


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol

(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) Cat. No.: HY-10002

Calcitriol is the most active metabolite of vitamin D and also a **vitamin D receptor** (**VDR**) agonist.

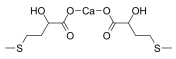


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calcium 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W011195

Calcium 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

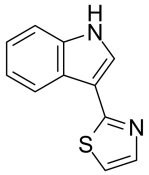


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Camalexin

Cat. No.: HY-119502

Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from Camelina sativa and Arabidopsis (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** production.

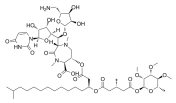


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Caprazamycin

Cat. No.: HY-N9425

Caprazamycin is a liponucleoside **antibiotic**.

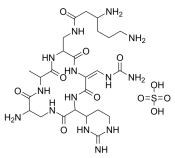


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Capreomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-17566

Capreomycin sulfate is a peptide antibiotic, commonly grouped with the aminoglycosides, which is given in combination with other antibiotics for MDR-tuberculosis.

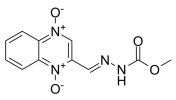


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Carbadox

Cat. No.: HY-B1340

Carbadox is a quinoxaline-di-N-oxide antibiotic compound which is widely fed to nursery-age pigs to control enteric diseases and improve feed efficiency.



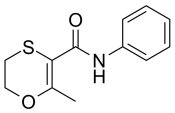
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Carboxin

(Carboxine; Fenoxan)

Cat. No.: HY-B2064

Carboxin (Carboxine) is a systemic agricultural fungicide and seed protectant.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Carcinoembryonic Antigen CEA

Cat. No.: HY-P0277

Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is a tumor marker in lung cancer.

YLSGANLNL

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Carmine

(Carmine red)

Cat. No.: HY-N1389

Carmine (Carmine red), a natural red dye extracted from the dried females of the insect Dactylopius coccus var. Costa (cochineal). Carmine is a widely used food additive. Carmine provokes both an immediate hypersensitivity and a delayed systemic response with cutaneous expression.

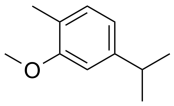
Carmine

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carvacrol methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-W049970

Carvacrol methyl ether, a Carvacrol analog, can be isolated from plant volatile oil. Carvacrol methyl ether exhibits antibacterial activity.



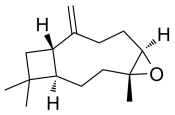
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Caryophyllene oxide

((-)-Caryophyllene oxide)

Cat. No.: HY-N3544

Caryophyllene oxide, isolated from from Annona squamosa L. bark., possesses analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity.

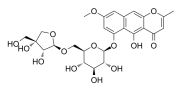


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cassiaside B

Cat. No.: HY-N8148

Cassiaside B, a naphthopyrone, has potent antimicrobial activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Castor oil

Cat. No.: HY-107799

Castor oil is a natural triglyceride and a solvent. Castor oil has a laxative effect and induces labor in pregnant females. Castor oil can be used as a solvent, co-solvent, stabilizing agent and polyol for the formation of polymer-nanoparticle composites.

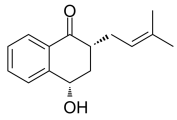
Castor oil

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mL

Catalponol

Cat. No.: HY-N3550

Catalponol is a naphthoquinone derivative. Catalponol enhances dopamine biosynthesis by inducing tyrosine hydroxylase activity. Catalponol also increases the levels of cAMP and tyrosine hydroxylase phosphorylation in PC12 cells.



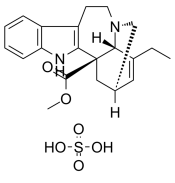
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Catharanthine Sulfate

((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0252B

Catharanthine Sulfate ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate) is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits **voltage-operated L-type Ca^{2+} channel**, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activities.

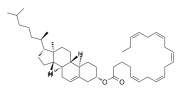


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)

Cat. No.: HY-113463

CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (15 mM * 100 μL in Chloroform),

Cecropin A TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1539A

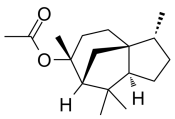
Cecropin A TFA is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide isolated from Hyalaphora cecropia pupae. Cecropin A TFA exhibits anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cedryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W009417

Cedryl acetate is a tricyclic sesquiterpene isolated from the plant Psidium caudatum. Cedryl acetate shows α-glucosidase inhibitory activity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

CEF3

Cat. No.: HY-P0289

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.

SIIPSGPLK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

CEF4

Cat. No.: HY-P0304

CEF4 is a peptide that corresponds to aa 342-351 of the influenza A virus nucleocapsid protein.

RVLSFIKGTK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cellulase

Cat. No.: HY-B2220

Cellulase is an enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of certain linkages in cellulose and other carbohydrates.

Cellulase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ceratotoxin B

Cat. No.: HY-P1751

Ceratotoxins B is antibacterial peptide produced by the sexually mature females of Ceratitis capitata. Lytic and antibacterial activity .

SIGSAFKKALPVAKKIGKAALPIAKAALP

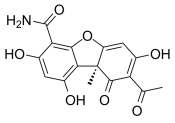
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cercosporamide

((-)-Cercosporamide)

Cat. No.: HY-16982

Cercosporamide is a highly potent, ATP-competitive **Pkc1** kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of <50 nM and a K_i of <7 nM. Cercosporamide is a unique **Mnk** inhibitor.

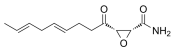


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Cerulenin

Cat. No.: HY-A0210

Cerulenin, a potent, natural inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**), is an epoxide produced by the fungus Cephalosporium caeruleus. Cerulenin inhibits topoisomerase I catalytic activity and augments SN-38-induced apoptosis. Cerulenin has antifungal and antitumor activies.



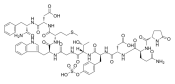
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ceruletide

(Caerulein; Cerulein; FI-6934)

Cat. No.: HY-A0190

Ceruletide is a decapeptide and a potent **cholecystokinin receptor** agonist. Ceruletide is a safe and effective cholecystokinetic agent with a direct spasmogenic effect on the gallbladder muscle and bile ducts.

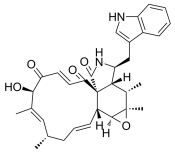


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg x 2, 500 μg

Chaetoglobosin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6744

Chaetoglobosin A, the active principle within the extract of Penicillium aquamarinium, is a member of the cytochalasan family. Chaetoglobosin A preferentially induces **apoptosis**.

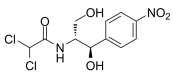


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloramphenicol

Cat. No.: HY-B0239

Chloramphenicol, a broad-spectrum antibiotic, acts as a potent inhibitor of bacterial protein biosynthesis. Chloramphenicol acts primarily on the 50S subunit of bacterial 70S rihosomes and inhibits peptide bond formation by suppressing peptidyl transferase activity.

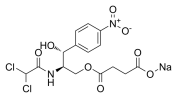


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chloramphenicol succinate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7114A

Chloramphenicol succinate sodium is a prodrug of Chloramphenicol, with Haemotoxicity. Chloramphenicol succinate is a competitive substrate and inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is the possible reason for its toxicity.

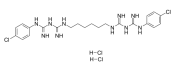


Purity: 95.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1145

Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride is an antibacterial, used as an antiseptic and for other applications.



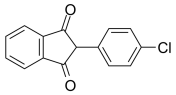
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorindione

(Chlophenadione; Indaliton; G-25766)

Cat. No.: HY-B0918

Chlorindione (Chlophenadione) is a potent anticoagulant. Chlorindione also is a vitamin K1 antagonist.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chlorotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-P0173A

Chlorotoxin is a 36 amino-acid peptide from the venom of the Israeli scorpion Leiurus quinquestriatus with anticancer activity. Chlorotoxin is a **chloride channel** blocker.

MCMPCFTTDHQMARKCDDCCGGKGR GKCYGPQCLCR-NH_2(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys19,Cys5-Cys28,,Cys16-Cys33,Cys20-Cys35)

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorotoxin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0173B

Chlorotoxin TFA is a peptide isolated from the venom of the scorpion Leiurus quinquestriatus, acts as a **chloride channel** blocker. Anti-cancer activity.

MCMPCFTTDHQMARKCDDCCGGKGR GKCYGPQCLCR-NH_2(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys19,Cys5-Cys28,,Cys16-Cys33,Cys20-Cys35) (TFA salt)

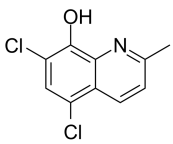
Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg, 1 mg

Chlorquinaldol

(Chloquinan)

Cat. No.: HY-B1360

Chlorquinaldol (Chloquinan) is a mono-hydroxyquinoline, is an antifungal and antibacterial, used for topical treatment of skin conditions and vaginal infections.



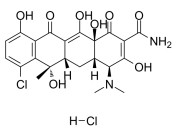
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride

(7-Chlorotetracycline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1327

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride (7-Chlorotetracycline hydrochloride) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.



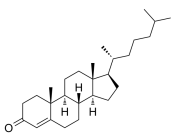
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Cholestenone

(4-Cholesten-3-one)

Cat. No.: HY-113365

Cholestenone (4-Cholesten-3-one), the intermediate oxidation product of cholesterol, is metabolized primarily in the liver. Cholestenone is highly mobile in membranes and influences cholesterol flip-flop and efflux. Cholestenone may cause long-term functional defects in cells.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Cholesterol (Water Soluble)

Cat. No.: HY-N0322A

Cholesterol Water Soluble can be used for the research of the effects of cholesterol on the potassium currents in inner hair cells (IHCs). Cholesterol is an integral component of the cell membrane and regulates the activity of ion channels in the lipid bilayer.

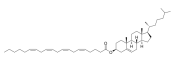
Cholesterol-Water Soluble

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Cholesteryl arachidonate

Cat. No.: HY-113369

Cholesteryl arachidonate is an endogenous metabolite.



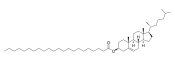
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cholesteryl behenate

(Cholesteryl docosanoate; Cholesterol behenate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2339

Cholesteryl behenate is a cholesterol ester associated with the neutral core of low density lipoprotein Receptor-LDL complexes are taken up by lysosomes and hydrolyzed to release cholesterol from the esters.

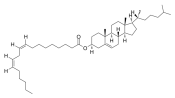


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cholesteryl linoleate

Cat. No.: HY-W010697

Cholesteryl linoleate is shown to be the major cholesteryl ester contained in LDL and atherosclerotic lesions.

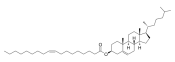


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Cholesteryl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-113217

Cholesteryl oleate is an esterified form of Cholesterol. Cholesteryl oleate can be used in the generation of solid lipid nanoparticle (SLN, a nanoparticle-based method for gene therapy).

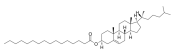


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Cholesteryl palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-W010708

Cholesteryl palmitate is a useful prognostic biomarker for chronic interstitial pneumonia (CIP).

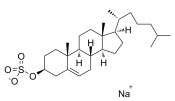


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Cholesteryl sulfate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-111355B

Cholesteryl sulfate sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

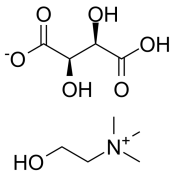


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Choline bitartrate

Cat. No.: HY-101036

Choline bitartrate is a **vitamin-like essential nutrient**, can affect diseases such as liver disease, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders.

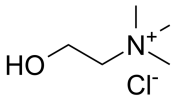


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Choline chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1337

Choline chloride is an organic compound and a quaternary ammonium salt, an acyl group acceptor and choline acetyltransferase substrate, also is an important additive in feed especially for chickens where it accelerates growth.



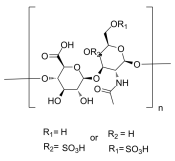
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chondroitin sulfate

(Chondroitin polysulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2162

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, **iNOS** and **MMPs**.



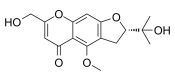
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg, 1 g

Cimifugin

(Cimitin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0634

Cimifugin (Cimitin) is a bioactive component of Saposhnikovia divaricata, a Chinese herb. Cimifugin suppresses allergic inflammation by reducing epithelial derived initiative key factors via regulating tight junctions.

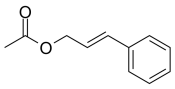


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cinnamyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7125

Cinnamyl acetate has a wide application in the flavor and fragrance industry. Cinnamyl acetate is a new broad spectrum antibacterial agent.

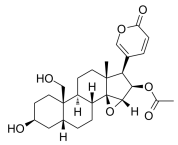


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Cinobufaginol

Cat. No.: HY-N7020

Cinobufaginol is a natural bufadienolide isolated from toad venom which has been widely used for centuries in China to treat different diseases, especially for cancer.

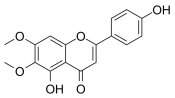


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cirsimaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N6648

Cirsimaritin binds weakly to the benzodiazepine site on **$GABA_A$** receptors, with antidepressant, anxiolytic and antinociceptive activities.



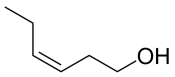
Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

cis-3-Hexen-1-ol

((Z)-3-Hexen-1-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-W010607

cis-3-Hexen-1-ol ((Z)-3-Hexen-1-ol) is a green grassy smelling compound found in many fresh fruits and vegetables. cis-3-Hexen-1-ol is widely used as an added flavor in processed food to provide a fresh green quality. cis-3-Hexen-1-ol is an attractant to various insects.

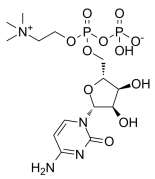


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Citicoline (Cytidine diphosphate-choline; CDP-Choline; Cytidine 5'-diphosphocholine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0739

Citicoline (Cytidine diphosphate-choline) is an intermediate in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine, a component of cell membranes. Citicoline exerts neuroprotective effects.

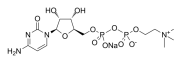


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Citicoline sodium (Cytidine diphosphate-choline sodium; CDP-Choline sodium; Cytidine 5'-diphosphocholine sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0739A

Citicoline sodium salt is an intermediate in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine which is a component of cell membranes and also exerts neuroprotective effects.

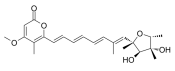


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Citreoviridin

Cat. No.: HY-N6745

Citreoviridin, a toxin from Penicillium citreoviride NRRL 2579, inhibits brain synaptosomal **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** whereas in microsomes, both **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** and **Mg^{2+}-ATPase** activities are significantly stimulated in a dose-dependent manner.

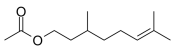


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citronellyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7144A

Citronellyl acetate is a monoterpene product of the secondary metabolism of plants, with antinociceptive activity. Citronellyl acetate exhibits pro-apoptotic activity in human hepatoma cells.



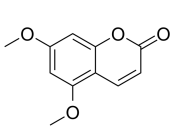
Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Citropten

(5,7-Dimethoxycoumarin; Limettin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7085

Citropten (5,7-Dimethoxycoumarin) is a coumarin isolated from bergamot oil. Citropten (5,7-Dimethoxycoumarin) has an antiproliferative activity against A2058 human melanoma cell line.

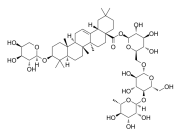


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciwujianoside C3

Cat. No.: HY-N4134

Ciwujianoside C3, an orally active and brain penetrated compound, is isolated the leaves of Acanthopanax henryi Harms.
Ciwujianoside C3 has anti-inflammatory effect and can reinforces object recognition memory.

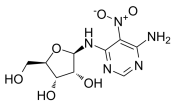


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Clitocine

Cat. No.: HY-118341

Clitocine, an adenosine nucleoside analog isolated from mushroom, is a potent and efficacious **readthrough** agent. Clitocine acts as a suppressor of **nonsense mutations** and can induce the production of p53 protein in cells harboring p53 nonsense-mutated alleles.

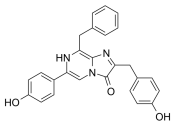


Purity: 95.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coelenterazine

Cat. No.: HY-18743

Coelenterazine is a luminescent enzyme substrate for apoaequorin and Renilla luciferase.

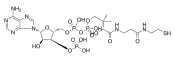


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Coenzyme A

Cat. No.: HY-128851

Coenzyme A is is an obligatory cofactor in all living cells synthesised from pantothenate (Vitamin B5), adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and cysteine.

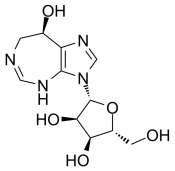


Purity: 90.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Coformycin

Cat. No.: HY-117260

Coformycin, a nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent inhibitor of **adenosine deaminase (ADA)** from Streptomyces species. Coformycin possesses anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cognac oil

Cat. No.: HY-N7539

Cognac oil, mainly found in wine lees, has unique fatty acid profiles, including Palmitic acid (59.26%), Linoleic acid (11.92%), Myristic acid (8.97%), Oleic acid (8.3%) and other fatty acids.

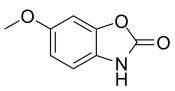
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coixol

(6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone; 6-MBOA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0936

Coixol (6-Methoxy-2-benzoxazolinone;6-MBOA) is a polyphenol extracted from coix (Coix lachryma-jobi L.var.ma-yuen Stapf) with antimicrobial and antitumor activities.



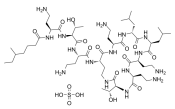
Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Colistin sulfate

(Polymyxin E Sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0089

Colistin sulfate is a polypeptide antibiotic which inhibits **gram-negative bacteria** by binding to lipopolysaccharides and phospholipids in the outer cell membrane of gram-negative bacteria.



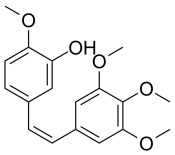
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Combretastatin A4

(CRC 87-09)

Cat. No.: HY-N2146

Combretastatin A4 is a **microtubule**-targeting agent that binds **β-tubulin** with K_d of 0.4 µM.



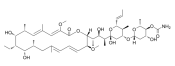
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Concanamycin A

(Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1724

Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific **vacuolar type H^+-ATPase (V-ATPase)** inhibitor.



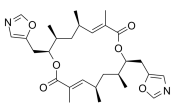
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 µg, 100 µg, 1 mg

Conglobatin

(FW-04-806)

Cat. No.: HY-119906

Conglobatin (FW-04-806), a macrolide dilactone, is isolated from the culture of Streptomyces conglobatus. Conglobatin is an orally active **Hsp90** inhibitor. Conglobatin can bind to the N-terminal domain of Hsp90 and disrupt Hsp90-Cdc37 complex formation.

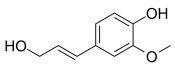


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Coniferyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N4283

Coniferyl alcohol is an intermediate in biosynthesis of eugenol and of stilbenoids and coumarin. Coniferyl alcohol specifically inhibits fungal growth.



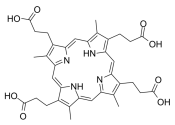
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Coproporphyrin III

(Zincphyrin)

Cat. No.: HY-101398

Coproporphyrin III (Zincphyrin) is a naturally occurring porphyrin derivative that is mainly found in urine.

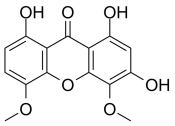


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Corymbiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N9363

Corymbiferin is one of active constituents, responsible for anti-diabetic properties. Corymbiferin improves antioxidant capacity and carbohydrate metabolism in diabetic rats, along with the improvement of histopathology of livers and pancreatic β cells.

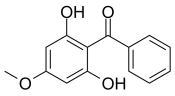


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cotoin

Cat. No.: HY-N3637

Cotoin is a natural product isolated from the stem bark of Garcinia virgate.



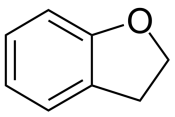
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coumaran

(2,3-Dihydrobenzofuran)

Cat. No.: HY-75247

Coumaran (2,3-Dihydrobenzofuran) is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor isolated from leaves of L. camara. Coumaran can be used as a biopesticide.

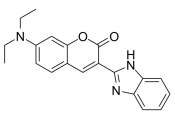


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Coumarin 7

Cat. No.: HY-125750

Coumarin 7 is a coumarin laser dye in plants in the form of glycosides.



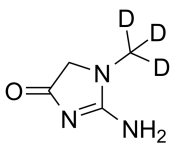
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Creatinine-d3

(NSC13123-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0504S

Creatinine-D3 (NSC13123-D3) is a deuterium labeled Creatinine. Creatinine is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle.

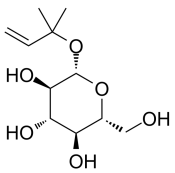


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crenulatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7930

Crenulatin is a gallotannin.



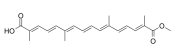
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crocetin

(β-Crocetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6904

Crocetin (β-Crocetin), isolated from Crocus sativus, possesses anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective and antioxidant activity.



Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Crocin-4

Cat. No.: HY-N10183

Crocin-4, a carotenoid constituent of saffron, is a potent and brain-penetrant antioxidant agent. Crocin-4 can inhibit the aggregation and the concomitant deposition of Aβ fibrils in the brain. Crocin-4 can be used for the research of Alzheimer's Disease.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP)

Cat. No.: HY-P0303

Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) is a highly conserved, amidated cyclic nonapeptide, first isolated from the pericardial organs of the shore crab Carcinus maenas, where it has a role in regulating heartbeat; Crustacean Cardioactive Peptide (CCAP) also modulates the...

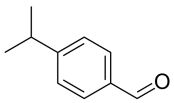
PFCNAFTGC

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cuminaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0790

Cuminaldehyde is the major component of Cuminum cyminum, a natural aldehyde with inhibitory effect on alpha-synuclein fibrillation and cytotoxicity. Cuminaldehyde shows anticancer activity.



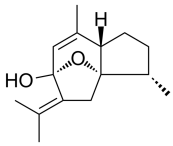
Purity: 96.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Curcumenol

((+)-Curcumenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2259

Curcumenol ((+)-Curcumenol) is a potent **CYP3A4** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 12.6 μM, which is one of constituents in the plants of medicinally important genus of Curcuma zedoaria, with neuroprotection, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and hepatoprotective activities.



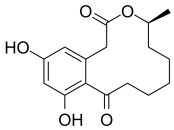
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Curvularin

((S)-Curvularin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6770

Curvularin, a fungal metabolite and a potent mycotoxin naturally isolated from Curvularia lunata, inhibits cytokine-induced **nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 9.5 μM.

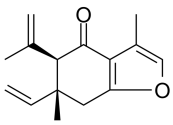


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Curzerenone

Cat. No.: HY-N3651

Curzerenone is one of constituents of leaf essential oil extracted from L. pulcherrima. Shows slight inhibitory effective against E. coli.



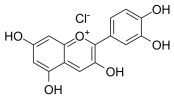
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanidin Chloride

(IdB 1027)

Cat. No.: HY-N0499

Cyanidin Chloride (IdB 1027), a subclass of anthocyanin, displays antioxidant and anti-carcinogenesis properties.

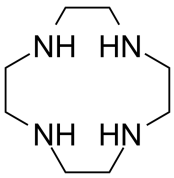


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cyclen

Cat. No.: HY-W007656

Cyclen is the aza analogue of crown ether, used as a precursor for MRI contrast agents, and is an intermediate for the preparation of effective macrocyclic chelates.

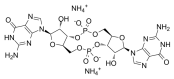


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP diammonium (c-di-GMP diammonium; cyclic diguanylate diammonium; 5GP-5GP diammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780B

Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) diammonium is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

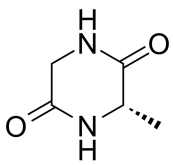


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Ala-Gly)

Cat. No.: HY-75564

Cyclo(Ala-Gly), a metabolite of a mangrove endophytic fungus, Penicillium thomi, exhibits cytotoxicity against A549, HepG2 and HT29 cells. The IC_{50} values range from 9.5 to 18.1 μM.

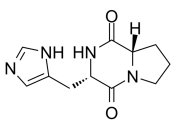


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)

Cat. No.: HY-101402

Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline)) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyreotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) could inhibit **NF-κB** nuclear accumulation.

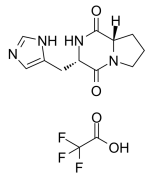


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA; Histidylproline diketopiperazine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-101402A

Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyreotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) TFA could inhibit **NF-κB** nuclear accumulation.

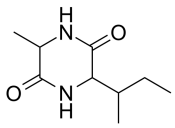


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Cyclo(Ile-Ala)

Cat. No.: HY-N9251

Cyclo(Ile-Ala) is found in marine actinomycete 11014 I.

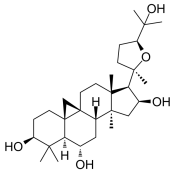


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cycloastragenol (Astramembrangenin; Cyclosieversigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1485

Cycloastragenol (Astramembrangenin), the active form of astragaloside IV, has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-aging, anti-apoptotic, and cardiovascular protective effects. Cycloastragenol is a potent **telomerase** activator and can lengthen telomeres.

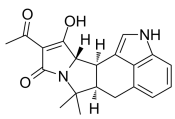


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cyclopiazonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6771

Cyclopiazonic acid (CPA), a neurotoxic secondary metabolite (SM) made by A. flavus, is a nanomolar inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (**Ca^{2+}ATPase**; SERCA) and a potent inducer of cell death in plants.

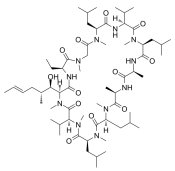


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclosporin A (Cyclosporine A; Ciclosporin A; CsA)

Cat. No.: HY-B0579

Cyclosporin A (Cyclosporine A) is an immunosuppressant which binds to the cyclophilin and inhibits phosphatase activity of **calcineurin** with an **IC_{50}** of 5 nM. Cyclosporin A also inhibits **CD11a/CD18** adhesion.

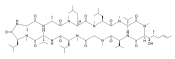


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Cyclosporin D

Cat. No.: HY-W019721

Cyclosporin D, a metabolite of Cyclosporin A, is a weak immunosuppressant. Cyclosporin D is used as internal standard for quantification of Cyclosporin A.

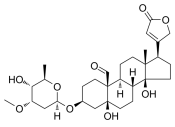


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cymarin

Cat. No.: HY-111934

Cymarin, a cardiac glycoside, potently inhibits the Palytoxin (PTX)-induced K^+ release (IC_{50}=0.42 μM).

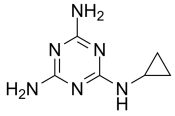


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyromazine (Cyromazin; CGA-72662)

Cat. No.: HY-B1331

Cyromazine is a triazine insect growth regulator used as an insecticide and an acaricide. It is a cyclopropyl derivative of melamine. Cyromazine works by affecting the nervous system of the immature larval stages of certain insects.

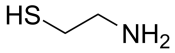


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cysteamine (2-Aminoethanethiol; 2-Mercaptoethylamine)

Cat. No.: HY-77591A

Cysteamine (2-Aminoethanethiol) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

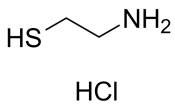


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

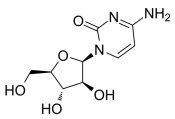


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cytarabine (Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside; Cytosine Arabinoside; Ara-C)

Cat. No.: HY-13605

Cytarabine, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits **DNA polymerase**. Cytarabine inhibits **DNA synthesis** with an IC_{50} of 16 nM. Cytarabine has antiviral effects against **HSV**.

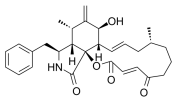


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Cytochalasin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6773

Cytochalasin A is a cell-permeable fungal toxin that is an oxidized derivative of cytochalasin B. Cytochalasin A is an inhibitor of **HIV-1 protease** (IC_{50}=3 μM) and inhibits actin polymerization and interferes with microtubule assembly by reacting with sulfhydryl groups.



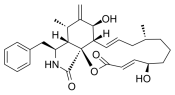
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cytochalasin B

(Phomin)

Cat. No.: HY-16928

Cytochalasin B is a cell-permeable mycotoxin binding to the barbed end of **actin** filamens, disrupting the formation of actin polymers, with K_d value of 1.4-2.2 nM for F-actin.

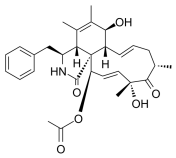


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cytochalasin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6774

Cytochalasin C is a cell-permeable fungal toxin and induces the formation of nuclear rodlets. Cytochalasin C is 10 times less toxic in mice than is cytochalasin D.



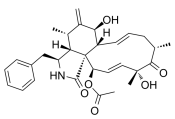
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytochalasin D

(Zygosporin A; NSC 209835)

Cat. No.: HY-N6682

Cytochalasin D (Zygosporin A; NSC 209835) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of actin polymerization derived from fungus, inhibits the G-actin–cofilin interaction by binding to G-actin.

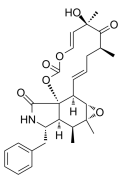


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Cytochalasin E

Cat. No.: HY-N6772

Cytochalasin E, an epoxide containing Aspergillus-derived fungal metabolite, inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth. Cytochalasin E is a potent actin depolymerization agent, and it binds and caps the barbed end of actin filaments to prevent actin elongation.

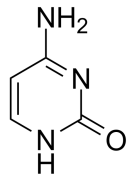


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytosine

Cat. No.: HY-I0626

Cytosine is one of the four main bases found in DNA and RNA. Cytosine modifications exhibit circadian oscillations that are involved in epigenetic diversity and aging.



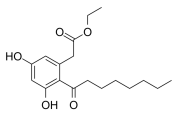
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cytosporone B

(Csn-B; Dothiorelone G)

Cat. No.: HY-N2148

Cytosporone B (Csn-B; Dothiorelone G) is a naturally occurring nuclear orphan receptor **Nur77/NR4A1** agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.278 nM.

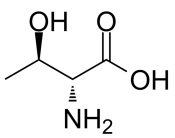


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

D-Allothreonine

Cat. No.: HY-W001959

D-Allothreonine is the D type stereoisomer of Allothreonine. D-Allothreonine is a peptido-lipid derived from bacteria. D-Allothreonine, amide-linked to the D-galacturonic acid, is also a constituent in the polysaccharide.



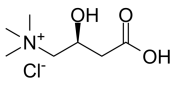
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Carnitine hydrochloride

((S)-Carnitine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B2246A

D-Carnitine hydrochloride ((S)-Carnitine Hydrochloride) has been used to study sulfur factor transporter SLC22A4 and carnitine transporter SLC22A5 in ergot. D-Carnitine hydrochloride is also used to get palmitic acid into mitochondria.

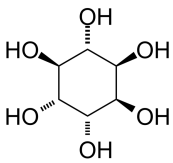


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-chiro-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-N3021

D-chiro-Inositol is an epimer of myo-inositol found in certain mammalian glycosylphosphatidylinositol protein anchors and inositol phosphoglycans possessing insulin-like bioactivity.

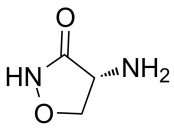


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

D-Cycloserine

Cat. No.: HY-B0030

D-Cycloserine is an **antibiotic** which targets sequential bacterial cell wall peptidoglycan biosynthesis enzymes. D-Cycloserine is a partial **NMDA** agonist that can improve cognitive functions. D-Cycloserine can be used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis research.

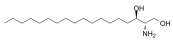


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Erythro-dihydrosphingosine

Cat. No.: HY-W019838

D-Erythro-dihydrosphingosin directly inhibits cytosolic phospholipase $A_2\alpha$ (**cPLA$_2\alpha$**) activity.

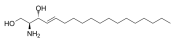


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine; erythro-C18-Sphingosine; trans-4-Sphingenine)

Cat. No.: HY-101047

D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine) is a very potent activator of **p32-kinase** with an **EC_{50}** of 8 μM, and inhibits **protein kinase C (PKC)**. D-erythro-Sphingosine (Erythrosphingosine) is also a **PP2A** activator.

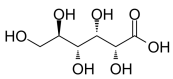


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Gluconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0569

D-Gluconic acid is the carboxylic acid by the oxidation with antiseptic and chelating properties.

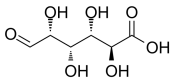


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 g (2.61 M * 49 mL in Water)

D-Glucuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6612

D-Glucuronic acid is an important intermediate isolated from many gums. D-Glucuronic acid and its derivative glucuronolactone are as a liver antidote in the prophylaxis of human health. D-Glucuronic acid has an anti-inflammatory effect for the skin.

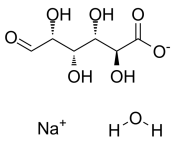


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucuronic acid sodium salt monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N6612A

D-Glucuronic acid sodium salt monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

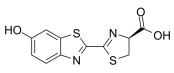


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin; Firefly luciferin; Beetle Luciferin)

Cat. No.: HY-12591A

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin) is the substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

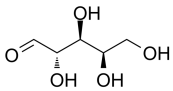


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Lyxose

Cat. No.: HY-128753

D-Lyxose is an endogenous metabolite.

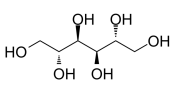


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Mannitol (Mannitol; Mannite)

Cat. No.: HY-N0378

D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator. Target: Others D(-)Mannitol is a sugar alcohol that can be used as an inert osmotic control substance.



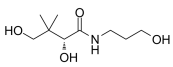
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

D-Panthenol

(Dexpanthenol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1391

D-Panthenol is the biologically-active alcohol of pantothenic acid, which leads to an elevation in the amount of coenzyme A in the cell.



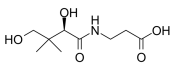
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Pantothenic acid

(pantothenate; vitamin B5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0430

D-Pantothenic acid is an essential trace nutrient that functions as the obligate precursor of coenzyme A (CoA). D-Pantothenic acid plays key roles in myriad biological processes, including many that regulate carbohydrate, lipid, protein, and nucleic acid metabolism.



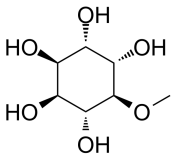
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Pinitol

(3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0655

D-pinitol (3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol) is a natural compound presented in several plants, like Pinaceae and Leguminosae plants. D-pinitol exerts hypoglycemic activity and protective effects in the cardiovascular system. D-pinitol has antiviral and larvicidal activities.



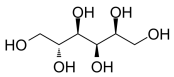
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Sorbitol

(Sorbitol; D-Glucitol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0400

D-Sorbitol (Sorbitol) is a six-carbon sugar alcohol and can used as a sugar substitute. D-Sorbitol can be used as a stabilizing excipient and/or isotonicity agent, sweetener, humectant, thickener and dietary supplement.



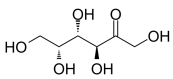
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Tagatose

(D-(-)-Tagatose)

Cat. No.: HY-42680

D-Tagatose (D-(-)-Tagatose) is a rare monosaccharide found in nature with prebiotic characteristics. D-Tagatose is as a substitute for sucrose and a low-calorie sweetener in foodstuffs such as gum, fruit juice, and beverages.

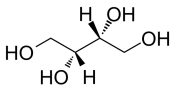


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

D-Threitol

Cat. No.: HY-W012846

D-threitol serves as a antifreeze agent in the Alaskan beetle Upis ceramboides.

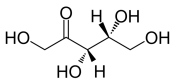


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

D-Xylulose

Cat. No.: HY-W010256

D-xylulose is a precursor of the pentiol D-arabitol.



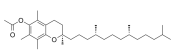
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

D-α-Tocopherol acetate

(D-Vitamin E acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1278

D-α-Tocopherol acetate (D-Vitamin E acetate) can be hydrolyzed to d-alpha-tocopherol (VE) and absorbed in the small intestine.

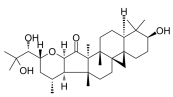


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Dahurinol

Cat. No.: HY-N6907

Dahurinol is a natural compound isolated from Cimicifuga acerina.



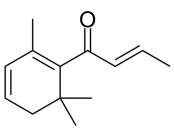
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Damascenone

((E/Z)-Damascenone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2543

Damascenone ((E/Z)-Damascenone) is an active compound of Epipremnum pinnatum with anti-inflammatory activity. Damascenone is a mixture complex of E-isomer-Damascenone and Z-isomer Damascenone.



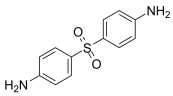
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dapsone

(4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone; DDS)

Cat. No.: HY-B0688

Dapsone (4,4′-Diaminodiphenyl sulfone) is an orally active and blood-brain penetrant sulfonamide **antibiotic** with bacteriostatic, antimycobacterial and antiprotozoal activities.



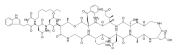
Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Daptomycin

(LY146032)

Cat. No.: HY-B0108

Daptomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic with rapid in vitro bactericidal activity against gram-positive organisms.

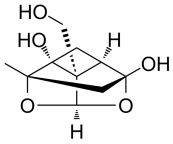


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Debenzoylpaeoniflorgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7704

Debenzoylpaeoniflorgenin is a natural compound from Paeonial lactiflora in Guizhitang.



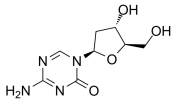
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Decitabine

(5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine; 5-AZA-CdR; NSC 127716)

Cat. No.: HY-A0004

Decitabine (NSC 127716) is an orally active **deoxycytidine analogue antimetabolite** and a **DNA methyltransferase** inhibitor.

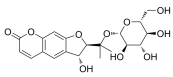


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Decuroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N8817

Decuroside V is a coumarin-glycoside found in a Chinese Drug "Qian-Hu".



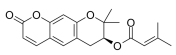
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Decursin

((+)-Decursin)

Cat. No.: HY-18981

Decursin ((+)-Decursin) is a cytotoxic agent and a potent **protein kinase C** activator from the Root of Angelica gigas. Decursin inhibits tumor growth, migration, and invasion in gastric cancer by down-regulating CXCR7 expression.



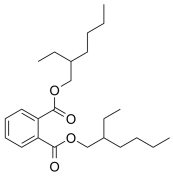
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DEHP

(Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; Ergoplast FDO; ESBO-D 82)

Cat. No.: HY-B1945

DEHP (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate) is an endogenous metabolite.

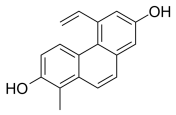


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dehydroeffusol

Cat. No.: HY-N5058

Dehydroeffusol is a phenanthrene from medicinal herb Juncus effuses. Dehydroeffusol inhibits gastric cancer cell growth and tumorigenicity by selectively inducing tumor-suppressive endoplasmic reticulum stress and a moderate **apoptosis**. It shows very low toxicity.

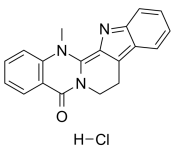


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6029

Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride is isolated from the leaves of Evodia rutaecarpa.

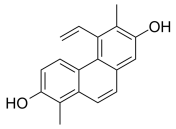


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dehydrojuncusol

Cat. No.: HY-N8188

Dehydrojuncusol, a potent **HCV** inhibitor, targets **HCV NS5A** and is able to inhibit RNA replication of replicons harboring resistance mutations to anti-NS5A direct-acting antivirals.

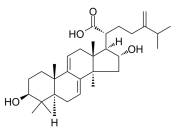


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dehydrotumulosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2499

Dehydrotumulosic acid is one of the effective constituents of Poria cocos.

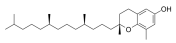


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delta-Tocopherol

Cat. No.: HY-113026

Delta-Tocopherol is an isomer of Vitamin E.

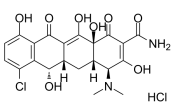


Purity: 93.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Demeclocycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17560

Demeclocycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic; is an antibiotic in the treatment of Lyme disease, acne, and bronchitis.

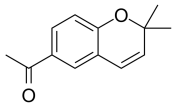


Purity: 95.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Demethoxyencecalin

Cat. No.: HY-77173

Demethoxyencecalin is a chromene isolated from Helianthus annuus, has **antifungal** activities.



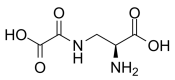
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dencichine

(Dencichin; ODAP)

Cat. No.: HY-N1477

Dencichin is a non-protein amino acid originally extracted from Panax notoginseng, and can inhibit **HIF-prolyl hydroxylase-2 (PHD-2)** activity.

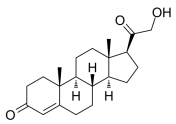


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Deoxycorticosterone

Cat. No.: HY-113414

Deoxycorticosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as an aldosterone precursor.

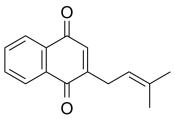


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Deoxylapachol

Cat. No.: HY-N3733

Deoxylapachol is a major cytotoxic component of New Zealand brown alga, Landsburgia quercifolia. Deoxylapachol has **antifungal** and anti-cancer activity.

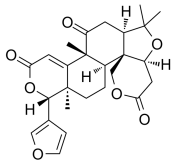


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deoxylimonin

Cat. No.: HY-N7640

Desoxylimonin is a triterpenoid compound isolated from grapefruit seed. Desoxylimonin derivatives has better anticancer, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activitythan the lead compound.

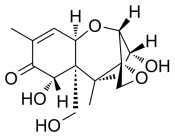


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Deoxynivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6684

Deoxynivalenol, a mycotoxin of the trichothecenes family, crosses the intestinal mucosa by a paracellular pathway through the tight junctions. The Deoxynivalenol transport is not affected by P-glycoprotein (PgP) or multidrug resistance-associated proteins (MRPs) inhibitors.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dermaseptin

Cat. No.: HY-P0263

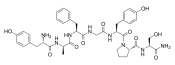
Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent **antimicrobial** activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Dermorphin

Cat. No.: HY-P0244

Dermorphin is a natural heptapeptide **μ-opioid receptor** (**MOR**) agonist found in amphibian skin. Inhibition of neuropathic pain.



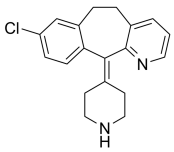
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Desloratadine

(Sch34117)

Cat. No.: HY-B0539

Desloratadine (Sch34117) is the orally active major metabolite of the nonsedating **H1-antihistamine** Loratadine. Desloratadine is a selective **H1-receptor** antagonist that has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities.



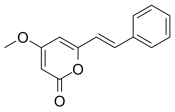
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Desmethoxyyangonin

(Demethoxyyangonin; 5,6-Dehydrokavain)

Cat. No.: HY-N0918

Desmethoxyyangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the Piper methysticum (kava) plant; reversible inhibitor of MAO-B.

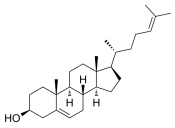


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Desmosterol

Cat. No.: HY-113224

Desmosterol is a molecule similar to cholesterol. Desmosterol is the immediate precursor of cholesterol in the Bloch pathway of cholesterol biosynthesis. Desmosterol, as an endogenous metabolite, used to study cholesterol metabolism.

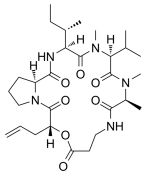


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Destruxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6689

Destruxin A (DA) is a cyclo-peptidic mycotoxin from the entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, with insecticidal, anti-viral and antiproliferative activities.

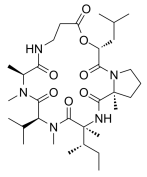


Purity: 96.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Destruxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.

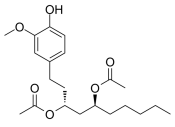


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol

Cat. No.: HY-133865

Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol is a diarylheptanoid isolated from the dichloromethane extract of rhizomes of ginger (Zingiber officinale Roscoe).

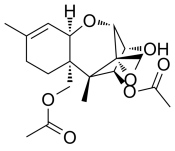


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diacetoxyscirpenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6692

Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) is a trichothecene mycotoxin, a secondary metabolite product of fungi. Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS) consumption induces haematological disorders (neutropenia, aplastic anemia) in human and animals.

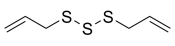


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diallyl Trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-117235

Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of **Penicillium expansum** (MFC_{99} value: ≤ 90 μg/mL) and promotes **apoptosis** via production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.

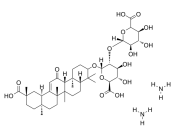


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Diammonium Glycyrrhizinate

Cat. No.: HY-N6804

Diammonium Glycyrrhizinate, isolated from the licorice root, is a widely used anti-inflammatory agent.

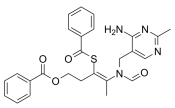


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dibenzoyl Thiamine
(Bentiamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2212

Dibenzoyl Thiamine (Bentiamine), a derivative of thiamine, is rapidly absorbed into the body and converted to thiamine.

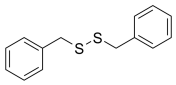


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dibenzyl disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-W009516

Dibenzyl disulfide is an endogenous metabolite.

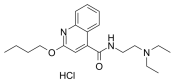


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Dibucaine hydrochloride
(Cinchocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0552A

Dibucaine hydrochloride (Cinchocaine hydrochloride) is a **sodium channel** inhibitor. Dibucaine hydrochloride is a potent **SChE** inhibitor.

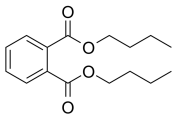


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Dibutyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0304

Dibutyl phthalate is a commonly used plasticizer commonly found in some food packaging materials, personal care products, and the coating of oral medications. May cause toxicity and adverse neurobehavioral effects.

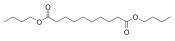


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dibutyl sebacate
(Dibutyl decanedioate)

Cat. No.: HY-W013807

Dibutyl sebacate (Dibutyl decanedioate) is a dibutyl ester of sebacic acid, mainly used as a plasticizer in production of plastics.

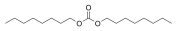


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Dicaprylyl carbonate

Cat. No.: HY-135737

Dicaprylyl carbonate, a solid, plant-derived fat, is a dry emollient. Dicaprylyl carbonate has excellent dermatological compatibility and a comprehensive performance profile, such as solubilizing and dispersing ability for sun-care filters.

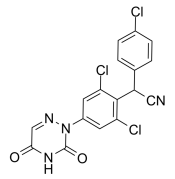


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Diclazuril
(R-64433)

Cat. No.: HY-B0357

Diclazuril (R-64433), a benzeneacetonitrile derivative, is a potent and orally active **anticoccidial agent**.

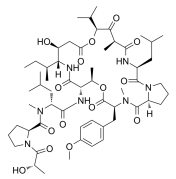


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Didemnin B

Cat. No.: HY-105055

Didemnin B is a depsipeptide extracted from the marine tunicate Tridemnin cyanophorum. Didemnin B can be used for the research of cancer.

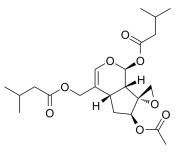


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Didrovaltrate
(Didrovaltratum)

Cat. No.: HY-N3741

Didrovaltrate (Didrovaltratum), isolated from the roots of Valeriana wallichii D.C, is a cytotoxic and antitumor agent.

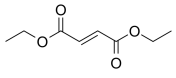


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diethyl fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-W010056

Diethyl fumarate is a decomposition product of Malathion (an insecticide). Diethyl fumarate is a reputed skin irritant. Diethyl fumarate can causes non-immunologic contact urticaria on skin.

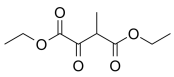


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Diethyl oxalpropionate

Cat. No.: HY-128720

Diethyl oxalpropionate is an intermediate for poly((R,S)-3,3-dimethylmalic acid) (PDMMLA) derivative synthesis. PDMMLA derivative can be used in synthesis of nanoparticles and study of warfarin encapsulation and controlled release.



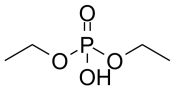
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Diethyl phosphate

(Diethyl phosphoric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101417

Diethylphosphate (DEP) is product of metabolism and of environmental degradation of a commonly used insecticide Chlorpyrifos.



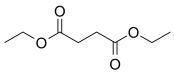
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Diethyl succinate

(Diethyl Butanedioate)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0836

Diethyl succinate (Diethyl Butanedioate) is used at physiological pH and crosses biological membranes, incorporates into cells in tissue culture and is metabolized by the TCA cycle. Diethyl succinate is known to be non-toxic and used in fragrances and flavoring.

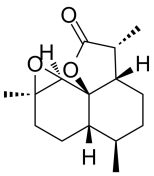


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroarteannuin B

Cat. No.: HY-N9395

Dihydroarteannuin B, a natural Dihydroarteannuin, is an microbial metabolite of Arteannuin B.



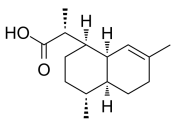
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroartemisinic acid

(Dihydroqinghao acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N4106

Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid) is a biosynthetic precursor to the antimalarial agent Artemisinin.

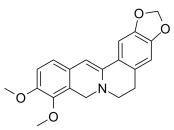


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydroberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N1934

Dihydroberberine inhibits **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG)** channels and remarkably reduces **heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90)** expression and its interaction with hERG.



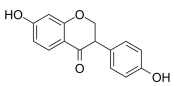
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydrodaidzein

((±)-Dihydrodaidzein)

Cat. No.: HY-N1461

Dihydrodaidzein is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.

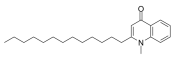


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroevocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N2517

Dihydroevocarpine induces cytotoxicity in acute myeloid leukemia via suppressing the **mTORC1/2** activity.

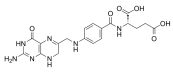


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrofolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113267

Dihydrofolic acid is a folic acid derivative acted upon by dihydrofolate reductase to produce tetrahydrofolic acid.

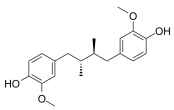


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroguaiaretic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6087

Dihydroguaiaretic acid, is isolated from the fruits of Schisandra chinensis with an anti-cancer activty.

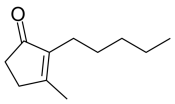


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrojasmone

Cat. No.: HY-N7098

Dihydrojasmone, a constituent of bergamot oil, is an important perfume ingredient.

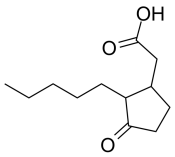


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrojasmonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-131116

Dihydrojasmonic acid is a plant growth regulator.



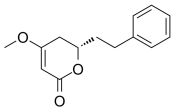
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrokavain

(7,8-Dihydrokawain; 7,8-Dihydrokavain; Marindinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0920

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.

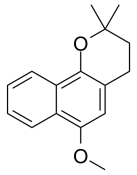


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrolapachenole

Cat. No.: HY-N7638

Dihydrolapachenole is a naturally occurring quinone.



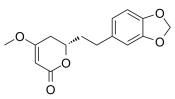
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydromethysticin

((+)-Dihydromethysticin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0921

Dihydromethysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has marked activity on the induction of CYP3A23.

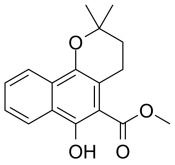


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydromollugin

Cat. No.: HY-N7986

Dihydromollugin is a natural naphthoic acid ester.

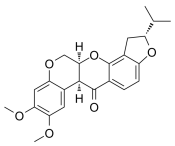


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrorotenone

Cat. No.: HY-N4202

Dihydrorotenone, a natural pesticide, is a potent **mitochondrial** inhibitor. Dihydrorotenone probably induces Parkinsonian syndrome. Dihydrorotenone induces human plasma cell **apoptosis** by triggering endoplasmic reticulum stress and activating p38 signaling pathway.

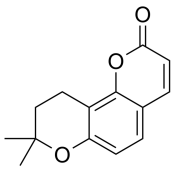


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroseselin

Cat. No.: HY-N7650

Dihydroseselin is a derivative of 7-hydroxycoumarin (HY-N0573). 7-hydroxycoumarin, a natural product of the coumarin family, is a fluorescing compound which can be used as a sunscreen agent.



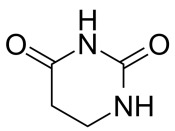
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydrouracil

(5,6-Dihydrouracil)

Cat. No.: HY-W012926

Dihydrouracil (5,6-Dihydrouracil), a metabolite of Uracil, can be used as a marker for identification of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD)-deficient.

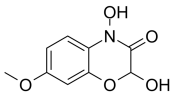


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DIMBOA

Cat. No.: HY-N7432

DIMBOA, an antibiotic, is a benzoxazinoid, part of the chemical defense system of graminaceous plants such as maize, wheat, and rye.



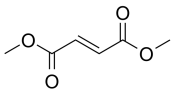
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dimethyl fumarate

(DMF)

Cat. No.: HY-17363

Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) is an orally active and brain-penetrant **Nrf2** activator and induces upregulation of antioxidant gene expression.



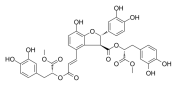
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Dimethyl lithospermate B

(dmLSB)

Cat. No.: HY-N6868

Dimethyl lithospermate B (dmLSB) is a selective Na^+ channel agonist. Dimethyl lithospermate B slows inactivation of sodium current (INa), leading to increased inward current during the early phases of the action potential (AP).

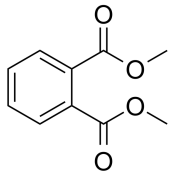


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7106

Dimethyl phthalate, a known endocrine disruptor and one of the phthalate esters (PAEs), is a ubiquitous pollutant. Dimethyl phthalate is commonly used as a plasticizer to impart flexibility to rigid polyvinylchloride (PVC) resins.

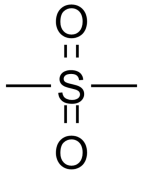


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dimethyl sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1314

Dimethyl sulfone is an endogenous metabolite.

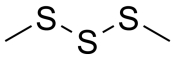


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 g

Dimethyl trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-128454

Dimethyl trisulfide is an organic chemical compound and the simplest organic trisulfide found in garlic, onion, broccoli, and similar plants. Dimethyl trisulfide is a cyanide antidote.



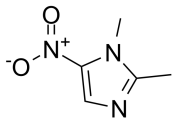
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dimetridazole

(1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1244

Dmetridazole (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole), a nitroimidazole-based antibiotic, combats protozoan infections.



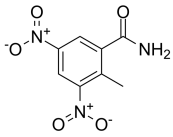
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Dinitolmide

(Zoalene)

Cat. No.: HY-B1004

Dinitolmide (Zoalene), a fodder additive for poultry, has anti-coccidial effect. Dinitolmide can be used to prevent infections induced by Eimeria, such as Eimeria tenella, Eimeria necatrix, Eimeria brunette, and so on.



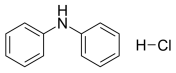
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Diphenylamine hydrochloride

(N-Phenylaniline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N7133

Diphenylamine hydrochloride, an organic compound isolated from coriander, is used mainly for its antioxidant properties. Diphenylamine is used as an industrial antioxidant, dye mordant and is also applied in agriculture as a fungicide and antihelmintic.



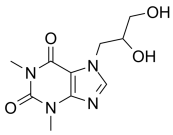
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Diphylline

(Diprophylline)

Cat. No.: HY-B0128

Diphylline (Diprophylline) is a potent **A1/A2 adenosine receptor** antagonist and cyclic nucleotide **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor. Diphylline, a xanthine derivative, is a bronchodilator and vasodilator drug and has the potential for chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

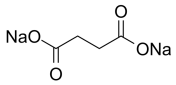


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Disodium succinate

Cat. No.: HY-W015410

Disodium succinate is the disodium salt of Succinic acid. Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.

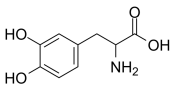


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Dopa

Cat. No.: HY-113404

DL-Dopa is a beta-hydroxylated derivative of phenylalanine.



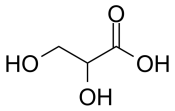
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

DL-Glyceric Acid

(Glyceric Acid (20% in Water,ca.2 mol/L))

Cat. No.: HY-W018035

DL-Glyceric Acid is a compound that is secreted excessively in the urine by patients suffering from D-glyceric aciduria.

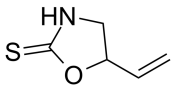


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g (1.9 M * 5 mL in Water), 500 mg (1.9 M * 2.5 mL in Water)

DL-Goitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N5056

DL-Goitrin, also called (R, S)- report by the spring, consists of the epigoitrin (reported by the R- Spring) and the spring (-S- reported by spring), and the two mutually isomers, and the mixture is the ingredient of Radix.

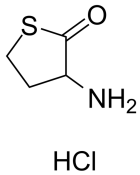


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101404

DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride is a cyclic amino acid derivative that exhibits root-growth inhibitory activity.

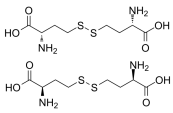


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

DL-Homocystine

Cat. No.: HY-W009390

DL-Homocystine is the double-bonded form of homocysteine and homocysteine is recognized as an important substance in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of schizophrenia.

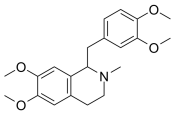


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

DL-Laudanosine

Cat. No.: HY-122489

DL-Laudanosine, an Atracurium and Cisatracurium metabolite, crosses the blood–brain barrier and may cause excitement and seizure activity.

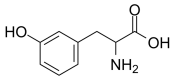


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DL-m-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W001940

DL-m-Tyrosine shows effects on Arabidopsis root growth. Carbidopa combination with DL-m-tyrosine shows a potent hypotensive effect.



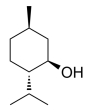
Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Menthol

(Racementhol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1683

DL-Menthol is a relative configuration of (-)-Menthol. DL-Menthol relates to the activation of GABAA receptor.



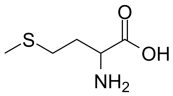
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Methionine

Cat. No.: HY-N0325

DL-Methionine is an essential amino acid containing sulfur with oxidative stress defense effects. DL-Methionine can be used for animal natural feed. DL-Methionine also kills **H. rostochiensis** on potato plants.

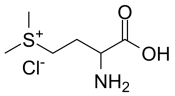


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

DL-Methionine methylsulfonium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6655

DL-methionine methylsulfonium chloride is a naturally occurring methionine derivative. DL-methionine methylsulfonium chloride protects gastric mucosal from ethanol-induced damage.

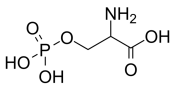


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-O-Phosphoserine

Cat. No.: HY-15130

DL-O-Phosphoserine, a normal metabolite in human biofluid, is an ester of serine and phosphoric acid.



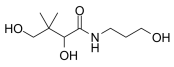
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

DL-Panthenol

(DL-Pantothenol; DL-Pantothenyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1024

DL-Panthenol (DL-Pantothenol) is an alcohol derivative of pantothenyl acid. DL-Panthenol exerts eyelash protection effect. DL-Panthenol is widely used in the Skin and hair conditioner research.

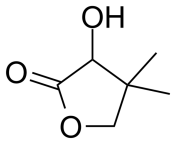


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

DL-Pantolactone

Cat. No.: HY-W053519

DL-Pantolactone can be hydrolyzed to Pantoic acid by the lactonohydrolase of Fusarium oxysporum. DL-Pantolactone also can be used in the preparation of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-DL-pantolactone.



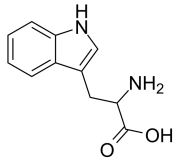
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

DL-Tryptophan

((±)-Tryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-W012480

DL-Tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Docosapentaenoic acid 22n-3

Cat. No.: HY-113159

Docosapentaenoic acid (22n-3) is a component of phospholipids found in all animal cell membranes.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Docosatrienoic Acid (cis-13,16,19-docosatrienoic acid; (13Z,16Z,19Z)-13,16,19-Docosatrienoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101408

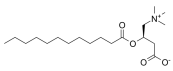
Docosatrienoic acid is a rare ω-3 fatty acid; inhibits LTB4 binding to pig neutrophil membranes with an K_i of 5 μM.

Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (149 mM * 200 μL in Ethanol)

Dodecanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113166

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.



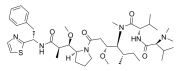
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Dolastatin 10

(DLS 10; NSC 376128)

Cat. No.: HY-15580

Dolastatin 10 (DLS 10) is a potent antimitotic peptide that inhibits **tubulin** polymerization.

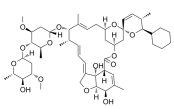


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doramectin

Cat. No.: HY-17035

Doramectin is a derivative of Ivermectin (HY-15310). Doramectin is a potent **antiparasitic antibiotic**. Doramectin is an active compound against S.mansoni in an NMRI mouse infection model.

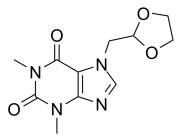


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxofylline

Cat. No.: HY-B0004

Doxofylline is an antagonist of **adenosine A1 receptor** which also inhibits **phosphodiesterase IV**.

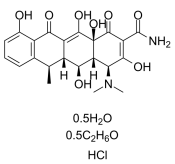


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Doxycycline (hyclate) (Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate; WC2031)

Cat. No.: HY-N0565B

Doxycycline (hyclate) (Doxycycline hydrochloride hemiethanolate hemihydrate), an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (**MMP**) inhibitor.

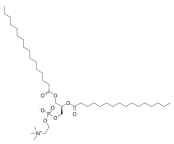


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DPPC (129Y83)

Cat. No.: HY-109506

DPPC (129Y83) is a zwitterionic phosphoglyceride that can be used for the preparation of liposomal monolayers. DPPC-liposome serves effectively as a delivery vehicle for inducing immune responses against GSL antigen in mice.

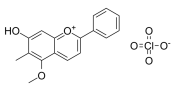


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Dracorhodin perchlorate (Dracohodin perochlorate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0726

Dracorhodin perchlorate (Dracohodin perochlorate) is a natural product extracted from a natural medicine Dragon's blood. Dracorhodin perchlorate inhibits cell proliferation and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

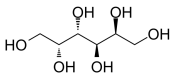


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dulcite (Dulcitol; Melampyrit; NSC 1944)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0418

Dulcite is a sugar alcohol with a slightly sweet taste which is a metabolic breakdown product of galactose.

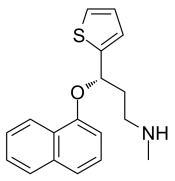


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Duloxetine ((S)-Duloxetine; LY248686)

Cat. No.: HY-B0161

Duloxetine is a **serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake** inhibitor with a K_i of 4.6 nM, used for treatment of major depressive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).

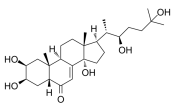


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecdysone (α-Ecdysone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0179

Ecdysone (α-Ecdysone), a major steroid hormone in insects and herbs, triggers **mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)** activation and induces cellular **apoptosis**.

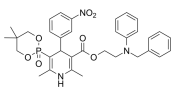


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Efonidipine (NZ-105; (±)-Efonidipine)

Cat. No.: HY-12502

Efonidipine(NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eicosadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113130

Eicosadienoic acid is a rare, naturally occurring n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid found mainly in animal tissues.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA; Timnodonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0660

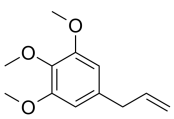
Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA; Timnodonic acid) is an omega-3 fatty acid.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Elemicin

Cat. No.: HY-N6807

Elemicin is a alkenylbenzene widely distributed in many herbs and spices. Elemicin inhibits **Stearoyl-CoA Desaturase 1 (SCD1)** by metabolic activation. Elemicin is one of the main components in aromatic food and has antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antiviral activities.

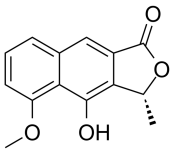


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eleutherol

Cat. No.: HY-N7626

Eleutherol is a naphthalene isolated from E. americana with **antifungal** activities. Eleutherol is against yeasts Candida albicans, C. tropicalis, Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Cryptococcus neoformans with **MIC** values between 7.8 μg/mL and 250 μg/mL.



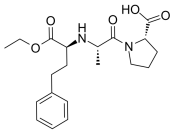
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Enalapril

(MK-421)

Cat. No.: HY-B0331

Enalapril (MK-421) is an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.

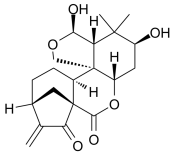


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Enmein

Cat. No.: HY-N5028

Enmein is isolated from I. serra with immunosuppressive effect.

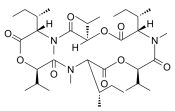


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enniatin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6702

Enniatin A is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin A inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) activity with an IC_{50} of 22 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes.

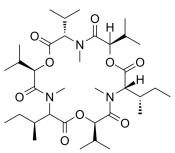


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Enniatin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6704

Enniatin A1 isolated from Fusarium mycotoxins is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide consisting of alternating D-α-hydroxyisovaleric acids and N-methyl-L-amino acids.

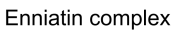


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Enniatin complex

Cat. No.: HY-N6706

Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from Fusarium species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipidaemic properties.

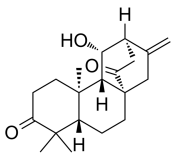


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ent-11β-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione

Cat. No.: HY-N3811

ent-11β-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione (compound 11) is a diterpenoid from the fresh roots of Euphorbia jolkinii.
ent-11β-Hydroxyatis-16-ene-3,14-dione has **anti-RSV** activity.



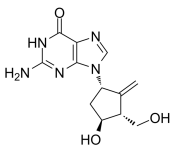
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Entecavir

(BMS200475; SQ34676)

Cat. No.: HY-13623

Entecavir (SQ 34676; BMS 200475) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **HBV**, with an EC_{50} of 3.75 nM in HepG2 cell.

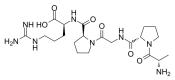


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enterostatin(human,mouse,rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P1067

Enterostatin, human, mouse, rat is a pentapeptide that reduces fat intake.

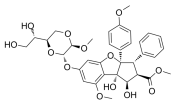


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Episilvestrol

Cat. No.: HY-15359

Episilvestrol is a derivative of silvestrol, isolated from the fruits and twigs of Aglaia silvestris, and is a specific **eIF4A**-targeting translation inhibitor, with antitumor activity.



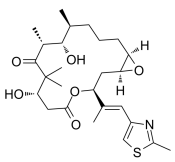
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Epothilone A

(Epo A)

Cat. No.: HY-13503

Epothilone A is a competitive inhibitor of the binding of [^{3}H] paclitaxel to **tubulin** polymers, with a K_i of 0.6-1.4 μM.



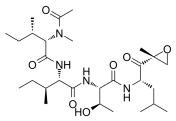
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Epoxomicin

(BU-4061T)

Cat. No.: HY-13821

Epoxomicin (BU-4061T) is an epoxyketone-containing natural product and a potent, selective and irreversible **proteasome** inhibitor.

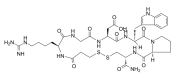


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eptifibatide

Cat. No.: HY-B0686

Eptifibatide is a cyclic heptapeptide, acts as a competitive antagonist for the activated platelet **glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor**, with anti-platelet activity.

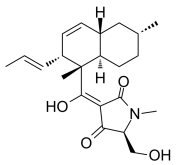


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Equisetin

Cat. No.: HY-N6711

Equisetin is an N-methylserine-derived acyl tetramic acid isolated from a terrestrial fungus Fusarium equiseti NRRL 5537. Equisetin is a tetramate-containing natural product with antibiotic and cytotoxic activity.



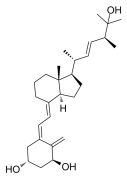
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ercalcitriol

(1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32350

Ercalcitriol (1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) is an active metabolite of vitamin D2.

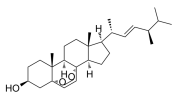


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ergosterol peroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N3845

Ergosterol peroxide is a steroid derivative and can be isolated from a variety of fungi, yeast, lichens or sponges. Ergosterol peroxide has anti-tumour, proapoptotic, anti-inflammatory, anti-mycobacterial, and anti-proliferative activities.

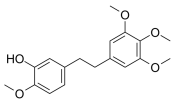


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Erianin

Cat. No.: HY-N0517

Erianin, often used as an antipyretic and analgesic agent, could inhibit IDO-induced tumor angiogenesis.

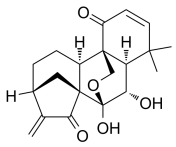


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Eriocalyxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2303

Eriocalyxin B is an ent-Kaurene diterpenoid isolated from Chinese herb Isodon eriocalyx. Eriocalyxin B has anti-cancer and anti-infammatory activities. Eriocalyxin B induces cell **apoptosis**.



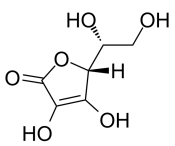
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Erythorbic acid

(D-Isoascorbic acid; D-Araboascorbic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7079

Erythorbic acid (D-Isoascorbic acid), produced from sugars derived from different sources, such as beets, sugar cane, and corn, is a food additive used predominantly in meats, poultry, and soft drinks.

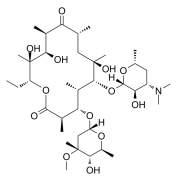


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Erythromycin

Cat. No.: HY-B0220

Erythromycin is a macrolide **antibiotic** produced by actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.

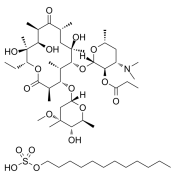


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Erythromycin estolate

Cat. No.: HY-N7121

Erythromycin estolate, erythromycin derivative, is a macrolide antibiotic used in the treatment of a wide variety of bacterial infections. Erythromycin estolate causes several cases of liver injury which mostly include cholestatic hepatitis.



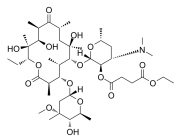
Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate

(Erythromycin ethyl succinate; EES)

Cat. No.: HY-B0957

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. Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate has antiviral activity against **HIV-1**.

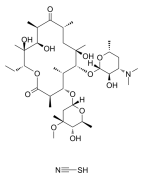


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Erythromycin thiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-B0220D

Erythromycin thiocyanate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.



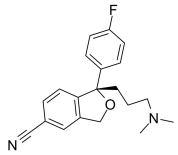
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Escitalopram

((S)-Citalopram; (S)-(+)-Citalopram)

Cat. No.: HY-14258

Escitalopram ((S)-Citalopram), the S-enantiomer of racemic Citalopram, is a selective **serotonin reuptake** inhibitor (SSRI) with a K_i of 0.89 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Essential oils, Melaleuca alternifolia

Cat. No.: HY-N9694

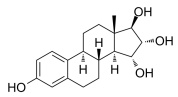
Essential oils, Melaleuca alternifolia is extracted from the leaves of Melaleuca alternifolia, has bactericidal and anti-inflammatory activies.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Estetrol

Cat. No.: HY-15731

Estetrol, a natural estrogen synthesized exclusively during pregnancy by the human fetal liver, is a selective nuclear **estrogen receptor** modulator. Estetrol exerts estrogenic actions on the endometrium or the central nervous system but presents antagonistic effects on the breast.



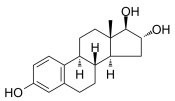
Purity: 95.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Estriol

(Oestriol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0412

Estriol is an antagonist of the G-protein coupled estrogen receptor in estrogen receptor-negative breast cancer cells.



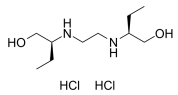
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ethambutol dihydrochloride

(Emb dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0535A

Ethambutol dihydrochloride (Emb dihydrochloride) is a bacteriostatic antimycobacterial agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.

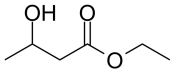


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-W012701

Ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate is a fragrance found in wine and Tribolium castaneum.

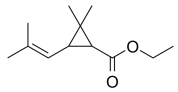


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl chrysanthemate

Cat. No.: HY-N7100

Ethyl chrysanthemate is an allelochemical compound used as an attractant.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl linoleate

(Linoleic Acid ethyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-W013812

Ethyl linoleate inhibit the development of atherosclerotic lesions and the expression of inflammatory mediators.
.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl linolenate

Cat. No.: HY-N2073

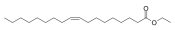
Ethyl linolenate is a fatty acid ethyl ester (FAEE). Ethyl linolenate plays an active role in inhibition of the cellular production on melanin with an IC_{50} of 70 μM. Anti-melanogenesis Effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethyl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-N7103

Ethyl Oleate is a fatty acid ester formed by the condensation of oleic acid and ethanol. Ethyl oleate is the liquid lipid component in nanostructured lipid carriers (NLCs). NLC is a promising vehicle for oral trans-Ferulic acid (TFA) administration.

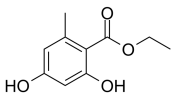


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Ethyl Orsellinate

Cat. No.: HY-W000427

Ethyl orsellinate is a lichen metabolite and a derivative of lecanoric acid with antiproliferative and antitumour activities. Ethyl Orsellinate is against A. salina for the cytotoxic activity with an LC_{50} of 495 μM.



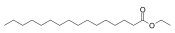
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl palmitate

(Ethyl hexadecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2086

Ethyl palmitate, a fatty acid ethyl ester (FAEE), shows a marked preference for the synthesis of ethyl palmitate and ethyl oleate over other FAEEs in human subjects after ethanol consumption. Ethyl palmitate is used as a hair- and skin-conditioning agent.

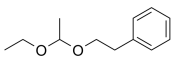


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl phenethyl acetal

Cat. No.: HY-N1975

Ethyl phenethyl acetal is isolated from green nasturtium.

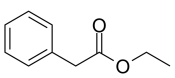


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl phenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W015371

Ethyl phenylacetate is a natural flavouring ingredien, and its sensory threshold is near 73 μg/L. Ethyl phenylacetate is a "greener" solvent with low toxicity. Ethyl phenylacetate is a non-mutagenic and is a Kosher food additive.

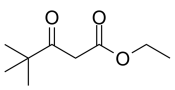


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl pivaloylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W076971

Ethyl pivaloylacetate is a β-ketoester. Ethyl pivaloylacetate can be uesd as the substrate to evaluate the activity and stereoselectivity of the ketoreductase tool-box.

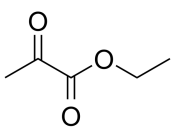


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl pyruvate

Cat. No.: HY-Y1362

Ethyl pyruvate is a simple derivative of the endogenous metabolite, pyruvic acid. Ethyl pyruvate is an anti-inflammatory agent.

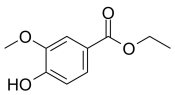


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 100 mg

Ethyl Vanillate

Cat. No.: HY-B1643

Ethyl Vanillate is a fungicidal agent. Ethyl Vanillate inhibits **17β-HSD2** with an **IC_{50}** 1.3 μM.

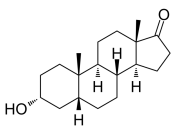


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Etiocholanolone

(5β-Androsterone)

Cat. No.: HY-113320



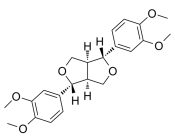
Etiocholanolone (5β-Androsterone) is the excreted **metabolite** of testosterone and has anticonvulsant activity. Etiocholanolone is a less potent neurosteroid positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of the **$GABA_A$** receptor than its enantiomer form.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eudesmin

((-)-Eudesmin; Eudesmine; (-)-Eudesmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2357

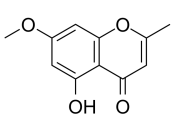


Eudesmin ((-)-Eudesmin) impairs adipogenic differentiation via inhibition of **S6K1** signaling pathway. Eudesmin possesses diverse therapeutic effects, including anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, and anti-bacterial activities.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eugenin

Cat. No.: HY-33351

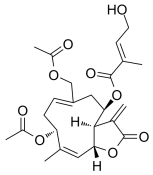


Eugenin is a chromone isolated from Peucedanum japonicum, with potent antiplatelet aggregation activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eupalinolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N0754

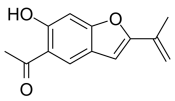


Eupalinolide A, isolated from Eupatorium lindleyanum, induces the expression of HSP70 via the activation of **HSF1** by inhibiting the interaction between HSF1 and HSP90.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Euparin

Cat. No.: HY-N4161

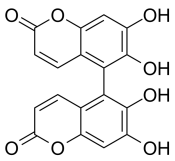


Euparin, a monomeric compound of Benzofuran, is a **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** inhibitor. Euparin shows antiviral activity against poliovirus, and also has antidepressant effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7671

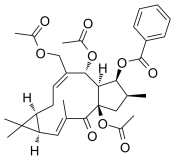


Euphorbetin exhibits anticoagulant activities.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Euphorbia factor L7b

Cat. No.: HY-N8118

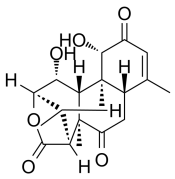


Euphorbia factor L7b is an isolathyrolditerpene compound.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eurycomalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N4327



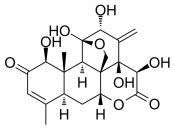
Eurycomalactone is a natural product found in Eurycoma longifolia Jack., acts as a potent **NF-κB** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.5 μM.

Purity: 93.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eurycomanone

(Pasakbumin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N5012

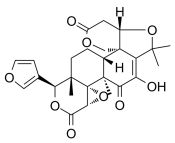


Eurycomanone could increases spermatogenesis by inhibiting the activity of phosphodiesterase and aromatase in steroidogenesis.

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Evodol

Cat. No.: HY-N2621



Evodol is a natural product isolated from the dried and nearly ripe fruits of Euodia rutaecarpa. Evodol shows inhibitory activity against NO production. Evodol possesses larvicidal activity against the Asian tiger mosquitoes with a LC_{50} value of 32.43 μg/ml.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Exendin-3

Cat. No.: HY-P1543

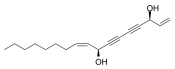
Exendin-3 is a biologically active peptides isolated from venoms of the Gila monster lizards, Heloderma horridurn.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Falcarindiol

Cat. No.: HY-N0364

Falcarindiol, an orally active polyacetylenic oxylipin, activates PPARγ and increases the expression of the cholesterol transporter ABCA1 in cells. Falcarindiol induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



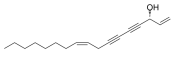
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Falcarinol

(Panaxynol; Carotatoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1455

Falcarinol (Panaxynol) is a natural, orally active **Hsp90** inhibitor targeting both the N-terminal and C-terminal of Hsp90 with limited toxicities. Falcarinol (Panaxynol) induces **apoptosis**.

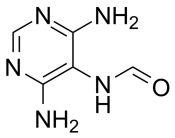


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FAPy-adenine

Cat. No.: HY-113303

FAPy-adenine is an oxidized DNA base. Fapy-adenine shows an increased trend levels in the Alzheimer's disease brain. Oxidized nucleosides are biochemical markers for tumors, aging, and neurodegenerative diseases.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fengycin

Cat. No.: HY-N7453

Fengycin is a cyclic lipopeptide used as an agricultural fungicide. Fengmycin has an anti-**fungal** infection effect by damaging the target's cell membrane.

Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fibronectin

Cat. No.: HY-P3160

Fibronectin, a glycoprotein (~500 kDa) present in blood as well as in cells, is a biomarker of tissue injury. Fibronectin binds to membrane-spanning receptor proteins called integrins.

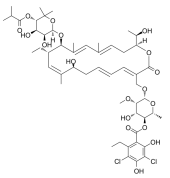
Purity: 97.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fidaxomicin

(OPT-80; PAR-101)

Cat. No.: HY-17580

Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic **RNA polymerase** inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity. Fidaxomicin selectively eradicates pathogenic Clostridium difficile with minimal disruption to the multiple species of bacteria that make up the normal, healthy intestinal flora.

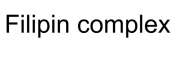


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Filipin complex

Cat. No.: HY-N6716

Filipin, produced as a mixture of related compounds known as the filipin complex (filipins I-IV) in nature, is a 28-membered ring pentaene macrolide antifungal antibiotic produced by S. filipinensis, S. avermitilis and S. miharaensis.

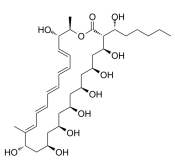


Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Filipin III

Cat. No.: HY-N6718

Filipin III is the major component of Filipin, a 28-membered ring pentaene macrolide **antifungal antibiotic** produced by S. filipinensis, S. avermitilis and S. miharaensis. Filipin interacts with membrane sterols causing the alteration of membrane structure.



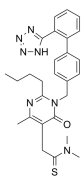
Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fimasartan

(BR-A-657)

Cat. No.: HY-B0780

Fimasartan(BR-A-657) is a non-peptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist used for the treatment of hypertension and heart failure.



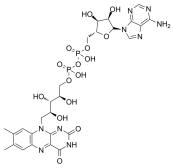
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flavin adenine dinucleotide

(FAD)

Cat. No.: HY-B1654

Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) is a redox cofactor, more specifically a prosthetic group of a protein, involved in several important enzymatic reactions in metabolism.

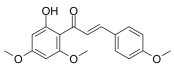


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flavokawain A

Cat. No.: HY-N2420

Flavokawain A, a proming **anticarcinogenic agent**, is a chalcone from kava extract with anti-tumor activity. Flavokawain A induces cell **apoptosis** by involvement of Bax protein-dependent and mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway.



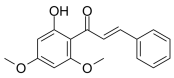
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Flavokawain B

(Flavokavain B)

Cat. No.: HY-N2132

Flavokawain B (Flavokavain B) is a chalcone isolated from the root extracts of kava-kava plant and a potent apoptosis inducer for inhibiting the growth of various cancer cell lines. Flavokawain B (Flavokavain B) shows strong antiangiogenic activity.

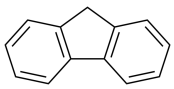


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Fluorene

Cat. No.: HY-W026772

Fluorene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (**PAH**), is a precursor to other fluorene compounds. Fluorene and its derivative can be used as a precursor to fluorene-based dyes.



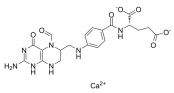
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Folinic acid calcium

(Leucovorin calcium; Calcium folinate)

Cat. No.: HY-13664

Folinic acid calcium (Leucovorin calcium) is a biological folic acid and is generally administered along with methotrexate (MTX) as a rescue agent to decrease MTX-induced toxicity.

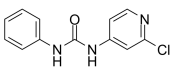


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Forchlorfenuron

Cat. No.: HY-B1841

Forchlorfenuron is plant growth regulator and cytokinin; can be used to increase fruit size of fruits, such as kiwi fruit and grapes.



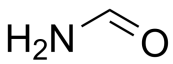
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Formamide

(Methanamide; Formimidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0842

Formamide is an amide derived from formic acid and has been used as solvent for many ionic compounds.



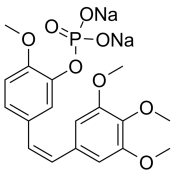
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 g

Fosbretabulin disodium

(CA 4DP; CA 4P; Combretastatin A4 disodium phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-17449

Fosbretabulin disodium (CA 4DP) is a **tubulin** destabilizing agent. Fosbretabulin disodium is the Combretastatin A4 prodrug that selectively targets endothelial cells, induces regression of nascent tumour neovessels, reduces tumour blood flow and causes central tumour necrosis.



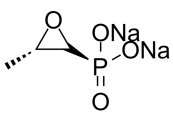
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosfomycin sodium

(MK-0955 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W016420

Fosfomycin sodium (MK-0955 sodium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.

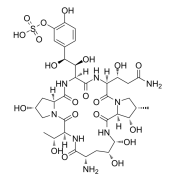


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

FR179642

Cat. No.: HY-129077

FR179642 is a key **intermediate** in the synthesis of the echinocandin antifungal Micafungin. FR179642 is the cyclic peptide nucleus of the echinocandin-like antifungal lipopeptide FR901379.

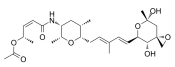


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FR901464

Cat. No.: HY-16212

FR901464 is a potent **spliceosome** inhibitor with prominent anti-tumor and anti-cancer effects.

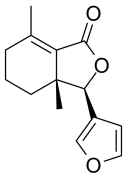


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fraxinellone

Cat. No.: HY-N0242

Fraxinellone is isolated from the root bark of the Rutaceae plant, Dictamnus dasycarpus. Fraxinellone is a **PD-L1** inhibitor and inhibits **HIF-1α** protein synthesis without affecting HIF-1α protein degradation.

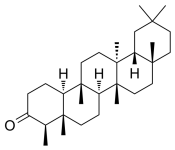


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Friedelin

Cat. No.: HY-N4110

Friedelin is isolated from isolated from the leaves of Maytenus ilicifolia(Mart). Friedelin is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **CYP3A4** with IC_{50} and K_i values of 10.79 μM and 6.16 μM, respectively.

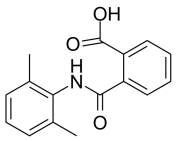


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ftaxilide

Cat. No.: HY-B1040

Ftaxilide is a novel antituberculosis agent.



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fucoxanthin

(all-trans-Fucoxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2302

Fucoxanthin is a marine carotenoid and shows anti-obesity, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

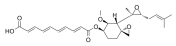
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fumagillin

(Amebacilin; NSC9168)

Cat. No.: HY-B0751

Fumagillin(NSC9168) is an antimicrobial compound first isolated in 1949 from the fungus Aspergillus fumigatu. Fumagillin can inhibits **HIV1** infection through the inhibition of HIV-1 viral protein R (Vpr) activity.

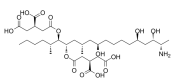


Purity: 95.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fumonisin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N6719

Fumonisin B1 is a mycotoxin produced from Fusarium moniliforme. Fumonisin B1 is a potent inhibitor of **sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase)** and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis. Fumonisin B1 is the most abundant and toxic fumonisin.

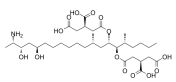


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fumonisin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N6723

Fumonisin B2, a mycotoxin produced by Fusarium moniliforme in various grains, is a potent inhibitor of **sphingosine N-acyltransferase (ceramide synthase)** and disrupts de novo sphingolipid biosynthesis.

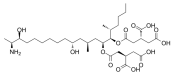


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fumonisin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N6726

Fumonisin B3 is a mycotoxin derived from fusarium fungi, a member of fumonisins.



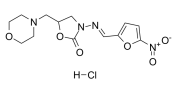
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furaltadone hydrochloride

(Altafur hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1148

Furaltadone hydrochloride, a nitrofuran drug, has the potential for the study in infections of chickens with salmonella enteritidis. Furaltadone is inhibitory and bactericidal in vitro for staphylococci .

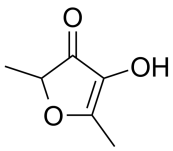


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Furaneol

Cat. No.: HY-N7093

Furaneol is mainly isolated from American grape (Vitis labrusca) and its hybrid grape. Furaneol is an important aroma compound in fruits and contribute to the strawberry-like note in some wines.

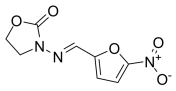


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Furazolidone

Cat. No.: HY-B1336

Furazolidone is a nitrofuran derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial activity, inhibits AML1-ETO transformed cells with IC50 value of 12.7 μM. Target: Antibacterial Furazolidone is a novel therapeutic strategy in AML patients.

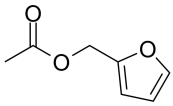


Purity: 96.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Furfuryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W010321

Furfuryl acetate can be used in the synthesis of 5-acetoxymethyl-2-vinylfuran and 5-hydroxymethyl-2-vinylfuran.



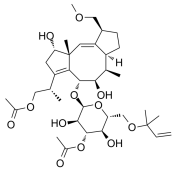
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fusicoccin

(Fusicoccin A)

Cat. No.: HY-122815

Fusicoccin (Fusicoccin A), a fungal pytotoxin, is a stabilizer of specific **14-3-3** protein-protein interactions. Fusicoccin sabilizes H^+-ATPase/14-3-3 cmplex in pants, maintaining the enzyme in activated state.



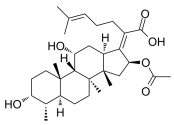
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fusidic acid

(Fusidate; SQ-16603)

Cat. No.: HY-B1350

Fusidic acid (Fusidate) a bacteriostatic antibiotic produced from the Fusidium coccineum fungus, belongs to the class of steroids. Fusidic acid has no corticosteroid effects.



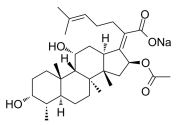
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fusidic acid sodium salt

(Sodium fusidate; SQ-16360)

Cat. No.: HY-B1350A

Fusidic acid sodium salt (Sodium fusidate), a bacteriostatic antibiotic produced from the Fusidium coccineum fungus, belongs to the class of steroids. Fusidic acid sodium salt has no corticosteroid effects.

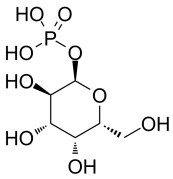


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Galactose 1-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113143

Galactose 1-phosphate is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.

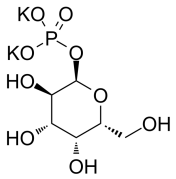


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113143A

Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt is is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.

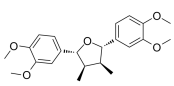


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Galgravin

Cat. No.: HY-N5007

Galgravin is an active compound in Nectandra megapotamica, with anti-inflammatory activity. Galgravin displays in vitro cytotoxic activity and induce apoptosis in leukemia cells.

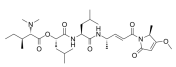


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallinamide A

Cat. No.: HY-N10109

Gallinamide A is a potent inhibitor of **cathepsin L** with an IC_{50} value of 17.6 pM.

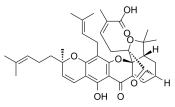


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gambogic Acid

(Beta-Guttiferin) Cat. No.: HY-N0087

Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) is derived from the gamboges resin of the tree Garcinia hanburyi. Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) inhibits **Bcl-X_L**, **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-W**, **Bcl-B**, **Bfl-1** and **Mcl-1** with **IC_{50}**s of 1.47 μM, 1.21 μM, 2.02 μM, 0.66 μM, 1.06 μM and 0.79 μM.

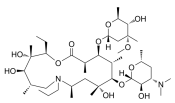


Purity: 95.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Gamithromycin

(ML-1709460) Cat. No.: HY-108365

Gamithromycin is an **antimicrobial** agent which can inhibit the growth of MmmSC strains B237 and Tan8 with **MICs** of 0.00012 and 0.00006 μg/mL, respectively.

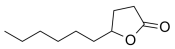


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gamma-decalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N7105

Gamma-decalactone, γ-decalactone is used as an essential food additive with a ruity peach flavor. Ricinoleic acid (12-hydroxy-octadec-9-enoic acid) is used as the substrate in most production processes of γ-decalactone.

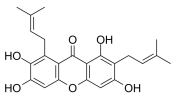


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gamma-Mangostin

(γ-Mangostin) Cat. No.: HY-N1957

Gamma-Mangostin is a novel competitive **5-hydroxytryptamine 2A (5-HT2A) receptors** antagonist, purified from the fruit hull of the medicinal plant Garcinia mangostana.

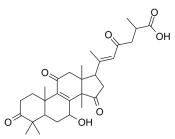


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ganoderenic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1516

Ganoderenic acid D is a triterpene identified from the effective compounds of Ganoderma lucidum extract (GLE). Ganoderenic acid D inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by inducing cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**.

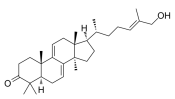


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderol A

Cat. No.: HY-N3925

Ganoderol A is a terpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum with antimicrobial activities. Ganoderol A inhibits cholesterol synthesis pathway and has significant anti-inflammatory activity and protection against ultraviolet A (UVA) damage.

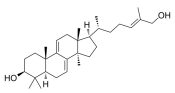


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderol B

(Ganodermadiol) Cat. No.: HY-N2223

Ganoderol B is a potent **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. Ganoderol B has high α-glucosidase inhibition with an IC_{50} of 48.5 μg/mL (119.8 μM).

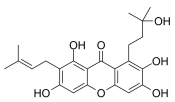


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Garcinone C

Cat. No.: HY-N6954

Garcinone C, a xanthone derivative, is a natural compound extracted from Garcinia oblongifolia Champ that is used as an anti-inflammatory, astringency and granulation-promoting medicine, and has potential cytotoxic effects on certain cancers.

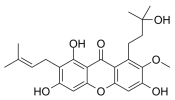


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Garcinone D

Cat. No.: HY-N6953

Garcinone D, a natural xanthone from mangosteen, promotes the proliferation of C17.2 neural stem cell.

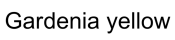


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gardenia yellow

Cat. No.: HY-N6675

Gardenia yellow is an active member of crocin, increases mRNA expression of **SIRT3**, and acts as an orally active antidepressant agent.

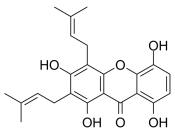


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Gartanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6038

Gartanin is a natural xanthone of mangosteen, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, neuroprotective and antineoplastic properties. Gartanin induces cell cycle arrest and autophagy and suppresses migration in human glioma cells.

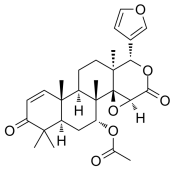


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gedunin

Cat. No.: HY-107577

Gedunin is a limonoid with anti-cancer, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory and insecticidal activities. Gedunin acts as a potent **Hsp90** inhibitor and induces the degradation of Hsp90-dependent client proteins.



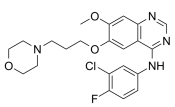
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gefitinib

(ZD1839)

Cat. No.: HY-50895

Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active **EGFR tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 33 nM. Gefitinib selectively inhibits EGF-stimulated tumor cell growth (IC_{50} of 54 nM) and that blocks EGF-stimulated **EGFR** autophosphorylation in tumor cells.

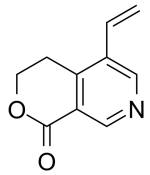


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Gentianine

Cat. No.: HY-N6039

Gentianine, an active metabolite of Swertiamarin, has anti-diabetic effect and anti-inflammatory property.

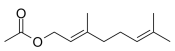


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geranyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7070

Geranyl acetate, an acyclic monoterpene ester derived from geraniol, is widely used in the cosmetics industry due to its pleasant scent. Geranyl acetate can induces cell **apoptosis**.

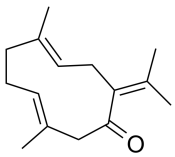


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Germacrone

Cat. No.: HY-N0440

Germacrone is extracted from Rhizoma Curcuma. Germacrone inhibits **influenza virus** infection.

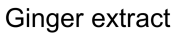


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginger extract

Cat. No.: HY-N9451

Ginger extract exhibits anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and chemotherapeutic effects in vivo.

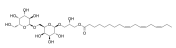


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Gingerglycolipid A

Cat. No.: HY-N8145

Gingerglycolipid A is a monoacyldigalactosyl glycerol.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginnol

Cat. No.: HY-N7200

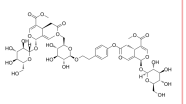
Ginnol is a natural product found in Lonicera macranthoides.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GL3

Cat. No.: HY-N6873

GL3, the major component of O. fragrans seeds, is a derivative based on both phenylethanoid and methyloleoside.

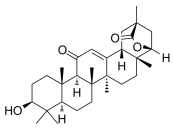


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glabrolide

Cat. No.: HY-N4186

Glabrolide, derived from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch., is a β-secretase 1 (**BACE-1**) inhibitor.

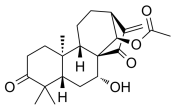


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Glaucocalyxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2113

Glaucocalyxin B is an ent kaurane diterpenoid isolated from the Chinese traditional medicine Rabdosia japonica with anticancer and antitumor activity; decreases the growth of HL-60 cells with an IC_{50} of approximately 5.86 μM at 24 h.



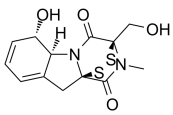
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Gliotoxin

(Aspergillin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6727

Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by A. fumigatus, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells .



Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human

Cat. No.: HY-P1841

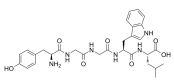
Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human is a 33-amino acid peptide derived from the C-terminal of proglucagon and mainly produced by the intestinal L cells. Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human stimulates intestinal mucosal growth and decreases apoptosis of enterocytes .

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gluten Exorphin B5

Cat. No.: HY-P1742

Gluten Exorphin B5 is an exogenous opioid peptides derived from wheat gluten, acts on **opioid receptor**, increases postprandial plasma insulin level in rats.



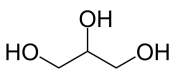
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycerol

(Glycerin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1659

Glycerol is used in sample preparation and gel formation for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

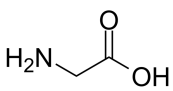


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mL

Glycine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0966

Glycine is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the CNS and also acts as a co-agonist along with glutamate, facilitating an excitatory potential at the glutaminergic **N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA)** receptors.



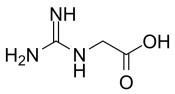
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Glycocyamine

(Guanidinoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W021448

Glycocyamine (Guanidinoacetic acid), a precursor of creatine, is a replacement of dietary arginine and could support overall energy homeostasis of the bird.

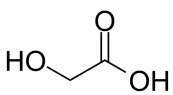


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Glycolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015967

Glycolic acid is an inhibitor of **tyrosinase**, suppressing melanin formation and lead to a lightening of skin colour.

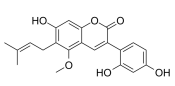


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Glycycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4113

Glycycoumarin is a major bioactive coumarin of licorice. Glycycoumarin inhibits hepatocyte lipoapoptosis through activation of autophagy and inhibition of ER stress-mediated JNK and GSK-3-mediated mitochondrial pathway.

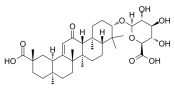


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycyrrhetic acid 3-O-β-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N6851

Glycyrrhetic acid 3-O-β-D-glucuronide, isolated from glycyrrhiza, is an important derivative of glycyrrhizin (GL) with an anti -allergic activity.



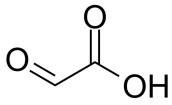
Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glyoxalic acid

(NSC 27785; Formylformic acid; Oxalaldehydic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-79494

Glyoxalic acid (NSC 27785) is an organic compound that is both an aldehyde and a carboxylic acid.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

GnRH-I

Cat. No.: HY-P0292

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.

Pyr-HWSYGLRPG-NH_2

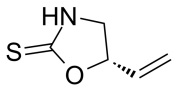
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Goitrin

((S)-Goitrin; L-5-Vinyl-2-thiooxazolidone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0224A

Goitrin ((S)-Goitrin), a product of glucosinolate-myrosinase reactions, is a potent inhibitor of **thyroid peroxidase**. Goitrin can inhibit iodine utilization by the thyroid. Goitrin also exhibits anti-influenza virus (**H1N1**) activity.

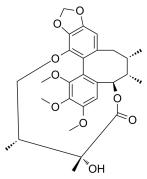


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin E

Cat. No.: HY-N7310

Gomisin E, a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruits of Schizandra chinensis, inhibits **NFAT** transcription with an IC_{50} of 4.73 μM.

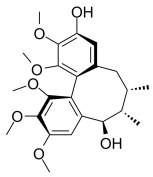


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gomisin U

Cat. No.: HY-N8159

Gomisin U is a lignan compound.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gondoic acid

(cis-11-Eicosenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W013242

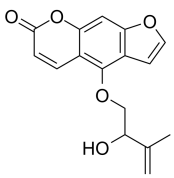
Gondoic acid (cis-11-Eicosenoic acid), a monounsaturated long-chain fatty acid, is contained in a variety of plant oils and nuts.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Gosferol

Cat. No.: HY-N9523

Gosferol is a furocoumarin from the roots of Prangos ferulacea.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gramicidin

Cat. No.: HY-P0163

Gramicidin is an antimicrobial peptide assembling as channels in membranes and increasing their permeability towards cations.

Gramicidin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Gramicidin C

Cat. No.: HY-P2328

Gramicidin C is a naturally occuring polypeptide antibiotic isolated from B. brevis var. G.B.

Gramicidin C

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Grape seed extract

Cat. No.: HY-N7072

Grape seed extract is a natural product, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects. Grape seed extract shows inhibitory activity on the fat-metabolizing enzymes pancreatic lipase and lipoprotein lipase. Grape seed extract induces **apoptotic** in human colorectal cancer cells.

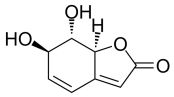
Grape seed extract

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Griffonilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0386

Griffonilide is a butenolide, isolated from the roots of Semiaquilegia adoxoides, and often occurs alongside lithospermoside.

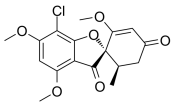


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Griseofulvin

Cat. No.: HY-17583

Griseofulvin(Gris-PEG; Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.

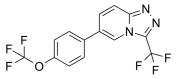


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

GS967

Cat. No.: HY-12593

GS967 (GS-458967) is a potent, and selective inhibitor of cardiac late sodium current (late I_{Na}) with IC_{50} values of 0.13 and 0.21 μM for ventricular myocytes and isolated hearts, respectively.

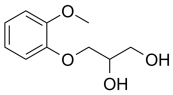


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Guaifenesin (Guaiacol glyceryl ether; Guaiphenesin; Glycerol guaiacolate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0264

Guaifenesin (Guaiacol glyceryl ether), a constituent of guaiac resin from the wood of Guajacum officinale Linné, is an expectorant. Guaifenesin can alleviate cough discomfortby increasing sputum volume and decreasing its viscosity, thereby promoting effective cough.



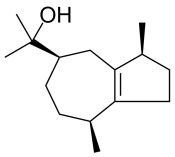
Purity: 97.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Guaiol

(Champacol; Guaiac alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-N3980

Guaiol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that has been found in several traditional Chinese medicinal plants and has antiproliferative, pro-autophagic, insect repellent, and insecticidal biological activities.



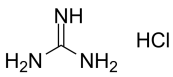
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Guanidine hydrochloride

(Guanidinium chloride; Aminoformamidine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0178A

Guanidine hydrochloride (Guanidinium chloride) a strong chaotrope, is also a strong denaturant of proteins.

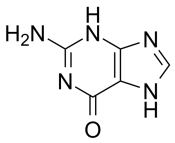


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Guanine

Cat. No.: HY-Y1055

Guanine is one of the fundamental components of nucleic acids (**DNA** and **RNA**). Guanine is a purine derivative, consisting of a fused pyrimidine-imidazole ring system with conjugated double bonds.

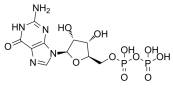


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Guanosine 5'-diphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113066

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.



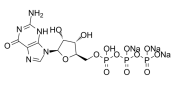
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt

(5'-GTP trisodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-12695

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt (5'-GTP trisodium salt) is an activator of the signal transducing **G proteins** which are involved in various cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and activation of several intracellular kinase cascades.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Gum arabic

(Arabic gum)

Cat. No.: HY-N6664

Gum Arabic (Arabic gum) is a branched-chain, complex polysaccharide derive from A. Senegal. Gum Arabic is an anti-oxidant, and can protect against experimental hepatic-, renal- and cardiac toxicities. Gum Arabic also can be used in immunohistochemistry.

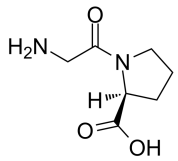
Gum arabic

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Gly-Pro-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W016887

H-Gly-Pro-OH is an end product of collagen metabolism that is further cleaved by prolidase.

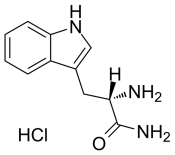


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

H-Trp-NH2.HCl

Cat. No.: HY-W008766

H-Trp-NH2.HCl is an endogenous metabolite.



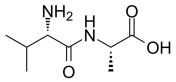
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-Val-Ala-OH

(Valyl-alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-W007035

H-Val-Ala-OH (Valyl-alanine) is a dipeptide formed from L-Valine and L-Alanine residues. H-Val-Ala-OH has a role as a metabolite.



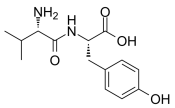
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

H-Val-Tyr-OH

(Valyl-tyrosine)

Cat. No.: HY-W009338

H-Val-Tyr-OH is an endogenous metabolite.

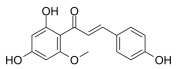


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Helichrysetin

Cat. No.: HY-N4058

Helichrysetin, isolated from the flowers of Helichrysum odoratissimum, is an **ID2 (inhibitor of DNA binding 2)** inhibitor, and suppresses DCIS (ductal carcinoma in situ) formation.

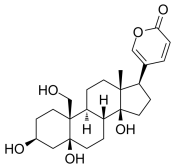


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hellebrigenol

Cat. No.: HY-N7994

Hellebrigenol is a metabolite of bufadienolides with antitumor activity.



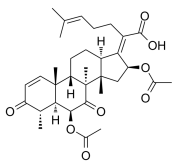
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Helvolic acid

(Fumigacin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6728

Helvolic acid (Fumigacin) is an **antibiotic** isolated from Xylaria sp, active against the Gram-positive bacteria.



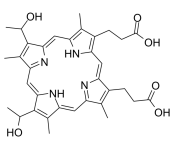
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hematoporphyrin

(Hematoporphyrin IX)

Cat. No.: HY-B0754

Hematoporphyrin (Hematoporphyrin IX), a photosensitizer, is a substrate for affinity chromatography of heme-binding proteins. Hematoporphyrin can induce apoptosis in U87 glioma cells and decrease tumor growth in vivo when exposed to red light.



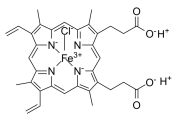
Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Hemin

(Hemin chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19424

Hemin is an iron-containing porphyrin. Hemin is an **Heme oxygenase (HO)-1** inducer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Heneicosane

Cat. No.: HY-W089845

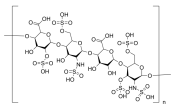
Heneicosane is an aroma component isolated from Streptomyces philanthi RL-1-178 or Serapias cordigera. Heneicosane is a pheromone and inhibits aflatoxin production.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Heparan Sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-101916

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.

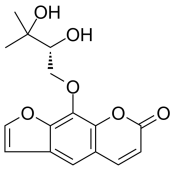


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Heraclenol

Cat. No.: HY-N4052

Heraclenol, a coumarin, is isolated from the fruits of Angelica lucida, and exhibits antibacterial activities.

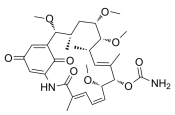


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Herbimycin A

Cat. No.: HY-108486

Herbimycin A, an ansamycin **antibiotic**, acts as a **Src family kinase** inhibitor. Herbimycin A binds to the SH domain and inhibits the activity of $p60^{v\text{-}src}$ and $p210^{BCR\text{-}ABL}$ Herbimycin A inhibits Hsp90 and impairs recovery from heat shock.

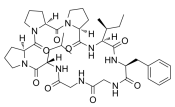


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heterophyllin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1476

Heterophyllin B is an active cyclic peptide isolated from Pseudostellaria heterophylla. Heterophyllin B provides a novel strategy for the treatment of esophageal cancer.



Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

HEX3

Cat. No.: HY-P0302

HEX3 is a fragment of the adenoviral hexon. Hexon is the major capsid protein of adenovirion and is comprised of three identical polypeptide chains.

KYSPSNVKI

Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hexacosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113301

Hexacosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid related to various diseases such as adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), adrenomyeloneuropathy (AMN) and atherosclerosis.

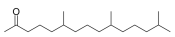
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone

(6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N3074

Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone (6,10,14-Trimethyl-2-pentadecanone), a sesquiterpene isolated from Launaea mucronata, is the major constituents of the essential oil. Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone has antibacterial, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammation activities.

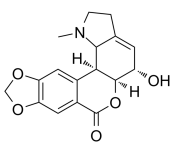


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Hippeastrine

Cat. No.: HY-N6621

Hippeastrine, an active alkaloid, exhibits a good dose-dependent inhibitory effect against **topoisomerase I (Top I)** with an IC_{50} at 7.25μg/mL. Antiproliferative and anticancer activities.



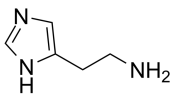
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histamine

(Ergamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1204

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.

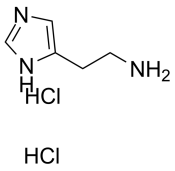


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Histamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0722

Histamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

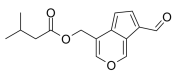


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Homobaldrinal

Cat. No.: HY-121345

Homobaldrinal is a **decomposition product** of Valepotriate (HY-N0718). Homobaldrinal exhibits genotoxic activity in the Salmonella/microsome test.

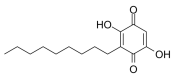


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homoembelin

Cat. No.: HY-N8221

Homoembelin is an antimicrobial compound and has the potential for MDR bacterial infection research.

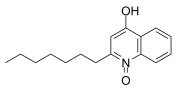


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HQNO

Cat. No.: HY-130055

HQNO, secreted by P. aeruginosa, is a potent electron transport chain inhibitor with a K_d of 64 nM for complex Ⅲ. HQNO is a potent inhibitor of **mitochondrial NDH-2** in many species.

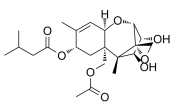


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HT-2 Toxin

Cat. No.: HY-N6729

HT-2 Toxin is an active, deacetylated metabolite of the T-2 toxin. HT-2 toxin inhibits protein synthesis and cell proliferation in plants.



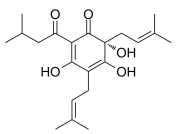
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Humulone

(α-Lupulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N6084

Humulone (α-Lupulic acid), a prenylated phloroglucinol derivative, is a potent **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor. Humulone acts as a positive modulator of **$GABA_A$ receptor** at low micromolar concentrations. Humulone is an inhibitor of bone resorption.



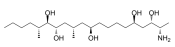
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1

(Aminopentol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6730

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1 (Aminopentol) is the backbone and main hydrolysis product of the mycotoxin Fumonisin B1 (HY-N6719). Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1 can weakly inhibit ceramide synthase.

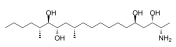


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2

Cat. No.: HY-N6731

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2 (HFB2) is a hydrolysis product of fumonisins (HF), which retains biological activity. Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B2 (HFB2) exhibits phytotoxicity.

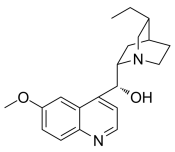


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroquinine

Cat. No.: HY-42034

Hydroquinine is a cinchona alkaloid, can be used in the preparation of its derivatives such as C9 epihydroquinine, 9-acetoxy-10,11-dihydroquinine and 10,11-dihydroquinine monohydrochloride.

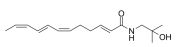


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hydroxy-Epsilon-Sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N7013

Hydroxy-Epsilon-Sanshool is an alkylamide isolated from Zanthoxylum bungeanum.
Hydroxy-Epsilon-Sanshool produces key tingling and numbing chemosensates, and its content is important in determinant the pungency intensity of Zanthoxylum bungeanum.

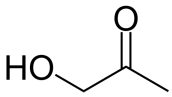


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxyacetone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1366

Hydroxyacetone is an endogenous metabolite.

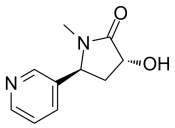


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Hydroxycotinine

Cat. No.: HY-113239

Hydroxycotinine is the main nicotine metabolite detected in smokers urine.

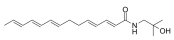


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Hydroxyl-γ-isosanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N7014

Hydroxyl-γ-isosanshool is one of the major alkylamides in Z. bungeanum and Z. schinifolium oils. Hydroxyl-γ-isosanshoo induces a numbing sensation.



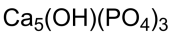
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxylapatite

(Hydroxyapatite)

Cat. No.: HY-D0835

Hydroxylapatite (Hydroxyapatite) is a naturally occurring calcium phosphate which is a major mineral component of bone and teeth bones.

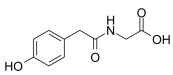


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 mg

Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113210

Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine is an acyl glycine, and an endogenous human metabolite.

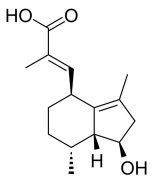


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxyvalerenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7262

Hydroxyvalerenic acid is isolated from Verbena officinalis, has a low toxicity with IC_{50} values of 123 and 165 μM against GLC4 and COLO 320 cells, respectively.



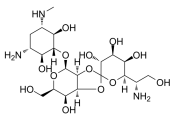
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hygromycin B

(Hygrovetine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0490

Hygromycin B is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.



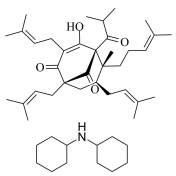
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt

(Hyperforin DCHA)

Cat. No.: HY-116330A

Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt (Hyperforin DCHA) is a **transient receptor canonical 6 (TRPC6)** channels activator. Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt modulates Ca^{2+} levels by activating Ca^{2+}-conducting non-selective canonical TRPC6 channels.

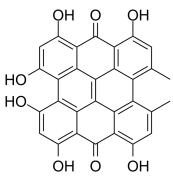


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Hypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N0453

Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC50 of 7.5 μM.

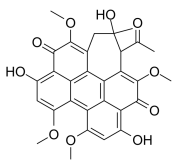


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hypocrellin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2575

Hypocrellin A, a naturally occurring **PKC** inhibitor, has many biological and pharmacological properties, such as antitumour, antiviral, antibacterial, and antileishmanial activities. Hypocrellin A is a promising photosensitizer for anticancer photodynamic therapy (PDT).

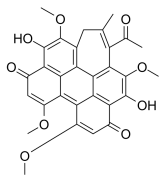


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hypocrellin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6081

Hypocrellin C is a pigment isolated from the fungi Hypocrella bambusae and Shiraia bambusicola.



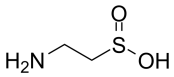
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hypotaurine

(2-Aminoethanesulfinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100803

Hypotaurine (2-aminoethanesulfinic acid), an intermediate in taurine biosynthesis from cysteine in astrocytes, is an endogenous inhibitory amino acid of the **glycine receptor**. Antioxidant.

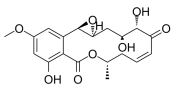


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Hypothemycin

Cat. No.: HY-107417

Hypothemycin, a fungal polyketide, is a multikinase inhibitor with K_is of 10/70 nM, 17/38 nM, 90 nM, 900 nM/1.5 μM, and 8.4/2.4 μM for **VEGFR2/VEGFR1**, **MEK1/MEK2**, **FLT-3**, **PDGFRβ/PDGFRα**, and **ERK1/ERK2**, respectively.



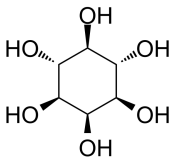
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

i-Inositol

(myo-Inositol; meso-Inositol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1411

i-Inositol is a chemical compound, associated lipids are found in many foods, in particular fruit, especially cantaloupe and oranges.



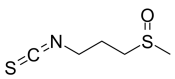
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Iberin

(NSC 321801)

Cat. No.: HY-101413

Iberin (NSC 321801), a sulfoxide analogue of sulforaphane, is a naturally occurring member of isothiocyanate family. Iberin inhibits cell survival with an IC_{50} of 2.3 μM in HL60 cell. Iberin induces **apoptosis**.

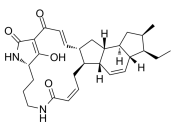


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (61.25 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Ikarugamycin

Cat. No.: HY-119764

Ikarugamycin is an antibiotic and a inhibitor of **clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME)**.

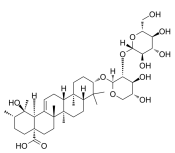


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Ilexoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N5037

Ilexoside D is isolated from the roots of Ilex pubescens Hook. et Arn. Ilexoside D has the anti-tissue factor activity as well as the antithrombotic activity.

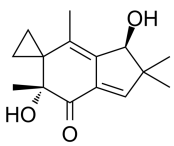


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Illudin M

Cat. No.: HY-122493

Illudin M is a cytotoxic fungal sesquiterpene that can be isolated from the culture medium of Omphalotus olearius mushrooms. Illudin M can alkylate DNA. Illudin M has anti-tumor activities.

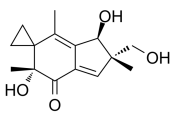


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Illudin S

Cat. No.: HY-125098

Illudin S, a cytotoxic Illudin, is a natural sesquiterpene with strong anti-tumour and antiviral activities. Illudin S has genotoxic activities. Illudin S blocks the G1-S phase interface of the cell cycle in human leukemia cells.



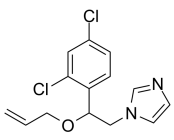
Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Imazalil

(Enilconazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1134

Imazalil (Enilconazole) is a fungicide, widely used in agriculture, particularly in the growing of citrus fruits, also used in veterinary medicine as a topical antimycotic.



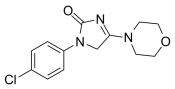
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Imepitoin

(AWD 131-138)

Cat. No.: HY-14953

Imepitoin (AWD 131-138) is a new low-affinity partial benzodiazepine receptor agonist with potent anticonvulsant and anxiolytic properties in rodent models.



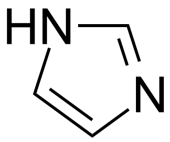
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Imidazole

(1,3-Diaza-2,4-cyclopentadiene; Glyoxaline)

Cat. No.: HY-D0837

Imidazole is a planar 5-membered ring. Imidazole is a highly polar compound. Imidazole has been used extensively as a corrosion inhibitor. Imidazole is incorporated into many important biological molecules.



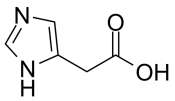
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Imidazoleacetic acid

(Imidazolyl-4-acetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113413

Imidazoleacetic acid is an endogenous ligand that stimulates **imidazole receptors**.



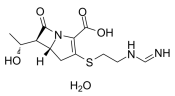
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imipenem monohydrate

(N-Formimidoyl thienamycin monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1369

Imipenem monohydrate, a member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics isolated from the soil organism Streptomyces cattleya, is an intravenous β-lactam antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including several multi-drug...



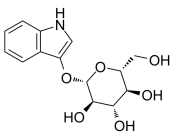
Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Indican

(Indoxyl-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-122009

Indican (Indoxyl-β-D-glucoside), a glycoside of indoxyl, is a precursor of the dyesindigo and indirubin. Indican has a major metabolite, indoxyl sulfate (IS).

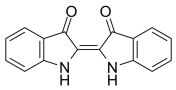


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Indigo

Cat. No.: HY-N0335

Indigo is a deep and rich color dye for indole stain, isolated from the plant Indigofera tinctoria and related species.

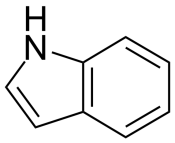


Purity: ≥85.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Indole

Cat. No.: HY-W001132

Indole is an endogenous metabolite.

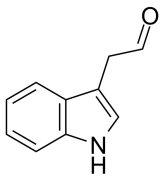


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indole-3-acetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N9476

Indole-3-acetaldehyde inhibits Escherichia coli O157:H7 biofilm formation.

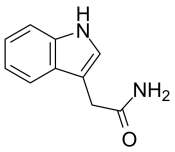


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indole-3-acetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W016784

Indole-3-acetamide is a biosynthesis intermediate of indole-3-acetic acid (HY-18569). Indole-3-acetic acid is the most common natural plant growth hormone of the auxin class.

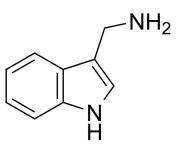


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Indole-3-methanamine

Cat. No.: HY-33893

Indole-3-methanamine is a potential biomarker for the consumption of these foods such as barley, cereals, and cereal product.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Indolicidin

Cat. No.: HY-P0261

Indolicidin is a potent **antimicrobial** peptide purified from the cytoplasmic granules of bovine neutrophils.

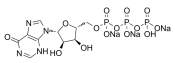
ILPWKWPWWPWRR-NH_2

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Inosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W013706

Inosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt is a nucleoside triphosphate and functions as an substrate for ATPases and GTPases.

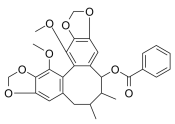


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

InteriotherinA

Cat. No.: HY-N6849

Interiotherin A is a lignan with a dibenzocyclooctadiene skeleton isolated from Kadsura interior. Interiotherin A inhibits **HIV** replication to exhibit anti-HIV activity, it has a role as a metabolite and an anti-HIV agent.

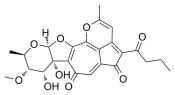


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isatropolone A

Cat. No.: HY-130993

Isatropolone A, a natural product containing a 1,5-diketone moiety, is reisolated from Streptomyces Gö66. Isatropolone A shows potent activity against **Leishmania donovani** with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM.

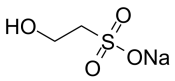


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isethionic acid sodium salt (Sodium 1-hydroxy-2-ethanesulfonate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1173

Isethionic acid sodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

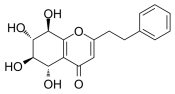


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Isoagarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N6817

Isoagarotetrol is a natural product isolated from agalwood.

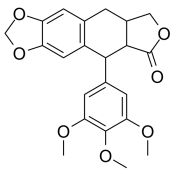


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoanthricin ((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8038

Isoanthricin ((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin) is the racemate of Deoxypodophyllotoxin. Deoxypodophyllotoxin is a potent antitumor and anti-inflammatory agent.

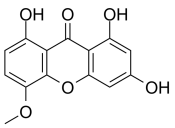


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobellidifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N9370

Isobellidifolin, a xanthone, is a free radical scavenger and antioxidant compound. Isobellidifolin has potent **antifungal** effect.

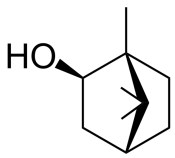


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoborneol ((±)-Isoborneol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2004

Isoborneol ((±)-Isoborneol) is a monoterpenoid alcohol present in the essential oils of numerous medicinal plants and has antioxidant and antiviral properties. Isoborneol is a potent inhibitor of herpes simplex virus type 1 **(HSV-1)**.

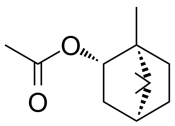


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isobornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2583

Isobornyl acetate is a fragrance compound.

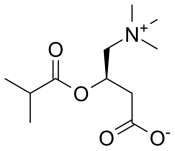


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113165

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine is a product of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases.

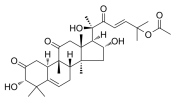


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocucurbitacin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4189

Isocucurbitacin B is a potent cytotoxic compound isolated from Helicteres rswa L. (Sterculiaceae). Isocucurbitacin B possesses anti-tumor acticity.

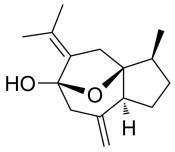


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isocurcumenol

Cat. No.: HY-N4121

Isocurcumenol, an **estrogen receptor alpha (ERα)** inhibitor isolated from Curcuma zedoaria Rhizomes, possesses anti-tumor acticity, with IC_{50} values of 99.1μg/mL and 178.2 μg/mL in DLA and KB cells, respectively.

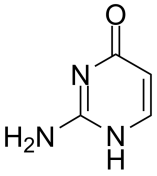


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isocytosine

Cat. No.: HY-W002272

Isocytosine is a non-natural nucleobase and an isomer of cytosine. It is used in combination with Isoguanine in studies of unnatural nucleic acid analogues of the normal base pairs in DNA and used as a nucleobase of hachimoji RNA.

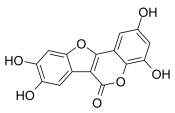


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isodemethylwedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N5100

Isodemethylwedelolactone is a kind of procoagulant and haemolytic constituent isolated from Eclipta alba.

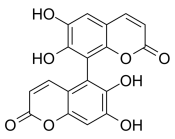


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoeuphorbetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7672

Isoeuphorbetin, a dimeric coumarin isolated from Viola philippica, is a potent **HCV protease** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.63 μg/mL.

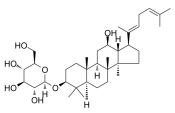


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isoginsenoside Rh3

Cat. No.: HY-N6088

Isoginsenoside-Rh3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the fruits of Panax ginseng C. A. Mey.

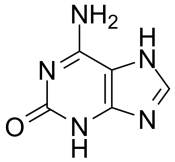


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Isoguanine

Cat. No.: HY-124143

Isoguanine is a purine base that is an isomer of Guanine. A building block in organic synthesis.

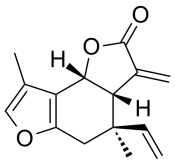


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Isolinderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N3001

Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of **VEGFR2** activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of **B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)**, **survi**.

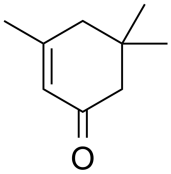


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isophorone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0932

Isophorone, an α,β-unsaturated cyclic ketone, is used as a precursor to polymers.



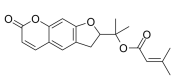
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Isopropylidenylacetyl-marmesin

((±)-Prantschimgin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4178

Isopropylidenylacetyl-marmesin ((±)-Prantschimgin) is a coumarin isolated from the roots of F. bracteata.

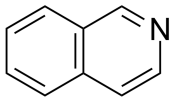


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W012732

Isoquinoline is an analog of pyridine. Isoquinoline structural-based alkaloids, such as tropoloisoquinoline, phthalideisoquinoline, and naphthylisoquinoline has anti-cancer activities.



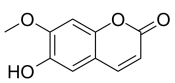
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Isoscopoletin

(6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1365

Isoscopoletin (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) is an active constituent in Artemisia argyi leaves.

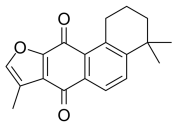


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isotanshinone IIA

Cat. No.: HY-N6650

Isotanshinone IIA, an abietane-type diterpene metabolite, could non-competitively inhibit Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B (**PTP1B**) activity with an IC_{50} 0f 11.4 μM.

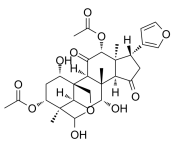


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isotoosendanin

Cat. No.: HY-N7694

Isotoosendanin is a limonoid that can be isolated from Melia toosendan fruit. Isotoosendanin displays significant anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.



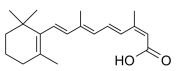
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isotretinoin

(13-cis-Retinoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-15127

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.

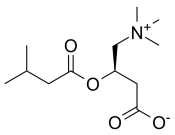


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Isovalerylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113221

Isovalerylcarnitine is a product of the catabolism of L-leucine. It increases calpain activity.



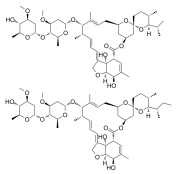
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Ivermectin

(MK-933)

Cat. No.: HY-15310

Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of **Impα/β1-mediated nuclear import** and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.

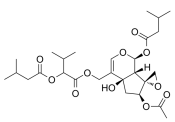


Purity: 96.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

IVHD-valtrate

Cat. No.: HY-N3446

IVHD-valtrate, an active Valeriana jatamansi derivative, is against human ovarian cancer cells in vitro and in vivo. IVHD-valtrate induces cancer cells **apoptosis** and arrests the ovarian cancer cells in the G2/M phase.

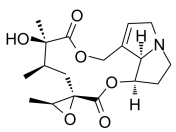


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jacobine

Cat. No.: HY-124058

Jacobine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA) from Senecio jacobaea. Jacobine is active against second instar larvae of thrips.

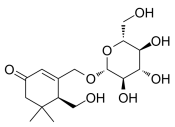


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jasminoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4319

Jasminoside B is a natural compound with immunosuppressive activity.



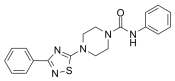
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

JNJ-1661010

(Takeda-25)

Cat. No.: HY-N7062

JNJ-1661010 (Takeda-25) a potent and selective **fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 34 and 33 nM for rat FAAH and human FAAH, respectively. JNJ-1661010 can cross the blood-brain barrier and used as broad-spectrum analgesics.



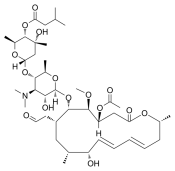
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Josamycin

(EN-141)

Cat. No.: HY-B1920

Josamycin (EN-141) is a macrolide antibiotic exhibiting antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens, such as **bacteria**. The dissociation constant K_d from ribosome for Josamycin is 5.5 nM.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg

Juncusol

Cat. No.: HY-N5126

Juncusol, a phenanthrenoid found in Juncus setchuenensis, possesses anxiolytic effect. Juncusol is associated with metabolic changes in cortical serotonin/dopamine levels in Mice.
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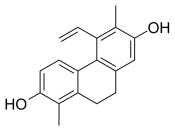


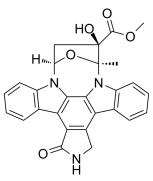
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K-252a

(SF2370; Antibiotic K 252a; Antibiotic SF 2370)

Cat. No.: HY-N6732

K-252a, a staurosporine analog, inhibits **protein kinase**, with IC_{50} values of 470 nM, 140 nM, 270 nM, and 1.7 nM for PKC, PKA, Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent kinase type II, and phosphorylase kinase, respectively.

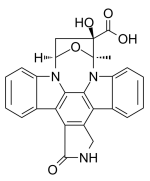


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

K-252b

Cat. No.: HY-N6734

K-252b, an indolocarbazole isolated from the actinomycete Nocardiopsis, is a **PKC** inhibitor. K-252b can be used to inhibit extracellular kinases of cells in culture because it can't pass through cell membrane freely .

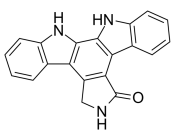


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K-252c

Cat. No.: HY-N6736

K-252c, a staurosporine analog isolated from Nocardiopsis sp., is a cell-permeable **PKC** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.45 μM. K-252c induces apoptosis in human chronic myelogenous leukemia cancer cells. K-252c also inhibits β-lactamase, chymotrypsin, and malate dehydrogenase.

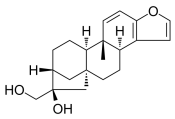


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kahweol

Cat. No.: HY-N6258

Kahweol is one of the consituents of the coffee from Coffea Arabica with anti-inflammatory anti-angiogenic, and anti-cancerous activities. Kahweol inhibits **adipogenesis** and increase glucose uptake by AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**) activation. Kahweol induces **apoptosis**.

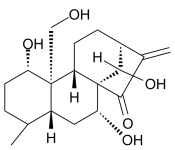


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kamebakaurin

Cat. No.: HY-N6046

Kamebakaurin is a natural compound isolated from Isodon japonicus. Kamebakaurin is a potent inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation by directly targeting DNA-binding activity of p50.

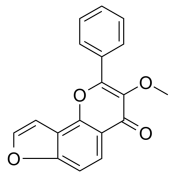


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Karanjin

Cat. No.: HY-N2534

Karanjin is a major active furanoflavonol constituent of Fordia cauliflora. Karanjin induces GLUT4 translocation in skeletal muscle cells by increasing **AMPK** activity. Karanjin can induce cancer cell death through cell cycle arrest and enhance apoptosis.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kassinin

Cat. No.: HY-P0250

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.

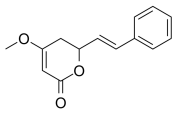
DVPKSDQFVGLM-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-N2096

Kavain is a class of kavalactone isolated from Piper methysticum, which has anxiolytic and sedative properties in animals and humans. Kavain positively modulated **γ-Aminobutyric acid type A (GABAA)** receptor.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-N8277

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is a chemically defined lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with endotoxin activity equal to LPS. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is highly selective for **TLR4**. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium stimulates the release of both **TNF** and **PGE2**.

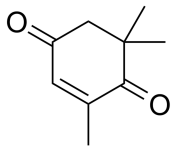
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoisophorone

(4-Oxoisophorone)

Cat. No.: HY-107832

Ketoisophorone (4-Oxoisophorone) is a key intermediate in the synthesis of carotenoids and flavouring agents. Ketoisophorone is an industrially important cyclic endione.

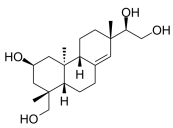


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Kirenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0559

Kirenol is isolated from Siegesbeckia orientalis with anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity.

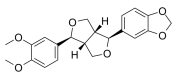


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kobusin

Cat. No.: HY-N5101

Kobusin is a bisepoxylignan isolated from the Pnonobio biondii Pamp. Kobusin is an activator of CFTR and CaCCgie chloride channels and a inhibitor of **ANO1/CaCC (calcium-activated chloride channel) channel**.

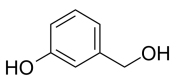


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KSD 2405

Cat. No.: HY-78446

KSD 2405 is an endogenous metabolite.

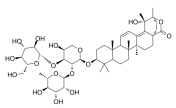


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Kudinoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N4253

Kudinoside D is a main natural component of triterpenoid saponin derived from Ilex kudingcha. Kudinoside D suppresses adipogenesis through modulation of the AMPK pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.



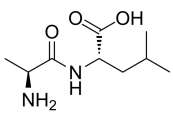
Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Alanyl-L-leucine

(H-Ala-Leu-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W040088

L-Alanyl-L-leucine is an endogenous metabolite.



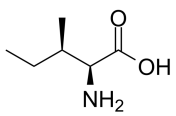
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

L-Alloisoleucine

((3R)-LS-Isoleucine; L-Allo-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-I1060

L-Alloisoleucine is a branched chain amino acid and is a stereo-isomer of L-isoleucine. L-Alloisoleucine is a common constituent of human plasma (albeit at low levels).

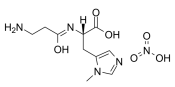


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

L-Anserine nitrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011393

L-Anserine nitrate is an endogenous metabolite.

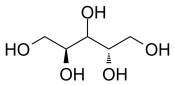


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Arabinitol

Cat. No.: HY-W040141

L-Arabinitol is a potential biomarker for the comsuption of the food products such as sweet potato, deerberry, moth bean, and is also associated with Alzheimer's disease and ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.



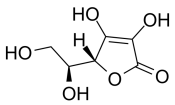
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Ascorbic acid

(L-Ascorbate; Vitamin C)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166

L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor.



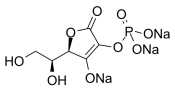
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-107837

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) is a long-acting **vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.



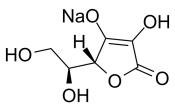
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt

(Sodium L-ascorbate; Vitamin C sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166A

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt (Sodium L-ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM.

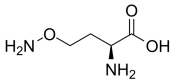


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Canaline

Cat. No.: HY-129476

L-Canaline is a nonprotein amino acid stored in many leguminous plants. L-Canaline is a cytotoxic metabolite catalyzed by L-canavanine and its arginase. L-Canaline is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of **ornithine aminotransferase**.

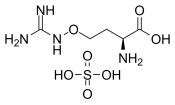


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Canavanine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1581A

L-Canavanine sulfate is a selective inhibitor of inducible **NO synthase**.



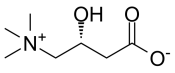
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Carnitine

(Levocarnitine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0399

L-Carnitine (Levocarnitine) is an endogenous molecule involved in fatty acid metabolism, biosynthesized within the human body using amino acids: L-lysine and L-methionine, as substrates.

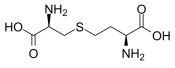


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

L-Cystathionine

Cat. No.: HY-W009749

L-Cystathionine is a nonprotein thioether and is a key amino acid associated with the metabolic state of sulfur-containing amino acids. L-Cystathionine protects against Homocysteine-induced mitochondria-dependent apoptosis of vascular endothelial cells (HUVECs).



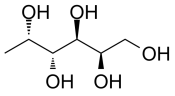
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Fucitol

(1-Deoxy-D-galactitol)

Cat. No.: HY-N4112

L-Fucitol (1-Deoxy-D-galactitol) is a sugar alcohol isolated from Nutmeg.



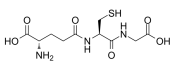
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

L-Glutathione reduced

(GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0187

L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

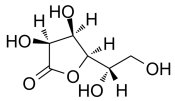


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Gulono-1,4-lactone

Cat. No.: HY-W016628

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 (Vatamin) C.

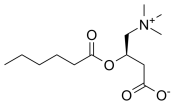


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Hexanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113144

L-Hexanoylcarnitine is an acylcarnitine and is found to be associated with celiac disease.

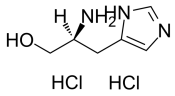


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Histidinol dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W014233

L-Histidinol dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

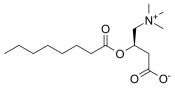


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

L-Octanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113161

L-Octanoylcarnitine is the physiologically active form of octanoylcarnitine.

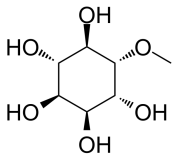


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Quebrachitol

Cat. No.: HY-N2375

L-Quebrachitol is a natural product isolated from many plants, promotes osteoblastogenesis by upregulation of **BMP-2**, runt-related transcription factor-2 (**Runx2**), **MAPK** (ERK, JNK, p38α), and **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling pathway.



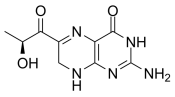
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

L-Sepiapterin

(Sepiapterin)

Cat. No.: HY-112234

L-Sepiapterin (Sepiapterin) is a precursor of the endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) cofactor tetrahydrobiopterin (BH4). L-Sepiapterin improves endothelial dysfunction in small mesenteric arteries from db/db mice, and induces angiogenesis.

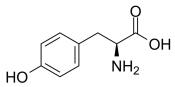


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-N0473

L-Tyrosine is a non-essential amino acid which can inhibit **citrate synthase** activity in the posterior cortex.

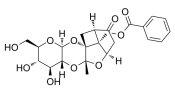


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg

Lactiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N7629

Lactiflorin, a monoterpene glycoside from paeony root, possesses nephroprotective effect.

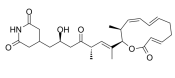


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Lactimidomycin

Cat. No.: HY-18979

Lactimidomycin is a glutarimide-containing compound isolated from Streptomyces. Lactimidomycin is a potent inhibitor of **eukaryotic translation elongation**.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 200 μg

Lanolin

Cat. No.: HY-N7074

Lanolin is a yellow fat obtained from sheep's wool. Lanolin is used topically for sore, cracked nipples during breastfeeding.

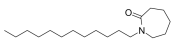
Lanolin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 mg

Laurocapram

Cat. No.: HY-W009326

Laurocapram is a absorption enhancer and has been one of the most effective for substances of both lipophilic and hydrophilic nature.



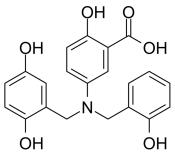
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Lavendustin A

(RG-14355)

Cat. No.: HY-18963

Lavendustin A (RG-14355), isolated from Streptomyces Griseolavendus, is a potent, specific and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **tyrosine kinase**, with an IC_{50} of 11 ng/mL for EGFR-associated tyrosine kinase.

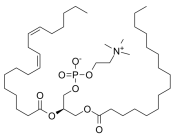


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lecithin

Cat. No.: HY-B2235

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.

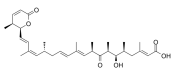


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Leptomycin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6795

Leptomycin A, a Streptomyces metabolite, is an inhibitor of **CRM1 (exportin 1)** that blocks CRM1 interaction with nuclear export signals, preventing the nuclear export of a broad range of proteins. Leptomycin A suppresses HIV-1 replication. Less potent than Leptomycin B.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leucinostatin (mixture of A&B)

Cat. No.: HY-131152

Leucinostatin (mixture of A&B), the major components of an atypical nonapeptide complex produced by Paecilomyces lilacinus, are antibiotics.

Leucinostatin (mixture of A&B)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leucomycin

(Kitasamycin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7112

Leucomycin (kitasamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces kitasatoensis.

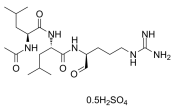
Leucomycin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Leupeptin hemisulfate

Cat. No.: HY-18234A

Leupeptin hemisulfate is a membrane-permeable **thiol protease** inhibitor that inhibits **Cathepsin B**, **Cathepsin H** and **Cathepsin L**, and also impairs amphisome-lysosome fusion. Leupeptin hemisulfate also exhibits anti-inflammatory effect.

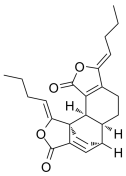


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Levistolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N1472

Levistolide A (LA), a natural compound isolated from the traditional Chinese herb Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, is used for treating cancer. Levistolide A can induce apoptosis via ROS-mediated ER stress pathway.



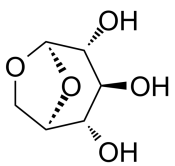
Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Levoglucosan

(1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucopyranose; 1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucose)

Cat. No.: HY-W050145

Levoglucosan (1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucopyranose) is an anhydrosugar produced through glucan pyrolysis and is widely found in nature.

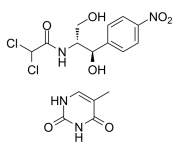


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Levomecol

Cat. No.: HY-111903

Levomecol (Chloramphenicol), made up of Chloramphenicol, Methyluracil, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is derived from the bacterium Streptomyces venezuelae.

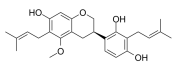


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licoricidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3387

Licoricidin (LCD) is isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch, possesses anti-cancer activities.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lignin

(Lignine)

Cat. No.: HY-111830

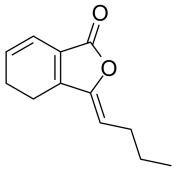
Lignin (Lignine) is a natural complex biopolymer with biodegradable and biocompatible. Lignin is the main component of plant cell walls and is a renewable aromatic polymer. Lignin has strongly antioxidant activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 500 mg, 1 g

Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401

Ligustilide is is a bioactive phthalide derivative isolated from Angelica sinensis and Chuanxiong. Ligustilide exhibits neuroprotective, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and vasodilator effects.

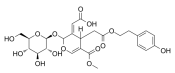


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ligustrosidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6874

Ligustrosidic acid is a natural compound isolated from ligustrum japonicum and ligustrum lucidum.

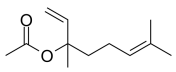


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Linalyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N6948

Linalyl acetate is the principal components of many plant essential oils with potentially anti-inflammatory activity.



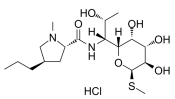
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Lincomycin hydrochloride

(U10149A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0417A

Lincomycin Hydrochloride(U10149A) is an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces lincolnensis var. lincolnensis. Target: Antibacterial Lincomycin hydrochloride is a systemic antibiotic, which is active against most common gram positive bacteria.

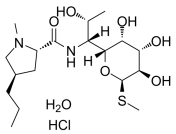


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1358

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.

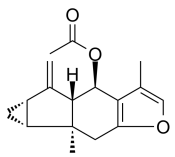


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Linderene acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N6902

Linderene acetate, isolated from the root of Lindera strychnifolia, is a **prolyl endopeptidase** inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Linoleyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W005627

Linoleyl alcohol, a structural analog of Linoleic acid with no a-carboxyl group, is a fatty alcohol.

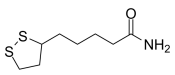
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Lipoamide

((±)-α-Lipoamide; DL-Lipoamide; DL-6,8-Thioctamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1142

Lipoamide is a coenzyme, which transfer acetyl and hydrogen in Pyruvate deacylation oxidation Process, used for pharmaceuticals.

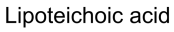


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Lipoteichoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9481

Lipoteichoic acid, a cell wall component of Staphylococcus aureus, activates the complement system via **C3** induction and **CD55** inhibition.

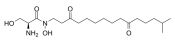


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lipoxamycin

Cat. No.: HY-119759

Lipoxamycin is an antifungal antibiotic and a potent **serine palmitoyltransferase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21 nM.



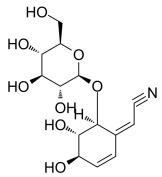
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lithospermoside

(Griffonin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0821

Lithospermoside (Griffonin) is a nature product isolated from the stem bark of Ochna schweinfurthiana F. Hoffm.

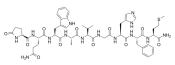


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Litorin

Cat. No.: HY-103281

Litorin, an amphibian bombesin peptide derivative, is an **bombesin receptor** agonist. Litorin stimulates the contraction of smooth muscle, stimulates gastrin, gastric acid, and pancreatic secretion, and suppresses the nutriment in vivo.

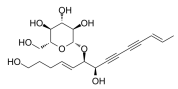


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lobetyolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0327

Lobetyolin, a bioactive compound, is derived from Codonopsis pilosula. Lobetyolin has anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative and **xanthine oxidase** inhibiting activities. Lobetyolin also induces the apoptosis via the inhibition of **ASCT2**-mediated glutamine metabolism.

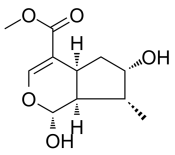


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Loganetin

Cat. No.: HY-N3373

Loganetin is a non-toxic natural product that may be applied in the antibacterial drug development for treating multidrug-resistant Gram negative infections.



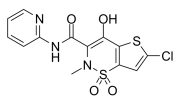
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lornoxicam

(Chlortenoxicam; Ro 13-9297)

Cat. No.: HY-B0367

Lornoxicam (Chlortenoxicam), a COX-1 and COX-2 inhibitor, is a new nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Target: COX Lornoxicam showed a balanced inhibition of COX-1/-2 exhibiting the lowest IC50 (0.005 microM/0.008 microM) of the large panel of NSAIDs tested.

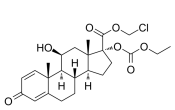


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Loteprednol Etabonate

Cat. No.: HY-17358

Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in optometry and ophthalmology.

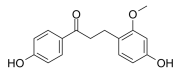


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Loureirin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2604

Loureirin C has anti-bacterial, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-tumor activities.



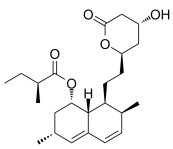
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin

(Mevinolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0504

Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.



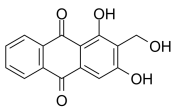
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lucidin

(NSC 30546)

Cat. No.: HY-15733

Lucidin (NSC 30546) is a natural component of Rubia tinctorum L. lucidin is mutagenic in bacteria and mammalian cells.

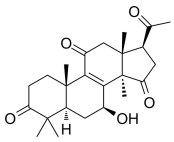


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lucidone B

Cat. No.: HY-N7977

Lucidone B is a nortriterpenoid found in fruiting bodies of Ganoderma resinaceum.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luciferase

Cat. No.: HY-P1004

Luciferase from Vibrio fischeri has also been used in a study to investigate the sensitivity of dark mutants of various strains of luminescent bacteria to reactive oxygen species.

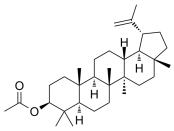
Luciferase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lupeol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-126114

Lupeol acetate, a derivative of Lupeol, suppresses the progression of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) by inhibiting the activation of macrophages and osteoclastogenesis through downregulations of TNF-α, IL-1β, MCP-1, COX-2, VEGF and granzyme B.

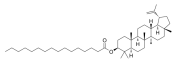


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lupeol palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N3356

Lupeol palmitate is a natural compound with antiulcer activities. Lupeol palmitate has a gastroprotective action.

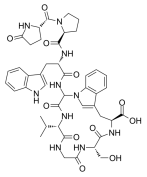


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lyciumin B

Cat. No.: HY-N9526

Lyciumin B is a cyclic peptide isolated from Lysium chinense.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycopene

Cat. No.: HY-N0287

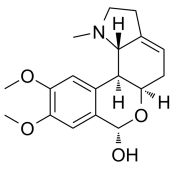
Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Lycorenine

Cat. No.: HY-N6050

Lycorenine is an alkaloid that has vasodepressor action. Lycorenine also exhibits anticancer and antibacterial activities.

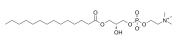


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LysoPC(14:0/0:0)

Cat. No.: HY-113123

LysoPC(14:0/0:0) is a lysophospholipid (LyP). It is a monoglycerophospholipid in which a phosphorylcholine moiety occupies a glycerol substitution site. LysoPC(14:0/0:0) has potent antispasmodic effect.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lysophosphatidylcholine 18:2

(1-Linoleoyl-2-Hydroxy-sn-glycero-3-PC)

Cat. No.: HY-N9410

Lysophosphatidylcholine 18:2 (1-Linoleoyl-2-Hydroxy-sn-glycero-3-PC), a lysophospholipid, is a potential biomarker identified from insulin resistance (IR) polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Lysozyme from chicken egg white

Cat. No.: HY-B2237

Lysozyme from chicken egg white is a **bactericidal** enzyme present in chicken eggs, and it lyses gram-positive bacteria. IC50 & Target:
Bacteria **In Vitro:** Lysozyme is an ubiquitous enzyme.

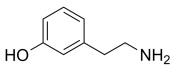
Lysozyme(chicken egg white)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

m-Tyramine

Cat. No.: HY-113356

m-Tyramine is an endogenous trace amine neuromodulator. m-Tyramine has effects on the **adrenergic** and **dopaminergic** receptor.



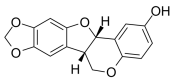
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maackiain

(DL-Maackiain)

Cat. No.: HY-N0381

Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is isolated from Maackia amurensis Rupr.et Maxim. Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is a **larvicidal agent** against Aedes aegypti mosquito.xp Parasitol with a LD_{50} of 21.95 μg/mL.



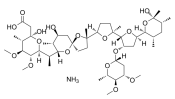
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Maduramicin ammonium

(Maduramycin ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-N7071A

Maduramicin ammonium (Maduramycin ammonium) is isolated from the actinomycete Actinomadura rubra.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Magainin 1

(Magainin I)

Cat. No.: HY-P0269

Magainin 1 (Magainin I) is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive **bacteria**.

GIGKFLHSAGKFGKAFVGEIMKS

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magainin 1 TFA

(Magainin I TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0269A

Magainin 1 TFA (Magainin I TFA) is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 TFA exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive **bacteria**.

GIGKFLHSAGKFGKAFVGEIMKS (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Magainin 2

(Magainin II)

Cat. No.: HY-P0270

Magainin 2 (Magainin II) is an **antimicrobial peptide (AMP)** isolated from the skin of the African clawed frog **Xenopus laevis**. Magainin 2 displays antibiotic activity against numerous gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.

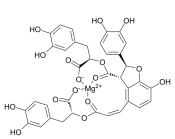
GIGKFLHSAKKFGKAFVGEIMNS

Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magnesium Lithospermate B

Cat. No.: HY-126415

Magnesium Lithospermate B, a derivative of caffeic acid tetramer, and is extracted from Salviae miltiorrhizae.



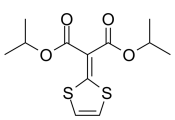
Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Malotilate

(NKK 105)

Cat. No.: HY-A0060

Malotilate (NKK 105), an orally active hepatotropic agent and an anti-fibrotic substance, selectively inhibits the **5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** (IC_{50}=4.7 μM).

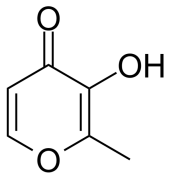


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Maltol

Cat. No.: HY-W012788

Maltol, a type of aromatic compound, exists in high concentrations in red ginseng. Maltol is a potent antioxidative agent and typically is used to enhance flavor and preserve food.



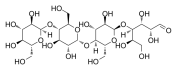
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Maltotetraose

(Amylotetraose; Fujioligo 450; α-1,4-Tetraglucose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2464

Maltotetraose can be used as a substrate for the enzyme-coupled determination of amylase activity in biological fluids.

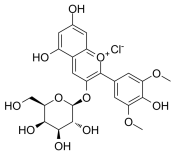


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6623

Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride, an anthocyanin monomer, induces hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells cycle arrest and **apoptosis**.
Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride inhibits the production and accumulation of **ROS**.

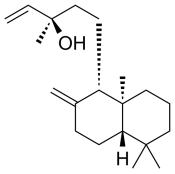


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Manool

Cat. No.: HY-N1039A

Manool is a diterpene from Salvia officinalis. Manool induces selective cytotoxicity in cancer cells. Manool arrests the cancer cells at the G(2)/M phase of the cell cycle.

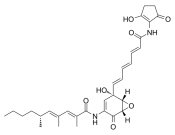


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Manumycin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6796

Manumycin A is an antibiotic. Manumycin A acts as a selective, competitive inhibitor of protein **farnesyltransferase (FTase)** with respect to farnesylpyrophosphate (K_i =1.2 μM), and as a noncompetitive inhibitor with respect to the **Ras** protein.

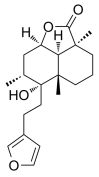


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Marrubiin

Cat. No.: HY-N6995

Marrubiin, isolated from Marrubium vulgare, exhibits vasorelaxant and antioedematogenic activity. Marrubiin alleviates diabetic symptoms in animals.



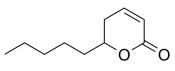
Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Massoia lactone

((±)-Massoia lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7435

Massoia lactone ((±)-Massoia lactone) is a coconut and creamy fragrant compound mianly isolated from Cryptocarya massoy. Massoia lactone is also a fragrant biosurfactant produced by a fungus Aureobasidium pullulans.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mast cell degranulating peptide (28-49)

Cat. No.: HY-P1987

Mast cell degranulating peptide (28-49) is a depolarizing agent from bee venom, it can raise the content of **cGMP** level in mouse cerebellar slices.

IKCNCKRHVIKPHICRKICGKN-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mastoparan

Cat. No.: HY-P0246

Mastoparan, a tetradecapeptide which is a component of wasp venom, stimulates release of prolactin from cultured rat anterior pituitary cells.

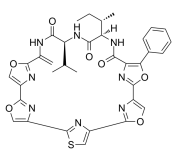
INLKALAALAKKIL-NH_2

Purity: 95.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mechercharmycin A

Cat. No.: HY-136293

Mechercharmycin A is a cytotoxic substance isolated from marine-derived Thermoactinomyces sp. YM3-251. Mechercharmycin A exhibits relatively strong antitumor activity.

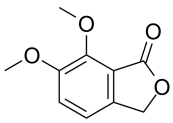


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meconine

Cat. No.: HY-W019151

Meconine is an endogenous metabolite.



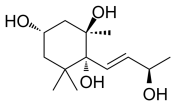
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol

(Megastigma-7-en-3,5,6,9-tetraol)

Cat. No.: HY-N3305

Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol (Megastigma-7-en-3,5,6,9-tetraol) is a diterpenoid analogue in the aerial parts of Isodon melissoides. Megastigm-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetraol is also in Vigna luteola and has anti-inflammatory bioactivity.



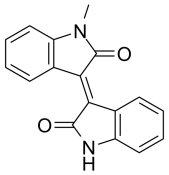
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meisoindigo

(Dian III; N-Methylisoindigotin; Natura-α)

Cat. No.: HY-13680

Meisoindigo (Dian III), a derivative of Indirubin (HY-N0117), halts the cell cycle at the G0/G1 phase and induces apoptosis in primary acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells. Meisoindigo exhibits high antitumor activity.

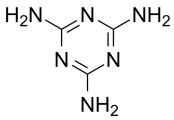


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Melamine

Cat. No.: HY-Y1117

Melamine is a **metabolite** of cyromazine. Melamine is a intermediate for the synthesis of melamine resin and plastic materials.



Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Melanin

Cat. No.: HY-113485

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.

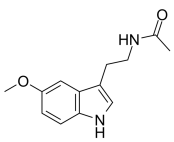
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Melatonin

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0075

Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates **melatonin receptor**. Melatonin plays a role in sleep and possesses important antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.

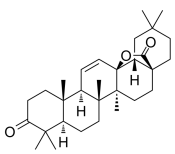


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Melliferone

Cat. No.: HY-N8701

Melliferone is a triterpenoid found in Brazilian propolis.



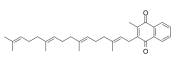
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menaquinone-4

(Vitamin K2(MK-4); Menaquinone K4)

Cat. No.: HY-B2156

Menaquinone-4 is a vitamin K, used as a hemostatic agent, and also a adjunctive therapy for the pain of osteoporosis.

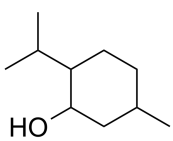


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Menthol

Cat. No.: HY-N1369

Menthol is a natural analgesic compound. Menthol could cause a feeling of coolness due to stimulation of 'cold' receptors by inhibiting Ca^{++} currents of neuronal membranes.

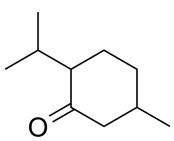


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Menthone

Cat. No.: HY-N2381

Menthone, a monoterpene extracted from plants and Mentha oil with strong antioxidant properties. Menthone is a main volatile component of the essential oil, and has anti-Inflammatory properties in Schistosoma mansoni Infection.



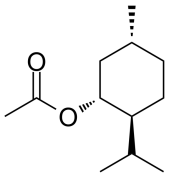
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Menthyl acetate

(L-Menthyl acetate; (-)-Menthyl acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7132

Menthyl acetate (L-Menthyl acetate) is a derivative of L-menthol. Menthyl acetate is effective to enhance 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) skin permeation.

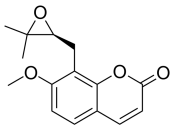


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meranzin

Cat. No.: HY-N3298

Meranzin is an absorbed bioactive compound from the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Chaihu-Shugan-San (CSS). Meranzin, isolated from leaves of Murraya exotica L., regulates the shared alpha 2-adrenoceptor and involves the AMPA-ERK1/2–BDNF signaling pathway.

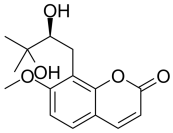


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meranzin hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N3297

Meranzin hydrate, an absorbed bioactive compound from the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Chaihu-Shugan-San (CSS), possess anti-depression and anti-atherosclerosis effects.

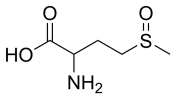


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methionine sulfoxide

Cat. No.: HY-W010104A

Methionine sulfoxide is an oxidation product of methionine with reactive oxygen species and can be regarded as a biomarker of oxidative stress in vivo.

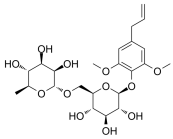


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methoxyeugenol 4-O-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8140

Methoxyeugenol 4-O-rutinoside (compound 9) is a phenyl glucoside that can be found in the bark of Daphniphyllum angustifolium.

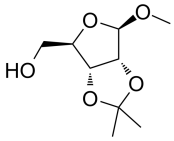


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-113949

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside, obtained from D-ribose, is an intermediate for the synthesis of riboside-containing arsenic compound.

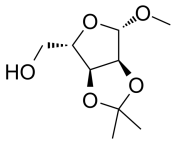


Purity: 96.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-113949A

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside is an enantiomer of Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside. Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside is a derivative of L-ribose.

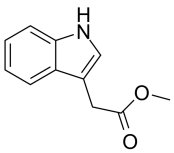


Purity: 96.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W015224

Methyl 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetate is an endogenous metabolite.

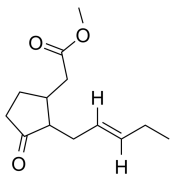


Purity: 97.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 2-(3-oxo-2-(pent-2-en-1-yl)cyclopentyl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W013507

Methyl 2-(3-oxo-2-(pent-2-en-1-yl)cyclopentyl)acetate is an endogenous metabolite.



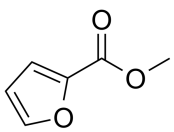
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Methyl 2-furoate

(Methyl furan-2-carboxylate)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0949

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.

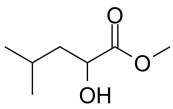


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate

Cat. No.: HY-22167

Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate is one of dominant volatile compounds in Zhenjiang aromatic vinegar. Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate is used for charting flavour biosynthesis networks of vinegar microbiota.

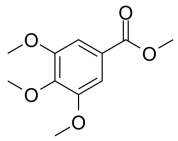


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate

Cat. No.: HY-N2044

Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate can be synthesized from Gallic acid. Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate is mainly used in the production of Trimethoprim (TMP), Sulfa synergistic intermediates, and many other agents.



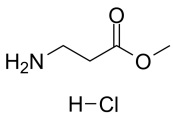
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride

(β-Alanine methyl ester hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W007648

Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride is prepared by esterification of B-Alanine (I). Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride can be used in the synthesis of bidentate pyridine-acid ligand.



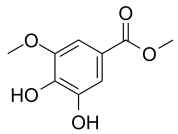
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl 3-O-methylgallate

(M3OMG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6669

Methyl 3-O-methylgallate (M3OMG) possesses antioxidant effect and can protect neuronal cells from oxidative damage.

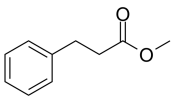


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Methyl 3-phenylpropanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W007828

Methyl 3-phenylpropanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

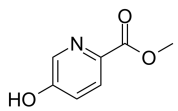


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-W005963

Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate is a phenolic acid that can found in the stems of Mahonia fortune. Methyl 5-hydroxypyridine-2-carboxylate exhibits NO inhibitory effects in vitro.

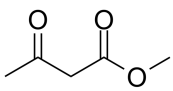


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Methyl acetylacetate (Acetoacetate methyl ester; Methyl 3-oxobutanoate; Methyl 3-oxobutyrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1298

Methyl acetylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

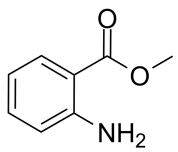


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl anthranilate

Cat. No.: HY-77342

Methyl anthranilate, a plant spice extract, is a quorum sensing inhibitor and anti-biofilm agent against Aeromonas sobria. Methyl anthranilate has been widely employed for the preparation of edible flavor and food additives in food processing industries.



Purity: 97.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl arachidate

(Methyl eicosanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W004291

Methyl arachidate (Methyl eicosanoate), a natural compound, is a **leukotriene A4 hydrolase (LTA4H)** inhibitor.

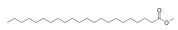
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl behenate

(Methyl docosanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W009082

Methyl behenate (Methyl docosanoate) is a naturally fatty acid methyl ester isolated from the plant of Aspidopterys obcordata Lemsl.



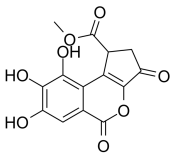
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl brevifolincarboxylate

(Brevifolincarboxylic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N7647

Methyl brevifolincarboxylate (Brevifolincarboxylic acid methyl ester) is a potent **influenza virus PB2 cap-binding** inhibitor.

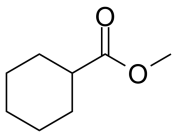


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Methyl cyclohexanecarboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-W007704

Methyl cyclohexanecarboxylate is an endogenous metabolite.

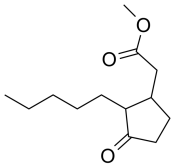


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl dihydrojasmonate

Cat. No.: HY-N7084

Methyl dihydrojasmonate is a fragrance ingredient with a jasmine-like odor, used in many fragrance mixtures.

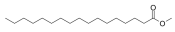


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methyl heptadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004290

Methyl heptadecanoate is a fatty acid methyl ester.

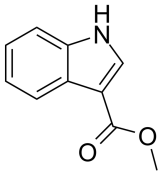


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl indole-3-carboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-79635

Methyl indole-3-carboxylate is a natural product isolated from Sorangium cellulosum strain Soce895. Methyl indole-3-carboxylate shows a weak activity against the Gram-positive Nocardia sp with a MIC value of 33.33 μg/mL.

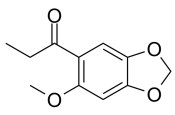


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl kakuol

Cat. No.: HY-N7965

Methyl kakuol shows agonistic activity against **TRPA1** with an EC_{50} of 0.27 μM.

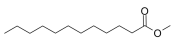


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl laurate

Cat. No.: HY-W004286

Methyl laurate, a 12-carbon saturated fatty acid, is an esterified version of lauric acid.

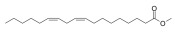


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl linoleate

Cat. No.: HY-N1481

Methyl linoleate, a major active constituent of Sageretia thea fruit (HFSF), is a major anti-melanogenic compound. Methyl linoleate downregulates microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF) and tyrosinase-related proteins.



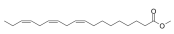
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Methyl linolenate

(Linolenic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-21268

Methyl linolenate is a polyunsaturated fattly acid (PUFA). It is used in studies on the mechanisms and prevention of oxidation/peroxidation of unsaturated fatty acids. The IC50 is 60 uM.

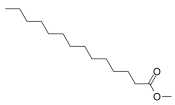


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Methyl myristate

Cat. No.: HY-W004288

Methyl myristate is a saturated fatty acid methyl ester obtained from the esterification of myristic acid. Methyl myristate shows a high melanin induction in B16F10 melanoma.

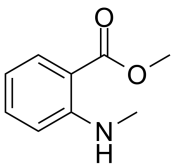


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl N-methylanthranilate

Cat. No.: HY-76705

Methyl N-methylanthranilate, a terpene, is a pungent compound that can be found in Citrus reticulate Blanco leaves. Methyl N-methylanthranilate has the potential for pain research.

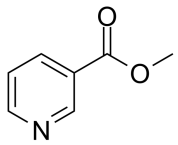


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl nicotinate

Cat. No.: HY-B1695

Methyl nicotinate, the methyl ester of Niacin found in alcoholic beverages, that is used as an active ingredient as a rubefacient in over-the-counter topical preparations indicated for muscle and joint pain.

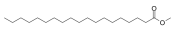


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl nonadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004262

Methyl nonadecanoate may be used as an internal standard to determine fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of biodiesel.

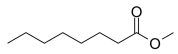


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Methyl octanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W087943

Methyl octanoate, a volatile compound, is an aroma component persimmon wine.



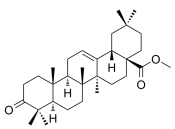
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl oleanonate

(3-Oxoolean-12-en-28-oic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N7624

Methyl oleanonate is a natural triterpene **PPARγ** agonist isolated from the species of Pistacia. Methyl oleanonate is a modified oleanolic acid derivative with anti-cancer effects.

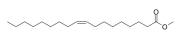


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Methyl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-N2598

Methyl oleate is a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME). Methyl oleate substantially improves the antioxidation ability but markedly impaired the antiwear capacity of zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (ZDDP).

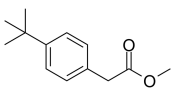


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl p-tert-butylphenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W018501

Methyl p-tert-butylphenylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

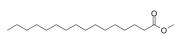


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N1482

Methyl palmitate, an acaricidal compound occurring in green walnut husks, inhibits phagocytic activity and immune response. Methyl palmitate also posseses anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic effects.



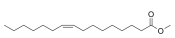
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl palmitoleate

((Z)-Methyl hexadec-9-enoate; Methyl cis-9-Hexadecenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011688

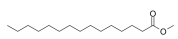
Methyl palmitoleate ((Z)-Methyl hexadec-9-enoate), a fatty acid methyl ester, is an analogue of Palmitoleate with cytoprotective and growth-promoting properties.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl pentadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004289

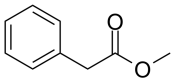


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl phenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-76063

Methyl phenylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

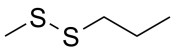


Purity: 97.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Methyl propyl disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-N7436

Methyl propyl disulfide is an volatile sulfur-containing compound produced in garlic and onions with anticaner effect.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl stearate

Cat. No.: HY-B1934

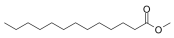
Methyl stearate, isolated from Rheum palmatum L. is a compopent of of soybean and rapeseed biodiesels.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl tridecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004287

Methyl tridecanoate moderately inhibits β-amyloid aggregation. Methyl tridecanoate weakly inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

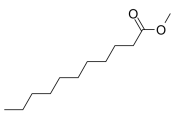


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl undecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004285

Methyl undecanoate is an internal standard in gas-liquid chromatogram.



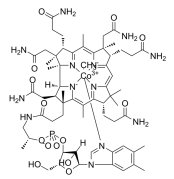
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methylcobalamin

(CH3-B12)

Cat. No.: HY-B0586

Methylcobalamin (CH3-B12), a cobalamin, is a form of vitamin B12.



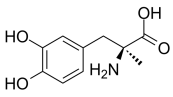
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methyldopa

(L-(-)-α-Methyldopa; MK-351)

Cat. No.: HY-B0225

Methyldopa (L-(-)-α-Methyldopa), a potent antihyoertensive agent, is an alpha-adrenergic agonist (selective for **α2-adrenergic receptors**). Methyldopa is a prodrug and is metabolized (α-Methylepinephrine) in the central nervous system.

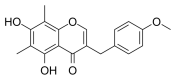


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Methylophiopogonone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2442

Methylophiopogonone B, a homoisoflavonoidal compound that could be isolated from Ophiopogonis Tiber, could scavenge •OH and H_2O_2 in vitro to a certain extent.

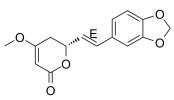


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methylsticin

Cat. No.: HY-N2465

Methylsticin is a kavalactone isolated from the kava roots. Methylsticin exhibit osteoclast formation inhibitory activity.



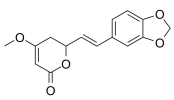
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Methysticin

(DL-Methysticin; (±)-Methystici)

Cat. No.: HY-N0922

Methysticin is a major kavalactone in kava extract to induce **CYP1A1**.

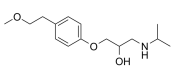


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metoprolol

Cat. No.: HY-17503

Metoprolol (Toprol) is a selective β1 receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension. IC50 value: Target: β1 receptor.



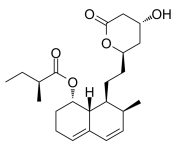
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mevastatin

(Compactin; ML236B)

Cat. No.: HY-17408

Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces **apoptosis**, arrests cancer cells in G_0/G_1 phase.



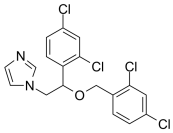
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Miconazole

(R18134)

Cat. No.: HY-B0454

Miconazole (R18134) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole also has antibacterial effects.

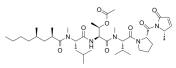


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Microcolin B

Cat. No.: HY-130999

Microcolin B is an extremely potent unusual acylpeptide, proline-containing potent immunosuppressant. Microcolin B is isolated from blue-green alga Lyngbya majuscule.

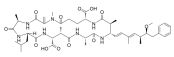


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Microcystin-LA

Cat. No.: HY-P0219

Microcystin LA, a natural toxin, exerts its cytotoxic exects by inhibiting the serine-threonine protein phosphatases **PP1** and **PP2A** with IC_{50}s of 0.3 and 0.3 nM, respectively.



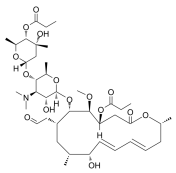
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Midecamycin

(SF-837; Antibiotic SF-837)

Cat. No.: HY-B1908

Midecamycin, an acetoxy-substituted macrolide antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

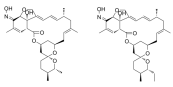


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Milbemycin oxime

Cat. No.: HY-B0778

Milbemycin oxime is a macrocyclic lactone and has broad-spectrum anti-**parasitic** activity. Milbemycin oxime is composed of milbemycins A4 and A3. Milbemycin oxime binds glutamate-gated chloride channels. Milbemycin oxime is against intestinal nematodes, pulmonary and cardiac helminths.

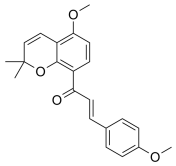


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Millepachine

Cat. No.: HY-N7591

Millepachine is a bioactive natural chalcone from Chinese herbal medicine Millettia pachycarpa Benth, exhibits strong antitumor effects against numerous human cancer cells both in vitro and in vivo.

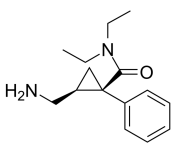


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Milnacipran

Cat. No.: HY-B0168

Milnacipran is a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) used in the clinical treatment of fibromyalgia. Target: SNRI Milnacipran (Ixel, Savella, Dalcipran, Toledomin) is a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) used in the clinical treatment of fibromyalgia.

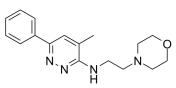


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Minaprine

Cat. No.: HY-B0884

Minaprine is a reversible inhibitor of MAO-A; weakly inhibit acetylcholinesterase; an antidepressant for treatment of depression.

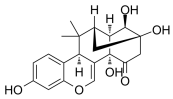


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Miroestrol

Cat. No.: HY-N9510

Miroestrol is a highly active phytoestrogen. Miroestrol can produce mammogenic effect. Miroestrol exhibits bone loss prevention and neuroprotective in ovariectomized mice. Miroestrol also can reduce cancer risk.



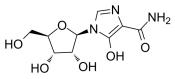
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mizoribine

(NSC 289637; HE 69)

Cat. No.: HY-17470

Mizoribine (NSC 289637), an imadazole nucleoside, inhibits **HCV** RNA replication with IC_{50} of approximately 100 μM for anti-HCV activity. Immunosuppressant.

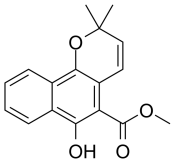


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mollugin

Cat. No.: HY-N0316

Mollugin is a major bioactive component isolated from Rubia cordifolia L.. Mollugin has an anti-cancer therapeutic effect by inhibiting TNF-α-induced NF-κB activation. Mollugin enhances the osteogenic action of BMP-2 via the p38-Smad signaling pathway .

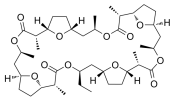


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Monactin

Cat. No.: HY-111525

Monactin is a mactrotetralide antibiotic and a non-selective ionophore for monovalent cations, including potassium, sodium, and lithium. Monactin is isolated from Streptomyces and has antiproliferative activity.

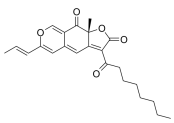


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Monascorubrin

Cat. No.: HY-N8492

Monascorubrin is purified from the mycelium of Monascus purpureus. Monascorubrin has significant antibiotic activities against Bacillus subtilis and Candida pseudotropicalis.

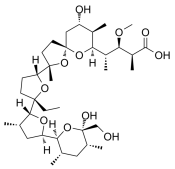


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monensin

Cat. No.: HY-N4302

Monensin is a naturally occurring bioactive ionophore produced by Streptomyces spp. Monensin can bind protons and monovalent cations. Monensin exhibits a broad spectrum activity against opportunistic pathogens of humans in both drug sensitive and resistant strains.

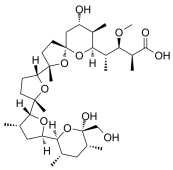


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Monensin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4301

Monensin B is a polyketide produced by Streptomyces cinnamonensis. Fermentations of Streptomyces cinnamonensis produce a mixture of Monensin A and Monensin B in a ratio dependent upon the relative concentrations of ethylmalonyl-CoA and methylmalonyl-CoA.



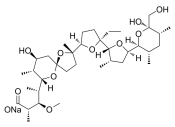
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Monensin sodium salt

(Monensin A sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0150

Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria Streptomyces cinnamonensis. Monensin sodium salt is an ionophore that mediates Na^+/H^+ exchange. Monensin sodium salt causes a marked enlargement of the multivesicular bodies (MVBs) and regulates exosome secretion.

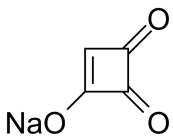


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Moniliformin sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-101905

Moniliformin sodium salt is a potent mycotoxin isolate from Fusarium moniliforme.

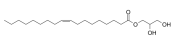


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Monoolein

Cat. No.: HY-128754

Monoolein is an endogenous metabolite.

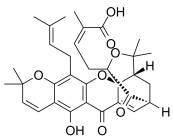


Purity: ≥70.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Morellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4094

Morellic acid is isolated from Garcinia Morella with an antiangiogenic activity.



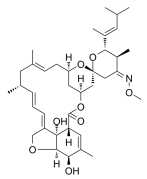
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Moxidectin

(CL301423)

Cat. No.: HY-B0777

Moxidectin(ProHeart 6; CL301423; Cydectin) is an anthelmintic drug which kills parasitic worms (helminths), and is used for the prevention and control of heartworm and intestinal worms.

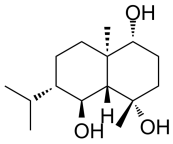


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mucrolidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3241

Mucrolidin is an eudesmane-type sesquiterpenoid isolated from aerial parts of homalomena occulta. Mucrolidin exhibits weak antibacterial activities when it compares to Rifampicin (HY-B0272).

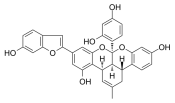


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mulberrofuran G

Cat. No.: HY-N3239

Mulberrofuran G protects ischemic injury-induced cell death via inhibition of **NOX4**-mediated ROS generation and ER stress. Mulberrofuran G shows moderate inhibiting activity of **hepatitis B virus (HBV)** DNA replication with the <b.



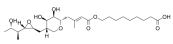
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mupirocin

(BRL-4910A; Pseudomonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0958

Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.

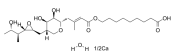


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mupirocin calcium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N7068

Mupirocin calcium hydrate is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin calcium hydrate apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.

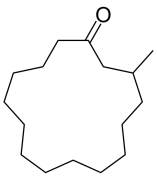


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Muscone

Cat. No.: HY-N0633

Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits **NF-κB** and **NLRP3** inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (**IL-1β**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6**), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.



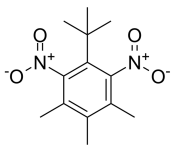
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Musk tibetene

(Musk tibetine)

Cat. No.: HY-116108

Musk tibetene (Musk tibetine) is a nitro musk compound with carcinogenic activity. Musk tibetine reveals no genotoxicity in the micronucleus test with human lymphocytes and human hepatoma cell line.

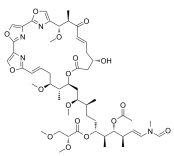


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mycalolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N8493

Mycalolide-B is a specific inhibitor of actomyosin ATPase isolated from marine sponge. Mycalolide-B inhibits ATP-induced contraction and Mg^{2+}-ATPase activity in the absence of Ca^{2+}.



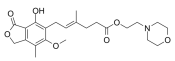
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mycophenolate Mofetil

(RS 61443; TM-MMF)

Cat. No.: HY-B0199

Mycophenolate mofetil (RS 61443) is the morpholinoethylester prodrug of Mycophenolic acid. Mycophenolate mofetil inhibits de novo purine synthesis via the inhibition of **inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH)**.

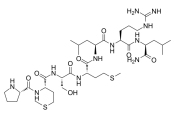


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Myomodulin

Cat. No.: HY-P0268

Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.

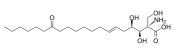


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Myriocin

Cat. No.: HY-N6798

Myriocin, a fungal metabolite isolated from Myriococcum albomyces, Isaria sinclairi and Mycelia sterilia, is a potent inhibitor of **serine-palmitoyl-transferase (SPT)** and a key enzyme in de novo synthesis of sphingolipids.



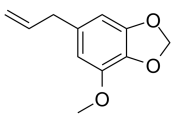
Purity: 100.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Myristicin

(Myristicine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2510

Myristicine act as a serotonin receptor antagonist, a weak **monamine oxidase (MAO)** inhibitor. Myristicine is the main component of nutmeg essential oil from Myristica fragrans Houtt.

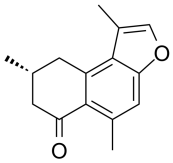


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Myrrhone

Cat. No.: HY-N7897

Myrrhone is a terpenoid compound with **antiplasmodial** effects.



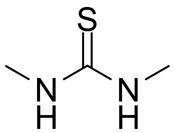
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N,N'-Dimethylthiourea

(DMTU)

Cat. No.: HY-W027951

N,N'-Dimethylthiourea (DMTU), isolated from Allii Sativi Bulbus, is an orally active scavenger of hydroxyl radical (•OH) and blocks •OH production by activated neutrophils in vitro.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadecatrienamide

Cat. No.: HY-N7702

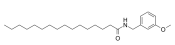
N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadecatrienamide is a macamide isolated from Maca (Lepidium meyenii Walp.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)Palmitamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2428

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)Palmitamide is a promising inhibitor of **FAAH** for the treatment of pain, inflammation and CNS degenerative disorders.



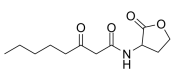
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(3-Oxooctanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone

((Rac)-3-oxo-C8-HSL)

Cat. No.: HY-113801

N-(3-Oxooctanoyl)-DL-homoserine lacton is a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from gram-negative bacteria, with stereochemistry-dependent growth regulatory activity for roots .



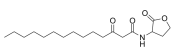
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(3-Oxotetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone

(3-Oxo-C14-AHL)

Cat. No.: HY-133683

N-(3-Oxotetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone, a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from gram-negative bacteria, is a quorum sensing (QS) signaling molecule.



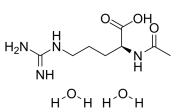
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetyl-L-arginine dihydrate

(Ac-Arg-OH dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W014130A

N-Acetyl-L-arginine (Ac-Arg-OH) dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

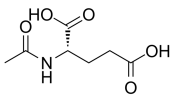


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015240

N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid, a N-acyl-L-amino acid, is a component of animal cell culturing media. N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid is a metabolite of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and human.



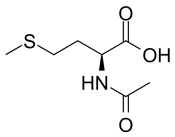
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-methionine

(N-Acetylmethionine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012499

N-Acetyl-L-methionine, a human metabolite, is nutritionally and metabolically equivalent to L-methionine. L-methionine is an indispensable amino acid required for normal growth and development.



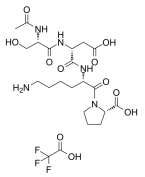
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro TFA

(Ac-SDKP TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0266A

N-Acetyl-Ser-Asp-Lys-Pro (TFA), an endogenous tetrapeptide secreted by bone marrow, is a specific substrate for the N-terminal site of **ACE**.



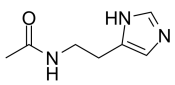
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

N-Acetylhistamine

(N-Omega-acetylhistamine)

Cat. No.: HY-112175

N-Acetylhistamine is a histamine metabolite. N-acetylhistamine can be used as a potential biomarker of histidine metabolism for anaphylactoid reactions.

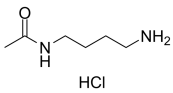


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113100

N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride is a putrescine derivative.

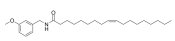


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Benzyloleamide

Cat. No.: HY-N6923

N-Benzyloleamide is a maccamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii (Maca). N-Benzyloleamide irreversibly inhibits fatty acid amide hydrolase **(FAAH)**. N-benzyloleamide influences the energy metabolism and reveals antioxidant and antifatigue activities.

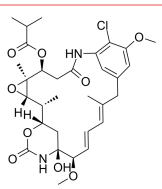


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Demethylansamitocin P-3

Cat. No.: HY-139106

N-Demethylansamitocin P-3 can be prepared from Ansamitocin (an antitumor ansamycin antibiotic) by Streptomyces minutiscleroticus IFO 13361.

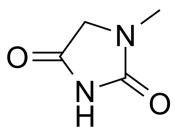


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Methylhydantoin

Cat. No.: HY-113382

N-Methylhydantoin is a product of degradation of creatinine by bacteria.

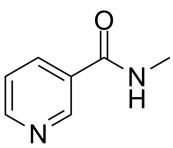


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylnicotinamide

Cat. No.: HY-124124

N-Methylnicotinamide is an endogenous metabolite.

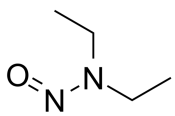


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Nitrosodiethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-N7434

N-Nitrosodiethylamine is a potent hepatocarcinogenic dialkylnitrosoamine. N-Nitrosodiethylamine is mainly present in tobacco smoke, water, cheddar cheese, cured, fried meals and many alcoholic beverages.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N-Oleoyl glycine

Cat. No.: HY-113204

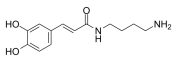
N-Oleoyl glycine is a lipoamino acid, which stimulates adipogenesis associated with activation of **CB1 receptor** and **Akt** signaling pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocyte.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

N-Caffeoylputrescine,(E)-

Cat. No.: HY-N6085

N-Caffeoylputrescine,(E)- is a caffeic acid amide found in the tobacco plants (Nicotiana tabacum L.).

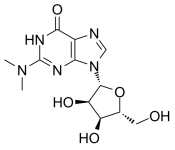


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-113137

N2,N2-Dimethylguanosine is an urinary nucleoside, a primary degradation product of tRNA.

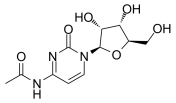


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine

Cat. No.: HY-W019670

N4-Acetylcytidine is an endogenous metabolite.



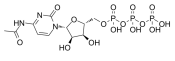
Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate

(ac4CTP)

Cat. No.: HY-111815

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate is efficiently used as a substrate in T7 Polymerase-catalyzed in vitro transcription and can be incorporated into multiple templates.

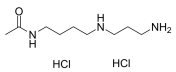


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113253A

N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride is a polyamine.

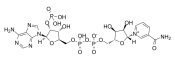


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

NADP

Cat. No.: HY-113325

NADP, a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, is a redox cofactor. NADP is a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism, being alternately oxidized ($NADP^+$) and reduced (NADPH).



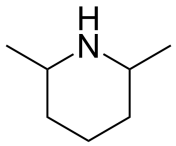
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nanofin

(2,6-Lupetidine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1191

Nanofin is neuropathic blocker, with antihypertensive effect, used for mild to moderate hypertension.



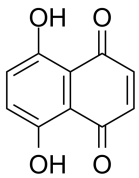
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Naphthazarin

(DHNQ; 5,8-Dihydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7526

Naphthazarin (DHNQ) is a naturally occurring compound.



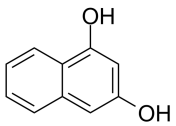
Purity: 97.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Naphthoresorcinol

(1,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene)

Cat. No.: HY-D0165

Naphthoresorcinol (1,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene) is a fluorescent dye (λ_{ex}=330 nm, λ_{em}=380 nm) that can react with the NPPD (a tracer) and concentrated HCl and develop a red color. Naphthoresorcinol could be used as a background electrolyte (BGE) to determine the carbohydrates.

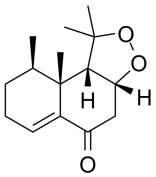


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Nardosinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0380

Nardosinone, isolated from Nardostachys chinensis, is the first enhancer of the neuritogenic action of **dbcAMP** and **staurosporine**.

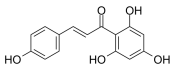


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Naringenin chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N3007

Naringenin chalcone is an intermediate in flavonol biosynthesis and is spontaneously metabolized into naringenin (NAR) by chalcone isomerase. Naringenin chalcone has anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activities.

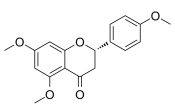


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Naringenin trimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N3212

Naringenin trimethyl ether is a constituent of twigs and leaves of Aglaia duperreana. Naringenin trimethyl exhibits significant molluscicidal activity, with a LC_{50} of 3.9 μg/ mL for P. canaliculata.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Naringinase

Cat. No.: HY-129217

Naringinase, a hydrolytic enzymatic complex, possesses the activity of both α-L-rhamnosidase and β-D-glucosidase. Naringinase has wide occurrence in nature. Naringinase can be used in the biotransformation of steroids, antibiotics, and mainly on glycosides hydrolysis.

Naringinase

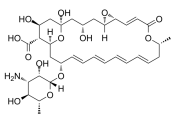
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Natamycin

(Pimaricin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0133

Natamycin (Pimaricin) is a macrolide **antibiotic** agent produced by several Streptomyces strains. Natamycin inhibits the growth of **fungi** via inhibition of amino acid and glucose transport across the plasma membrane.

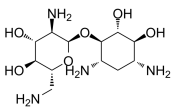


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Neamine

Cat. No.: HY-N7449

Neamine, a degradation product of Neomycin, is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Neamine is an anti-angiogenesis agent targeting **angiogenin**. Neamine has potent antibacterial, antitumor and neuroprotective activities.



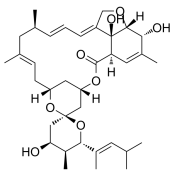
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nemadectin

(CL-287088; LL-F28249 α)

Cat. No.: HY-112542

Nemadectin (CL-287088), an orally active broad-spectrum endectocide, is highly efficacious against natural infections of all the major canine gastrointestinal helminthes. Anthelmintic activity.

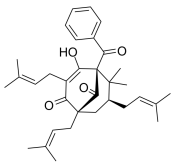


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nemorosone

Cat. No.: HY-121458

Nemorosone is the main component of the floral resin of Clusia rosea. Nemorosone has an antiproliferative effect on cancer cells. Nemorosone induces **apoptosis** in HT-29 and LoVo cells.

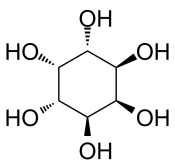


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

neo-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-121962

neo-Inositol, a stereoisomer of inositol, has been isolated from calf brain.

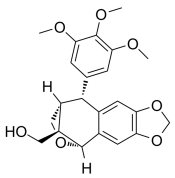


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neoanhydropodophyllol

Cat. No.: HY-N7651

Neoanhydropodophyllol is a cyclolignan derivative, with antineoplastic activity. Neoanhydropodophyllol displays cytotoxicity against several cancer cells (leukemia, lung carcinoma and colon carcinoma).

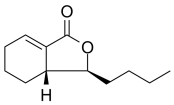


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neocnidilide

Cat. No.: HY-N2563

Neocnidilide is an alkylphthalide, which has the activity of inhibiting the growth of **mycotoxin-producing fungi**. Neocnidilide also has larvicidal activity against D. melanogaster with a LC_{50} value of 9.9 μmol/mL.

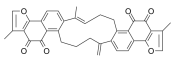


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoprzewaquinone A

Cat. No.: HY-N3201

Neoprzewaquinone A is isolated from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza.

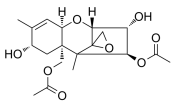


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neosolaniol

Cat. No.: HY-N6799

Neosolaniol is a type A trichothecene mycotoxin from Fusarium sp. Neosolaniol evokes robust anorectic response.

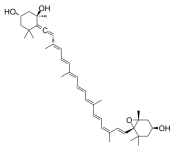


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N7523

Neoxanthin is a major xanthophyll carotenoid and a precursor of the plant hormone abscisic acid in dark green leafy vegetables. Neoxanthin is a potent antioxidant and light-harvesting pigment. Neoxanthin induces **apoptosis** and has anticancer actions.

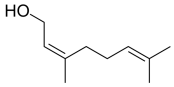


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nerol

Cat. No.: HY-N7063

Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca^{2+} and **ROS**. **Antifungal** activity.

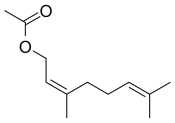


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W014983

Neryl acetate is a chemical compound isolated from citrus oils.

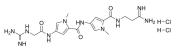


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Netropsin dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6800A

Netropsin (dihydrochloride) is a small-molecule MGB (minor-groove binder), inhibits the catalytic activity of isolated topoisomerase and interferes with the stabilization of the cleavable complexes of topoisomerase II and I in nuclei.



Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Neuromedin B

Cat. No.: HY-P0241

Neuromedin B (NMB) is a member of Bombesin (BN)-like peptide family in mammals.

GNLWATGHFM-NH_2

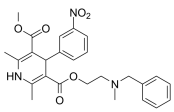
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Nicardipine

(YC-93 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-12515

Nicardipine (YC-93 free base) is a **calcium channel** blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.

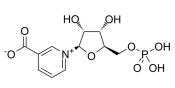


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicotinic acid mononucleotide

Cat. No.: HY-128700

Nicotinic acid mononucleotide (NAMN) is formed from nicotinic acid (NA) via the nicotinic acid phosphoribosyltransferase in the biosynthesis of NAD^+. Nicotinate mononucleotide is a substrate for nicotinamide mononucleotide/Nicotinic acid mononucleotide adenylyltransferase.

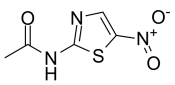


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nithiamide

(CL-5279; Aminitrozole) Cat. No.: HY-B0992

Nithiamide is a non-5-nitroimidazole drugs, is a antibiotic used in veterinary.

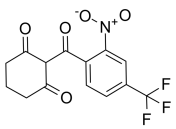


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nitisinone

(NTBC; Nitisone; SC0735) Cat. No.: HY-B0607

Nitisinone(SC0735) is an inhibitor of the enzyme 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase. Target: 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate Dioxygenase Nitisinone is a drug used to slow the effects of hereditary tyrosinemia type 1.

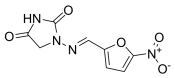


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nitrofurantoin

Cat. No.: HY-A0090

Nitrofurantoin is a potent and orally active broad-spectrum beta-lactamase **antimicrobial** agent. Nitrofurantoin acts as an **antibiotic** and can be used for the study of urinary tract infections (UTIs), including cystitis and kidney infections.

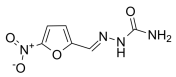


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nitrofurazone

(Nitrofural) Cat. No.: HY-B0226

Nitrofurazone (Nitrofural) is a bactericidal compound used as an antibiotic most commonly in the form of ointments.

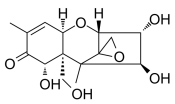


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6801

Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through **caspase**-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nonacosane

Cat. No.: HY-N5127

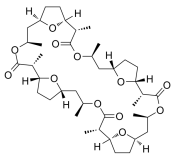
Nonacosane, isolated from Baphia massaiensis, exhibits weak activities against E. coli, B. subtilis, P. aeruginosa and S. aureus.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nonactin

(Ammonium ionophore I) Cat. No.: HY-N6790

Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from Streptomyces griseus. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including **K^+, and NH_4^+**. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) of mitochondria.

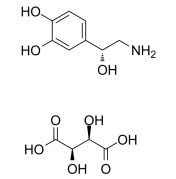


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Noradrenaline tartrate

(Levarterenol tartrate; L-Noradrenaline tartrate) Cat. No.: HY-13715C

Norepinephrine tartrate (Levarterenol tartrate), a naturally occurring chemical in the body that acts as both a stress hormone and neurotransmitter, is a **β_1**-selective **adrenergic receptor** agonist with **EC_{50}** of 5.37 μM.

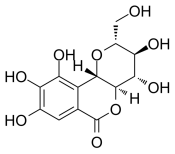


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norbergenin

Cat. No.: HY-N9447

Norbergenin, the O-demethyl derivative of bergenin, shows moderate antioxidant activity (IC_{50} 13 μM in DPPH radical scavenging; 32 μM in superoxide anion scavenging).

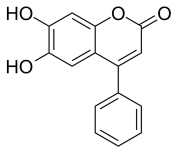


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Nordalbergin

Cat. No.: HY-N4287

Nordalbergin, a coumarin isolated from the wood bark of Dalbergia sissoo. Nordalbergin shows strong activity in the induction of differentiation of HL-60.

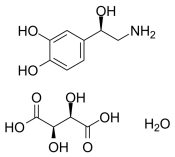


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Norepinephrine bitartrate monohydrate (Levarterenol bitartrate monohydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-13715B

Norepinephrine bitartrate monohydrate (Levarterenol bitartrate monohydrate; L-Noradrenaline bitartrate monohydrate) is a β_1-selective **adrenergic receptor** agonist with EC_{50} of 5.37 μM.

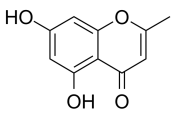


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Noreugenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3029

Noreugenin, 5,7-dihydroxy-2-methyl-4H-chromen-4-one, is a new chromone from Hymenocallis littoralis Salisb. (Amaryllidaceae).

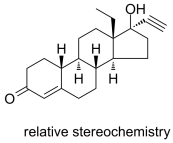


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norgestrel

Cat. No.: HY-N7137

Norgestrel is a synthetic analog of progesterone, a compound commonly found in oral contraceptive pill, and a powerful neuroprotective antioxidant, preventing light-induced **ROS** in photoreceptor cells, and cell death.



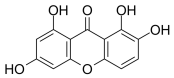
relative stereochemistry

Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Norswertianin

Cat. No.: HY-N9341

Norswertianin, a xanthone compound, serves as a powerful **anti-glioma compound**. Norswertianin induces GBM cells differentiation through oxidative stress and Akt/mTOR dependent autophagy.



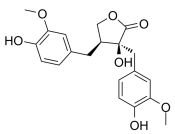
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nortrachelogenin

((-)-Wikstromol; (-)-Nortrachelogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N3171

Nortrachelogenin ((-)-Wikstromol) from Partrinia scabiosaefolia elicits an apoptotic response in Candida albicans.

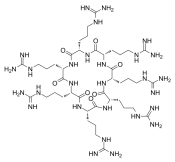


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NP213

Cat. No.: HY-126810

NP213 is a rapidly acting, novel, first-in-class synthetic **antimicrobial peptide (AMP)**, has **anti-fungal** activities. NP213 targets the fungal cytoplasmic membrane and plays it role via membrane perturbation and disruption.



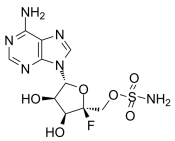
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nucleocidin

(4'-Fluoro-5'-O-sulfamoyladenosine; NSC 521007)

Cat. No.: HY-100496

Nucleocidin is an antitrypanosomal antibiotic, inhibiting the transfer of labeled amino acid from S-RNA to protein.



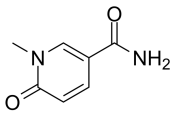
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nudifloramide

(2PY)

Cat. No.: HY-113432

Nudifloramide (2PY) is one of the end products of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD) degradation. Nudifloramide significantly inhibits **poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP-1)** activity in vitro.

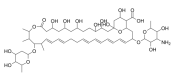


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Nystatin A3

Cat. No.: HY-N7048

Nystatin A3, produced by Streptomyces noursei, a biologically active component of nystatin complex. Antibiotic activity.

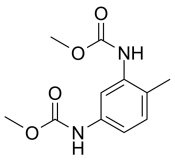


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Obtucarbamate A

Cat. No.: HY-N3163

Obtucarbamate A isolated from Disporum cantoniense has antitussive activity.

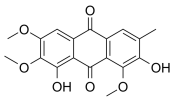


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Obtusin

Cat. No.: HY-N6057

Obtusin, isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seed, is a highly selective and competitive **human monoamine oxidase-A (hMAO-A)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11.12 μM and a K_i of 6.15 μM. Obtusin plays a preventive role in neurodegenerative diseases, especially anxiety and depression.

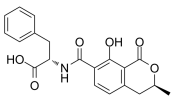


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ochratoxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6786

Ochratoxin B, a secondary metabolite of Aspergillus ochraceus, is the nonchlorinated analogue of the mycotoxin Ochratoxin A. Ochratoxin B has been shown to reduce the toxic effects of Ochratoxin A, and it is one of the most potent renal carcinogens in rodents.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Octadecanal

Cat. No.: HY-W004307

Octadecanal is a long-chain aldehyde, present in both thigh and breast muscle.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Octadecane

Cat. No.: HY-N6600

Octadecane is an alkane that is used to store thermal energy at ambient temperature as a phase change material.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Octenidine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B2170A

Octenidine dihydrochloride is an effective antiseptic compound for skin mucous membranes and wounds.

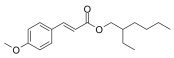
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Octinoxate

(Octyl methoxycinnamate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1234

Octinoxate is an organic compound that is an ingredient in some sunscreens and lip balms, primarily used is in sunscreens and other cosmetics to absorb UV-B rays from the sun, protecting the skin from damage. It is also used to reduce the appearance of scars.

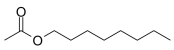


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Octyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N0308

Octyl acetate is one of major components of essential oils in the vittae, or oil tubes, of the wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa). Octyl acetate has antioxidant activity.

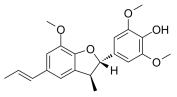


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Odoratisol A

Cat. No.: HY-N5138

Odoratisol A is found in Myristica fragrans.

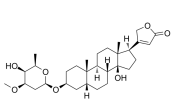


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Odoroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7496

Odoroside A is an active ingredient extracted from the leaves of Nerium oleander Linn. Odoroside A has anti-cancer activity. Odoroside A could induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest through ROS/p53 signaling pathway, leading to the tumor cell death.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2327

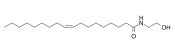
Oleamide is an endogenous fatty acid amide which can be synthesized de novo in the mammalian nervous system, and has been detected in human plasma.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Oleoylethanolamide (N-Oleoylethanolamide; Oleamide MEA; Oleic acid monoethanolamide)

Cat. No.: HY-107542

Oleoylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

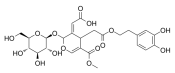


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleuropeinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6875

oleuropeinic acid is present initially in olive tissues or formed by the thermal treatment, possibly by the oxidation of oleuropein. Oleuropeinic acid is an antioxidant-soluble fiber.

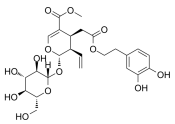


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleuroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6906

Oleuroside is a phenolic secoiridoid in olive. Oleuroside can protect against mitochondrial dysfunction in models of early Alzheimer's disease and brain ageing.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oligomycin

Cat. No.: HY-N6782

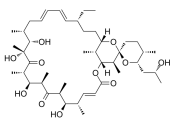
Oligomycin, an antifungal antibiotic, is an inhibitor of **H⁺-ATP-synthase**. Oligomycin blocks oxidative phosphorylation and the electron transport chain. Oligomycin inhibits HIF-1alpha expression in hypoxic tumor cells.

Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oligomycin A (MCH 32)

Cat. No.: HY-16589

Oligomycin A (MCH 32), created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial **F_0F_1-ATPase** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1 μM; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.

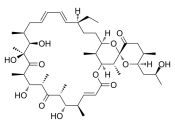


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oligomycin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6784

Oligomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from marine Streptomyces, used as an eukaryotic **ATP synthase** inhibitor, induces **apoptosis**.

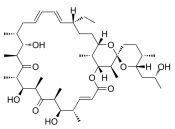


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Oligomycin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6783

Oligomycin C is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces strains. Oligomycin C exhibits a strong activity against Aspergillus niger, Alternaria alternata, Botrytis cinerea and Phytophthora capsici but no activity toward bacteria.

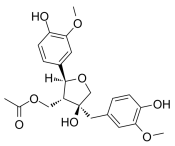


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olivil monoacetate

Cat. No.: HY-N3140

Olivil monoacetate is found in Gymnosporia varialilis Loes.

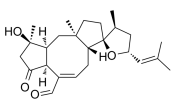


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiobolin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6781

Ophiobolin A, a fungal metabolite and a phytotoxin, is a potent and irreversibly inhibitor of **calmodulin-activated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase**, with an **IC_{50}** value of 9 μM. Ophiobolin A antimicrobial and anticancer activity.

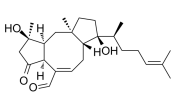


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiobolin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6780

Ophiobolin B, a sesterterpene metabolite of Helminthosporium oryzae, inhibits proton extrusion from maize coleoptiles. Ophiobolin B inhibits fusicoccin (FC) promoted proton extrusion, potassium uptake and cell enlargement.



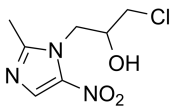
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ornidazole

(Ro 7-0207)

Cat. No.: HY-B0508

Ornidazole(Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Ornidazole is a drug that cures some protozoan infections.

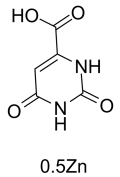


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Orotic acid zinc

Cat. No.: HY-N0157A

Orotic acid (zinc), a precursor in biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides and RNA, is released from the mitochondrial dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) for conversion to UMP by the cytoplasmic UMP synthase enzyme.

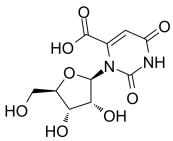


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orotidine

Cat. No.: HY-113226

Orotidine, a nucleotide, is an intermediate in pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis in RNA and DNA. Orotidine is mainly found in bacteria, fungi and plants.

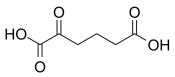


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oxoadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113227

Oxoadipic acid is a key metabolite of the essential amino acids tryptophan and lysine.



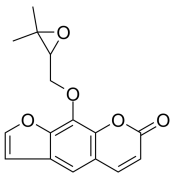
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Oxyimperatorin

((±)-Heraclenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4273

Oxyimperatorin ((±)-Heraclenin) is a coumarin isolated from Angelica dahurica.



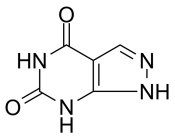
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxypurinol

(Oxipurinol)

Cat. No.: HY-19657

Oxipurinol (Oxipurinol), the major active metabolite of Allopurinol, is an inhibitor of **xanthine oxidase**. Oxipurinol can be used to regulate blood urate levels and treat gout.

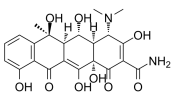


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Oxytetracycline

Cat. No.: HY-B0275

Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline potent inhibits **Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria**.

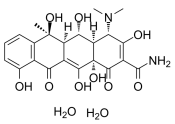


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxytetracycline dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0275B

Oxytetracycline dihydrate is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline dihydrate potent inhibits **Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria**.

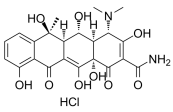


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0275A

Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potent inhibits **Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria**.

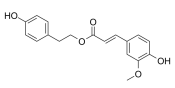


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N3078

p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate has anti-hyperglycemiceyeast **α-glucosidaseIC**$_{50}$ 19.24 ± 1.73 μmol L-1, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities. p-Hydroxyphenethyl trans-ferulate shows inhibiting cancer preve.

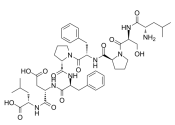


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p2Ca

Cat. No.: HY-P0260

p2Ca, an 8-mer peptide, is a ligand that is naturally processed and presented to the Ld-alloreactive T cell clone, 2C.

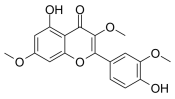


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pachypodol

Cat. No.: HY-N3121

Pachypodol exerts antioxidant and cytoprotective effects in HepG2 cells.Pachypodol inhibits the growth of CaCo 2 colon cancer cell line in vitro(IC_{50} = 185.6 mM).

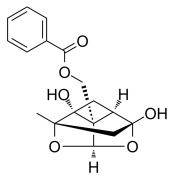


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paeoniflorgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7686

Paeoniflorgenin is a deglucosylated metabolite of Paeoniflorin.



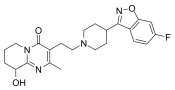
Purity: 96.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Paliperidone

(9-Hydroxyrisperidone)

Cat. No.: HY-A0019

Paliperidone (9-Hydroxyrisperidone), the major active metabolite of Risperidone, is a **dopamine D2** antagonist and **5-HT2A** antagonist. Paliperidone is also active as an antagonist at **α1** and **α2 adrenergic** receptors and **H1-histaminergic** receptors.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Palmitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0830

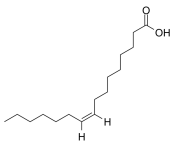
Palmitic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid commonly found in both animals and plants. PA can induce the expression of **glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78)** and **CCAAT/enhancer binding protein homologous protein (CHOP)** in in mouse granulosa cells.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Palmitoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011873

Palmitoleic acid, a composition of fatty acid, is implicated in the prevention of death from cerebrovascular disorders in SHRSP rats.



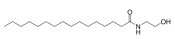
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Palmitoylethanolamide

(Palmidrol; Loramine P 256)

Cat. No.: HY-20685

Palmitoylethanolamide (Palmidrol) is an active endogenous compound which can used for preventing virus infection of the respiratory tract.

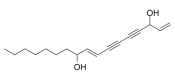


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Panaxydiol

Cat. No.: HY-N3114

Panaxydiol exhibits **histamine**-release inhibition activity.



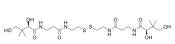
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pantethine

(D-Pantethine; LBF disulfide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1028

Pantethine is a dimeric form of pantothenic acid, is an intermediate in the production of Coenzyme A, is available as a dietary supplement, and is used to treat acne and improve the blood-cholesterol profile.



Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Papain

Cat. No.: HY-P1645

Papain is a cysteine protease of the peptidase C1 family, which is used in food, pharmaceutical, textile, and cosmetic industries.

Papain

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Parasin I

Cat. No.: HY-P0324

Parasin I is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.

KGRGKQGGKVRAKAKTRSS

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Parasin I TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0324A

Parasin I (TFA) is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.

KGRGKQGGKVRAKAKTRSS (TFA salt)

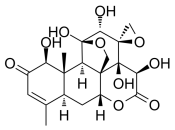
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Pasakbumin B

(13α-(21)-Epoxyeurycomanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4328

Pasakbumin B, a bioactive compound from Eurycoma longifolia Jack, exhibits potent antiulcer activity.



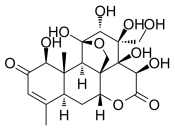
Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pasakbumin D

(13β,21-Dihydroxyeurycomanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N9325

Pasakbumin D is a quassinoid and can be used for the research of cancer.



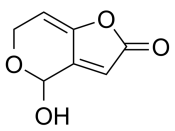
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Patulin

(Terinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6779

Patulin (Terinin) is a mycotoxin produced by fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Byssochlamys species, is suspected to be clastogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and cytotoxic.



Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Paullinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113094

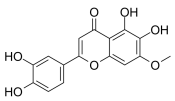
Paullinic acid is a long-chain fatty acid that has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pedalitin

Cat. No.: HY-N3101

Pedalitin is a inhibitor of tyrosinaseIC_{50}=0.28 mM and α-glucosidaseIC_{50}=0.29 mM.

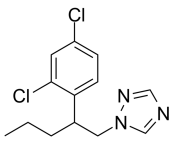


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Penconazole

Cat. No.: HY-135761

Penconazole is a typical triazole **fungicide**, and mainly applied on apples, grapes, and vegetables to control powdery mildew. Penconazole inhibits sterol biosynthesis in fungi. Penconazole decrease **AChE** activity in the cerebrum and cerebellum of rats.



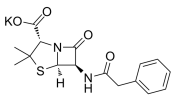
Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

Penicillin G potassium

(Benzylpenicillin potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-17591

Penicillin G potassium is a fast-acting antibiotic; used to treat bacterial infections that affect the blood, heart, lungs, joints, and genital areas.



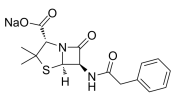
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg, 5 g

Penicillin G sodium salt

(Benzylpenicillin sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1463

Penicillin G sodium salt is a typical β-lactam antibiotic.



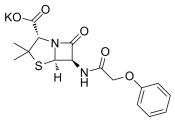
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Penicillin V Potassium

(Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0975

Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt) is an orally active antibiotic. Penicillin V Potassium inhibits the growth of Streptococci, C. difficile and S. aureus. Penicillin V Potassium can be used for the research of otitis, sinusitis, pharyngitis and tonsillitis.

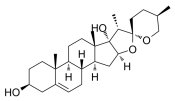


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Pennogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7798

Pennogenin is a bioactive component which can be isolated from T. govanianum rhizomes. Pennogenin exhibits significant in vitro inhibitory effect on release of ROS.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentacosane

Cat. No.: HY-N7494

Pentacosane is one of the major components in the acetone extract from Curcuma raktakanda and is also in the essential oil from the leaves of Malus domestica. Pentacosane exhibit anti-cancer activities.

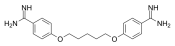
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentamidine

(MP-601205)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537

Pentamidine (MP-601205) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine inhibits parasite **Leishmania infantum** with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.



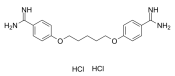
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentamidine dihydrochloride

(MP-601205 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537A

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine dihydrochloride inhibits parasite **Leishmania infantum** with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.



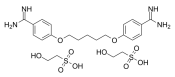
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentamidine isethionate

(MP-601205 isethionate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537B

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine isethionate inhibits parasite **Leishmania infantum** with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.

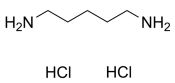


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pentane-1,5-diamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W016750

Pentane-1,5-diamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



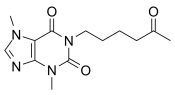
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pentoxifylline

(BL-191; PTX; Oxpentifylline)

Cat. No.: HY-B0715

Pentoxifylline (BL-191), a haemorheological agent, is an orally active non-selective **phosphodiesterase (PDE)** inhibitor, with immune modulation, anti-inflammatory, hemorheological, anti-fibrinolytic and anti-proliferation effects.



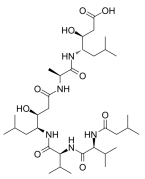
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pepstatin

(Pepstatin A)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018

Pepstatin (Pepstatin A) is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with IC_{50}s 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...



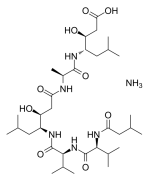
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Pepstatin Ammonium

(Pepstatin A Ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018B

Pepstatin Ammonium is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with IC_{50}s 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...

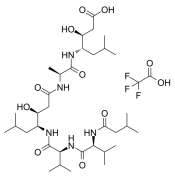


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate

(Pepstatin A Trifluoroacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0018A

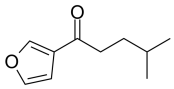


Pepstatin Trifluoroacetate (Pepstatin A Trifluoroacetate) is a specific **aspartic protease** inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with IC_{50}s of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-proctase, casein-pepsin, casein-proctase,...

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Perilla ketone

Cat. No.: HY-N9508



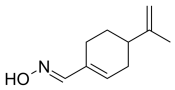
Perilla ketone is a naturally occurring xenobiotic compound. Perilla ketone is activated by pulmonary P450 cytochrome enzymes in the lung, resulting in severe pulmonary damage and development of diffuse pulmonary edema.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perillartine

(DL-Perillartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2084

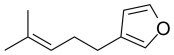


Perillartine is a sweetener, which activates the taste receptor type 1 member 2 (Tas1r2) subunit in a species-dependent manner.

Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Perillene

Cat. No.: HY-N0827



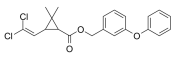
Perillene is a component of the essential oil, has antibacterial and antitumor effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Permethrin

(NRDC-143)

Cat. No.: HY-B0887

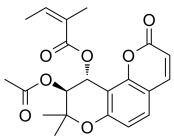


Permethrin (NRDC-143) is an insecticide, acaricide, and insect repellent; functions as a neurotoxin, affecting neuron membranes by prolonging sodium channel activation.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Peucedanocoumarin II

Cat. No.: HY-N8615

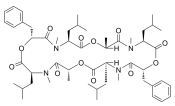


Peucedanocoumarin II can induce rice resistance to blast disease.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF 1022A

Cat. No.: HY-12361

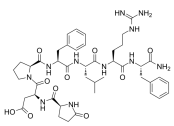


PF 1022A is a cyclooctadepsipeptide with broadspectrum anthelmintic properties produced by fermentation of the fungus Mycelia sterilia. PF 1022A is a channel-forming ionophore. PF 1022A shows strong anthelmintic activities against **Ascaridia galli** in chickens.

Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phe-Met-Arg-Phe Like Peptide, Snail Helix aspersa

Cat. No.: HY-P1904

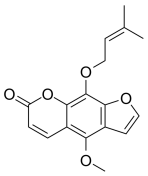


Phe-Met-Arg-Phe Like Peptide, Snail Helix aspersa is a FMRF-like peptide from visceral and somatic muscles of the snail Helix aspersa. FMRF (Phe-Met-Arg-Phe) is a neuropeptide peptide consisting of 4 amino acid residues.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phellopterin

Cat. No.: HY-N2110

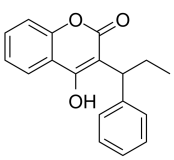


Phellopterin is a natural product isolated from P. trifoliata. Phellopterin reduces TNF-alpha-induced VCAM-1 expression through regulation of the Akt and PKC pathway, which contributes to inhibit the adhesion of monocytes to endothelium.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phenprocoumon

Cat. No.: HY-A0145



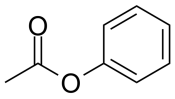
Phenprocoumon is a coumarin derivative that acts as a long acting oral anticoagulant and an antagonist of **vitamin K**.

Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-128733

Phenyl acetate is an endogenous metabolite.

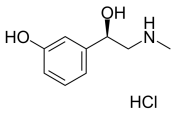


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg

Phenylephrine hydrochloride ((R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride; L-Phenylephrine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0471

(R)-(-)-Phenylephrine hydrochloride is a selective **α_1-adrenoceptor** agonist with **pK_is** of 5.86, 4.87 and 4.70 for α_{1D}, α_{1B} and α_{1A} receptors respectively.

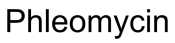


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Phleomycin

Cat. No.: HY-126490

Phleomycin is an anticancer glycopeptide **antibiotic** found in Streptomyces verticillus, which cause DNA cleavage. Phleomycin binds and intercalates DNA to damage the integrity of the double helix, which is similar to Bleomycin (HY-17565A).

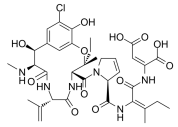


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phomopsin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6793

Phomopsin A is a cyclic hexapeptide mycotoxin isolated from the fungus Phomopsis leptostomiformis. Phomopsin A is a noncompetitive inhibitor of the binding of radiolabeled vincristine to **tubulin**.

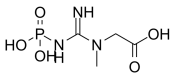


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phosphocreatine (Creatine phosphate; Creatinephosphoric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885

Phosphocreatine, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

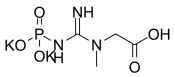


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphocreatine dipotassium (Creatine phosphate (dipotassium); Creatinephosphoric acid (dipotassium))

Cat. No.: HY-D0885C

Phosphocreatine dipotassium, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

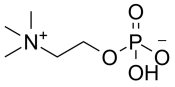


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphorylcholine (Phosphocholine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2233B

Phosphatidylcholine is the main phospholipid component in eukaryotic biofilms. Phosphatidylcholine exists in commensal or pathogenic bacteria associated with eukaryotes in prokaryotes. Phosphorylcholine exhibits a surprising range of immunomodulatory properties.

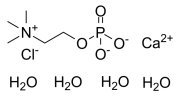


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phosphorylcholine chloride calcium salt tetrahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011249

Phosphorylcholine chloride calcium salt tetrahydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

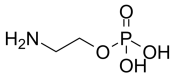


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphorylethanolamine (Monoaminoethyl phosphate; NSC 254167; O-Phosphoethanolamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5034

Phosphorylethanolamine is an endogenous metabolite.

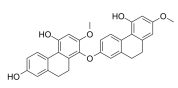


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phoyunnanin E

Cat. No.: HY-N9489

Phoyunnanin E, isolated from Dendrobium venustum, possesses anti-migration activity. Phoyunnanin E can be used for the research of cancer.

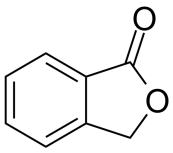


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phthalide

Cat. No.: HY-W015820

Phthalide is a promising chemical scaffold with a potent anti-inflammatory efficacy. Phthalide can be used to synthesize a variety of phthalide derivatives including anti-inflammatory agent, antimicrobial, antioxidant.



Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Physalaemin

Cat. No.: HY-P0255

Physalaemin, a non-mammalian tachykinin, binds selectively to **neurokinin-1** (**NK1**) **receptor** with high affinity.

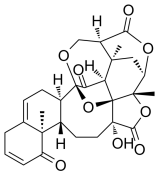
PGLU-ADPNKFYGLM-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Physalin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7695

Physalin B, one of the major active steroidal constituents of Cape gooseberry, induces cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis** in breast cancer cells through modulating p53-dependent apoptotic pathway.

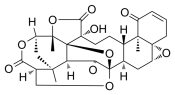


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Physalin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7696

Physalin F is a secosteroid with potent anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activities. Physalin F induces apoptosis of PBMC, decreasing the spontaneous proliferation and cytokine production caused by Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infection.

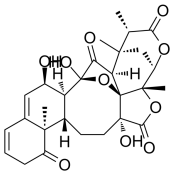


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Physalin L

Cat. No.: HY-N2053

Physalin L inhibits LPS-induced NO production in macrophages with the average inhibitory rate of 70.97%. Anti-inflammatory activity.

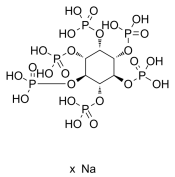


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phytic acid sodium salt (myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate) sodium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2581

Phytic acid sodium salt (myo-Inositol; hexakis dihydrogen phosphate; Inositol hexaphosphat) is often present in legume seeds with antinutritional effects. Phytic acid sodium salt is a $[PO4]^{3-}$ storage depot and precursor for other **inositol phosphates** and **pyrophosphates**.



x Na

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Phytohemagglutinin (PHA-M)

Cat. No.: HY-N7038

Phytohemagglutinin (PHA-M), the major seed lectin of the common bean, Phaseolus vulgaris, accumulates in the parenchyma cells of the cotyledons. Phytohemagglutinin is a T-cell activator.

Phytohemagglutinin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phytohemagglutinin P (PHA-P)

Cat. No.: HY-N7038A

Phytohemagglutinin P (PHA-P) is a mitogen known to selectively stimulate cells of hematogenous or lymphoid monocytic origin.

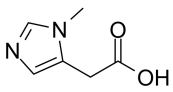
Phytohemagglutinin P

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pi-Methylimidazoleacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113274

Pi-Methylimidazoleacetic acid is a potential neurotoxin.

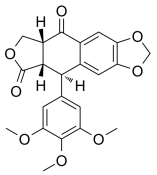


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picropodophyllone

Cat. No.: HY-N7684

Picropodophyllone, an aryltetralin lignan, is isolated from leaves of Podophyllum hexandrum, and has antifungal activities.

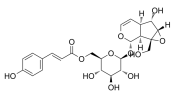


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Picroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N5086

Picroside IV is an iridoid glycoside found in the underground parts of Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora. Picroside IV is a derivative of Catalpol (HY-N0820).

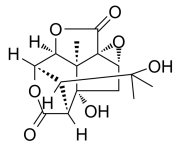


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picrotin

Cat. No.: HY-107782

Picrotin is an inhibitor of **glycine receptors (GlyRs)** which blocks α2 GlyR, α1 GlyR and α3 GlyR.

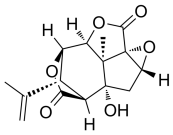


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Picrotoxinin

Cat. No.: HY-B1494

Picrotoxinin, a potent convulsant, is a **chloride channel** blocker. Picrotoxinin is a noncompetitive **$GABA_A$ receptor** antagonist, which negatively modulates the action of GABA on $GABA_A$ receptors.



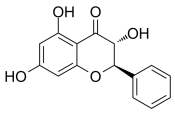
Purity: 97.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Pinobanksin

(3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N3062

Pinobanksin has apoptotic induction in a B-cell lymphoma cell line.

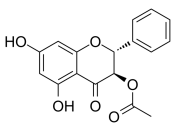


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinobanksin 3-acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N1854

Pinobanksin 3-acetate is a one of Pinobanksin ester derivatives that can be isolated from Sonoran propolis.

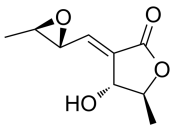


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinofuranoxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N9994

Pinofuranoxin A completely inhibits the growth of Athelia rolfsii and Phytophthora cambivora.



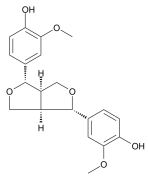
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinoresinol

((+)-Pinoresinol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6253

Pinoresinol is a lignol of plant origin serving for defense in a caterpillar. Pinoresinol drastically sensitizes cancer cells against TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) -induced apoptosis.



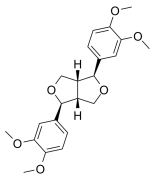
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinoresinol dimethyl ether

((+)-Eudesmin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2180

Pinoresinol dimethyl ether ((+)-Eudesmin) is a non-phenolic furofuran lignan isolated from the stem bark of Magnolia kobus with neuritogenic activity.

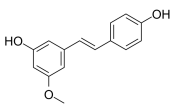


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N3059

Pinostilbene is a major metabolite of Pterostilbene. Pinostilbene exhibits inhibitory effects on colon cancer cells.

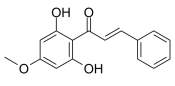


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pinostrobin chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N3057

Pinostrobin chalcone is found to be potent natural cytotoxic compounds against MDA-MB-231 and HT-29 colon cancer cell lines(IC_{50} = 20.42±2.23 and 22.51±0.42 μg/mL).

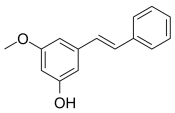


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinosylvin monomethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N3056

Pinosylvin monomethyl ether has antibacterial effect and fungicidal activity.

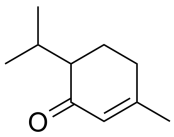


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperitone

Cat. No.: HY-N9496

Piperitone is as a powerful repellent and antiappetent agent. Piperitone is very toxic to **Cymbopogon schoenanthus** (**C. schoenanthus**) adults, newly laid eggs and to neonate larvae. Insecticidal activity.

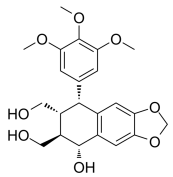


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Podophyllol

Cat. No.: HY-N7685

Podophyllol, a derivative of podophyllotoxin esters, has antitumor activity.

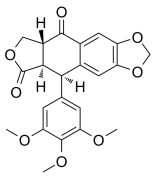


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Podophyllotoxone

Cat. No.: HY-N2415

Podophyllotoxone is isolated from the roots of Dysosma versipellis and has anti-cancer activities.Podophyllotoxone is able to inhibit the **tubulin** polymerization.

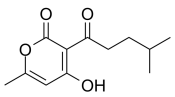


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pogostone

Cat. No.: HY-N1416

Pogostone is isolated from patchouli with anti-bacterial and anti-cancer activities.

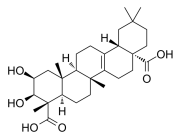


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polygalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1479

Polygalic acid, a triterpenoid saponin, is considered one of the major active constituents of Polygala tenuifolia.

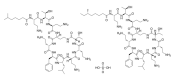


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polymyxin B Sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-A0248

Polymyxin B Sulfate is a cationic surfactant antibiotic agent. A mixture of polymyxins B1 and B2, increases the permeability of the cell membrane. In vitro: RB50 is resistant to killing by polymyxin B at concentrations up to 100 μg/ml.



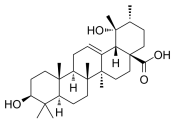
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Pomolic acid

(Randialic acid A)

Cat. No.: HY-N6601

Randialic acid A (Pomolic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Euscaphis japonica (Tunb.). Randialic acid A (Pomolic acid) inhibits tumor cells growth and induces cell **apoptosis**.



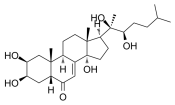
Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ponasterone A

(25-Deoxyecdysterone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1534

Ponasterone A (25-Deoxyecdysterone), an ecdysteroid, has strong affinity for the **ecdysone receptor**. Ponasterone A is a potent regulator of gene expression in cells and transgenic animals, enabling reporter genes to be turned on and off rapidly.

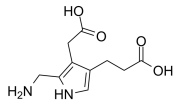


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Porphobilinogen

Cat. No.: HY-W013495

Porphobilinogen could act as a phototoxin, a neurotoxin, and a metabotoxin.

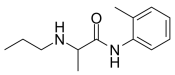


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Prilocaine

Cat. No.: HY-B0137

Prilocaine, an amino amide, is a **Na, K-ATPase** inhibitor. Prilocaine has neurotoxic effects.

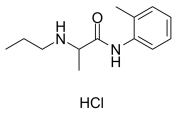


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prilocaine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0137A

Prilocaine hydrochloride, an amino amide, is a **Na, K-ATPase** inhibitor. Prilocaine has neurotoxic effects.

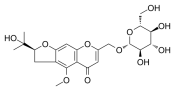


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin

Cat. No.: HY-N0635

Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of **iNOS** and **COX-2** expression by through regulating JAK2/STAT3 signaling.

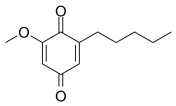


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Primin

Cat. No.: HY-N6067

Primin is a natural product stored in trichomes on leaves and stems of Primula obconica, with antimicrobial and antitumour properties.



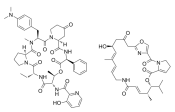
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pristinamycin

(Pristinamycine)

Cat. No.: HY-A0279

Pristinamycin, produced by Streptomyces pristinaespiralis, is an orally active streptogramin-like antibiotic consisting of two chemically unrelated components: Pristinamycin I (PI) and Pristinamycin II (PII).



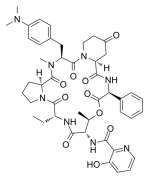
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pristinamycin IA

(Mikamycin B; Mikamycin IA)

Cat. No.: HY-A0279A

Pristinamycin IA (Mikamycin B;Mikamycin IA), a biologically active decapeptide isolated from the skin of the Australian frog Hyla caerulea, is a potent cholecystokinetic agent, and acts as a **cholecystokinin receptor** agonist.

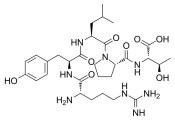


Purity: 95.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Proctolin

Cat. No.: HY-P0275

Proctolin is an endogenous pentapeptide that acts as an excitatory neuromodulator.



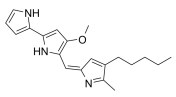
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Prodigiosin

(Prodigiosine)

Cat. No.: HY-100711

Prodigiosin (Prodigiosine) is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin is a potent inhibitor of the **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway.



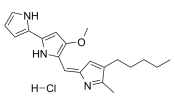
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Prodigiosin hydrochloride

(Prodigiosine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100711A

Prodigiosin (Prodigiosine) hydrochloride is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin hydrochloride is a potent proapoptotic agent, and inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway.



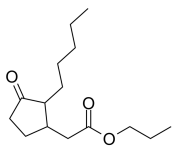
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 250 μg, 1 mg

Prohydrojasmon racemate

(n-Propyl dihydrojasmonate)

Cat. No.: HY-112101

Prohydrojasmon racemate (n-Propyl dihydrojasmonate) is the racemate of Prohydrojasmon. Prohydrojasmon is a synthesized plant growth regulator.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg)

(Pronase (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg)) Cat. No.: HY-114158A

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg) is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes that is obtained from Streptomyces griseus and could digest protein into individual amino acids.

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g)

(Pronase (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g)) Cat. No.: HY-114158

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g) is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes that is obtained from Streptomyces griseus and could digest protein into individual amino acids.

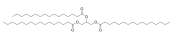
Pronase E (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 100 mg

Propane-1,2,3-triyl tripalmitate

Cat. No.: HY-W013061

Propane-1,2,3-triyl tripalmitate is an endogenous metabolite.

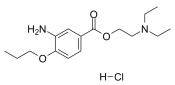


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Proparacaine Hydrochloride

(Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-66012

Proparacaine Hydrochloride (Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride) is a derivative of lidocaine (HY-B0185), with immunomodulatory effect and glucocorticomimetic activity.

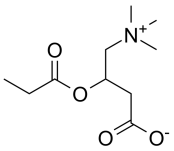


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Propionylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113092

Propionylcarnitine is metabolized by carnitine acetyltransferase from propionyl-CoA. Increased propionylcarnitine is regarded as a biomarker of vitamin B12 deficiency.

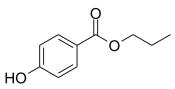


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Propylparaben

(Propyl parahydroxybenzoate; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) Cat. No.: HY-N2026

Propylparaben (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.

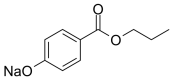


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Propylparaben sodium (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate sodium; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N2026A

Propylparaben sodium (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben sodium is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.

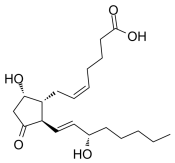


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prostaglandin D2

(PGD2) Cat. No.: HY-101988

Prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) is one of the major PGs actively produced in the brain of various mammals. Prostaglandin D2 is one of the most potent endogenous sleep promoting substances. PGD2 plays a protective role by suppressing inflammation.

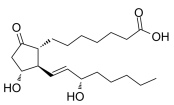


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg

Prostaglandin E1

(Alprostadil; PGE1) Cat. No.: HY-B0131

Prostaglandin E1 (Alprostadil) is a **prostanoid receptor** ligand, with K_is of 1.1 nM, 2.1 nM, 10 nM, 33 nM and 36 nM for **mouse EP3**, **EP4**, **EP2**, **IP** and **EP1**, respectively. Prostaglandin E1 induces vasodilation and inhibits platelet aggregation.

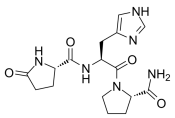


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Protirelin

(Thyrotropin-releasing-hormone; TRH) Cat. No.: HY-P0002

Protirelin is a highly conserved neuropeptide that exerts the hormonal control of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels as well as neuromodulatory functions.

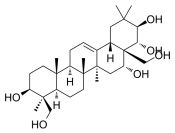


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protoescigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7497

Protoescigenin is the main aglycone of horse chestnut saponin mixture known as escin.

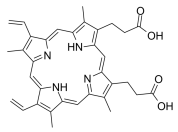


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-B1247

Protoporphyrin IX is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.

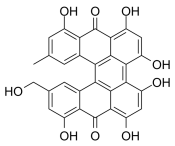


Purity: 95.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protopseudohypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N2139

Protopseudohypericin, a naturally occurring naphthodianthrone, is isolated from H. perforatum. Protopseudohypericin is considered to be the biosynthetic precursor of Pseudohypericin.



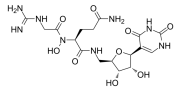
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudouridimycin

(PUM)

Cat. No.: HY-125650

Pseudouridimycin (PUM), an antibiotic, is a selective bacterial **RNA polymerase (RNAP)** inhibitor. Pseudouridimycin is a C-nucleoside analogue that is effective against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

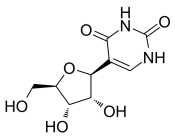


Purity: ≥89.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Pseudouridine

Cat. No.: HY-113061

Pseudouridine, the most abundant modified nucleoside in non-coding RNAs, enhances the function of transfer RNA and ribosomal RNA by stabilizing RNA structure.

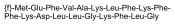


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

PSMα3

Cat. No.: HY-P2358

PSMα3 is a peptide for manipulating DCs to become tolerogenic for DC vaccination strategies.

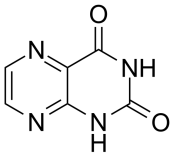


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pteridine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W037619

Pteridine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione is an endogenous metabolite.



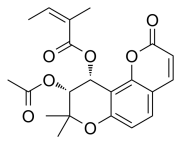
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pteryxin

((+)-Pteryxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2157

Pteryxin, a coumarin in Peucedanum japonicum Thunb leaves, exerts antiobesity activity. Pteryxin is a potent **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12.96 μg/ml.

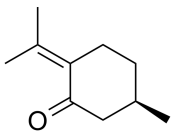


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pulegone

Cat. No.: HY-N1500

Pulegone, the major chemical constituent of Calamintha nepeta (L.) Savi essential oil which is an aromatic herb with a mint-oregano flavor, is one of avian repellents. The molecular target for the repellent action of Pulegone in avian species is nociceptive **TRP ankyrin 1 (TRPA1)**.

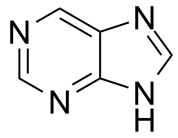


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Purine (Purine (6CI,8CI); 3,5,7-Triazaindole; 3H-Imidazo[4,5-d]pyrimidine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-34431

Purine is an endogenous metabolite.

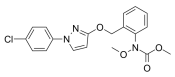


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyraclostrobin

Cat. No.: HY-N6626

Pyraclostrobin is a strobilurin **fungicide** that inhibits **mitochondrial complex III** of fungal and mammalian cells. Pyraclostrobin induces triglyceride accumulation and triglyceride accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells.



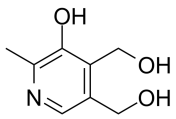
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Pyridoxine

(Pyridoxol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1328

Pyridoxine (Pyridoxol) is a pyridine derivative. Pyridoxine exerts antioxidant effects in cell model of Alzheimer's disease via the Nrf-2/HO-1 pathway.

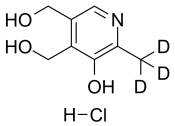


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoxine-d3 hydrochloride

(Pyridoxol-d3 hydrochloride; Vitamin B6-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0682S

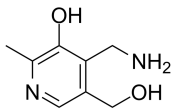


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoxylamine

Cat. No.: HY-B1745

Pyridoxylamine is an advanced glycation end production **(AGEs)** and lipoxidation end products **(ALEs)** inhibitor, to protect against diabetes-induced retinal vascular lesions.

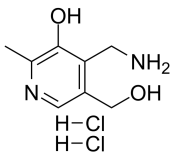


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1745A

Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride is an advanced glycation end production **(AGEs)** and lipoxidation end products **(ALEs)** inhibitor, to protect against diabetes-induced retinal vascular lesions.

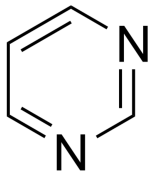


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Pyrimidine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0519

Pyrimidine is an endogenous metabolite.

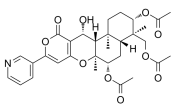


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 g

Pyripyropene A

Cat. No.: HY-117832

Pyripyropene A is a potent and selective **sterol O-acyltransferase 2 (SOAT2)/acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase 2 (ACAT2)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.07 μM. Pyripyropene A attenuates hypercholesterolemia and atherosclerosis in vivo.



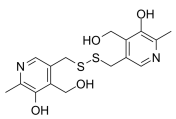
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg

Pyrithioxin

(Pyritinol; Pyridoxine disulfide; Vitamin B6 disulfide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0910

Pyrithioxin is a neurodynamic compound, combined with a short period of hyperventilation (HV) was applied in cerebral infarct patients with Hemiplegia.

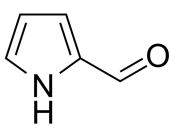


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-77817

Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde has vibrational and electronic characteristics used to establish the existence of dimeric form in solid phase and monomeric form in solution phase.

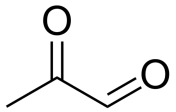


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Pyruvic aldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W020014

Pyruvic aldehyde is often used as a reagent in organic synthesis, as a flavoring agent, and in tanning.



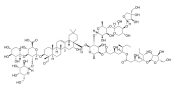
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 420 mg (5.8 M * 1 mL in Water)

QS-21

(Stimulon)

Cat. No.: HY-101092

QS-21, an immunostimulatory saponin, could be used as a potent vaccine adjuvant. QS-21 stimulates **Th2** humoral and **Th1** cell-mediated immune responses through action on antigen presenting cells (APCs) and T cells.

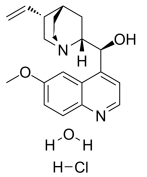


Purity: 94.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1302

Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate is an anti-arrythmic agent which is also a potent blocker of **K^+ channel** with an **IC_{50}** of 19.9 μM.

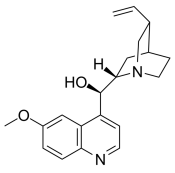


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Quinine

Cat. No.: HY-D0143

Quinine is an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine is a **potassium channel** inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 (K_{Ca}5.1) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV with an **IC_{50}** of 169 μM.



Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Rabies Virus Glycoprotein

Cat. No.: HY-P0285

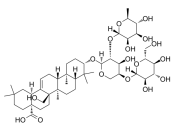
Rabies Virus Glycoprotein is a 29-amino-acid cell penetrating peptide derived from a rabies virus glycoprotein that can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB) and enter brain cells.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raddeanoside 20

Cat. No.: HY-N4174

Raddeanoside 20 is a triterpenoid isolated from the rhizome of Anemone raddeana. Raddeanoside 20 can suppresse superoxide generation.



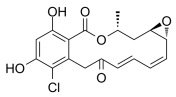
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Radicicol

(Monorden)

Cat. No.: HY-N6769

Radicicol is an inhibitor of **Hsp90** with an **IC_{50}** value of 1 μM. Radicicol binds to the ATPase domain of Hsp90 and prevents maturation of Hsp90 clients, leading to proteasomal degradation.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ramoplanin

Cat. No.: HY-129034

Ramoplanin is a broad-spectrum lipoglycodepsipeptide antibiotic derived from the Actinoplanes spp with with activity against gram-positive bacteria.

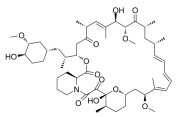
Purity: ≥92.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rapamycin

(Sirolimus; AY-22989)

Cat. No.: HY-10219

Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY 22989) is a potent and specific **mTOR** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of **mTORC1**. Rapamycin is an **autophagy** activator, an immunosuppressant.

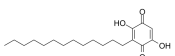


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Rapanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8213

Rapanone is a natural benzoquinone. Rapanone exhibits a broad spectrum of biological actions, including anti-tumor, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antiparasitic.

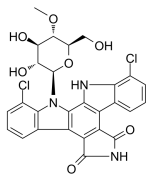


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebeccamycin

Cat. No.: HY-19825

Rebeccamycin, an antitumor antibiotic, inhibits **DNA topoisomerase I**. Rebeccamycin appears to exert its primary antineoplastic effect by poisoning topoisomerase I and has negligible effect on protein kinase C and topoisomerase II.

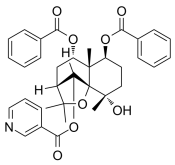


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regelidine

Cat. No.: HY-N6912

Regelidine is a natural product isolated from the stems of Tripterygium regelii.



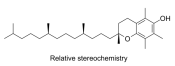
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

rel-α-Vitamin E

(rel-(+)-α-Tocopherol; rel-D-α-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0683A

rel-α-Vitamin E (rel-(+)-α-Tocopherol) is a vitamin with antioxidant properties and also a mixture.

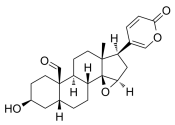


Purity: ≥70.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Resibufagin

Cat. No.: HY-N4255

Resibufagin is a kind of bufadienolide isolated from the venom of Bufo bufo gargarizans, has anti-tumor activities.



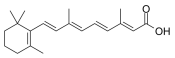
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Retinoic acid

(Vitamin A acid; all-trans-Retinoic acid; ATRA)

Cat. No.: HY-14649

Retinoic acid is a metabolite of vitamin A that plays important roles in cell growth, differentiation, and organogenesis. Retinoic acid is a natural agonist of **RAR** nuclear receptors, with IC_{50}s of 14 nM for RARα/β/γ. Retinoic acid bind to **PPARβ/δ** with K_d of 17 nM.



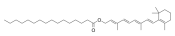
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Retinyl palmitate

(Vitamin A palmitate; Retinol palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1384

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.



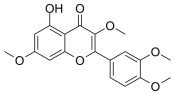
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Retusin

(Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether)

Cat. No.: HY-N6829

Retusin (Quercetin-3,3',4',7-tetramethylether), a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Talinum triangulare, possesses antiviral and anti-inflammatory activities.



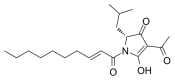
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Reutericyclin

(Reutericycline)

Cat. No.: HY-103249

Reutericyclin (Reutericycline), a unique tetramic acid, is an antibiotic produced by some strains of Lactobacillus reuteri. Reutericyclin (Reutericycline) exhibits a broad inhibitory spectrum including Lactobacillus spp., Bacillus subtilis, B.



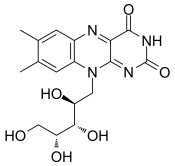
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Riboflavin

(Vitamin B2; E101)

Cat. No.: HY-B0456

Riboflavin is an easily absorbed micronutrient with a key role in maintaining health in humans and other animals.

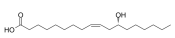


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ricinoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6070

Ricinoleic acid, a hydroxy fatty acid, is an attractive feedstock for the production of high-performance lubricants, cosmetics, polymers, surfactants, and coatings.

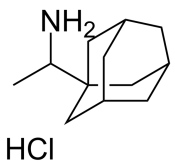


Purity: ≥85.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Rimantadine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0338A

Rimantadine hydrochloride is an anti-influenza virus drug. Target: Influenza Virus Rimantadine hydrochloride are oral antiviral drugs useful in the prophylaxis and treatment of influenza A virus infections.

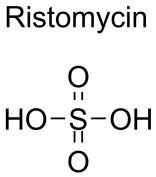


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Ristomycin sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-131150

Ristomycin sulfate is a glycopeptide antibiotic isolated from Nocardia lurida.

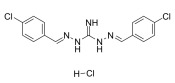


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Robenidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B2157

Robenidine hydrochloride is an anticoccidial agent which is also active against **MRSA** and **VRE** with **MIC_{50}**s of 8.1 and 4.7 μM, respectively.

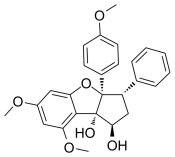


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Rocaglaol

Cat. No.: HY-N1342

Rocaglaol induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in LNCaP cells.

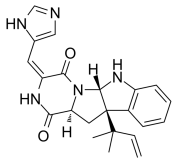


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roquefortine C

Cat. No.: HY-N6748

Roquefortine C, a fungal cyclopeptide isolated from Penicillium roquefortii, activates **P-gp** and also inhibits **P450-3A** and other haemoproteins. Roquefortine C has bacteriostatic activities against Gram-positive bacteria.

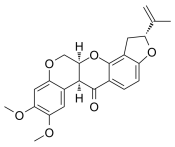


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Rotenone

Cat. No.: HY-B1756

Rotenone is an **mitochondrial electron transport chain complex I** inhibitor. Rotenone induces apoptosis through enhancing mitochondrial reactive oxygen species production.



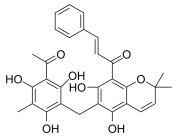
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Rottlerin

(Mallotoxin; NSC 56346; NSC 94525)

Cat. No.: HY-18980

Rottlerin, a natural product purified from Mallotus Philippinensis, is a specific **PKC** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values for PKCδ of 3-6 μM, PKCα,β,γ of 30-42 μM, PKCε,η,ζ of 80-100 μM.

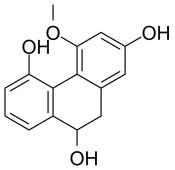


Purity: 97.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Rotundatin

Cat. No.: HY-N5061

Rotundatin is useful in inhibition of the aggregation of platelets induced by arachidonic acid and collagen.

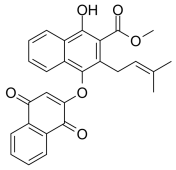


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubioncolin C

Cat. No.: HY-N1333

Rubioncolin C exerts anti-tumor activity by inducing apoptotic and autophagic Cell Death and inhibiting the **NF-κB** and **Akt/mTOR/P70S6K** Pathway in Human Cancer Cells.

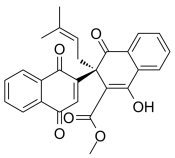


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubipodanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7980

Rubipodanone A, a naphthohydroquinone dimer, shows cytotoxicity against A549, BEL-7402, HeLa, HepG2, SGC-7901 and U251 cells. Rubipodanone A also shows obvious activating effect at 20 and 40 μM for NF-κB.

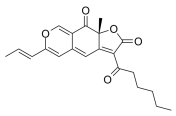


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rubropunctatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7766

Rubropunctatin, an orange azaphilone pigment, is isolated from the extracts of Monascus pilosus-fermented rice (red-mold rice). Rubropunctatin has anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and antioxidative effects, and also exhibits anti-tumor activity.

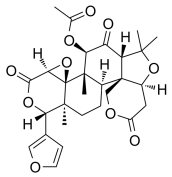


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutaevin 7-acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N9232

Rutaevin 7-acetate (compound 1) is a limonoid.

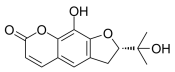


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutaretin

Cat. No.: HY-N1329

Rutaretin is found in Atalantia racemosa.

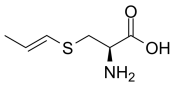


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-1-Propenyl-L-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-111827

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.

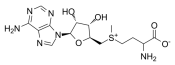


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Adenosyl-DL-methionine

Cat. No.: HY-126126

S-Adenosyl-DL-methionine is a derivative of Ademetionine (HY-B0617). Ademetionine is an intermediate metabolite of methionine.



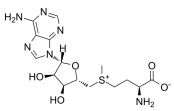
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine

(S-Adenosyl methionine; Ademetionine; AdoMet)

Cat. No.: HY-B0617

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine (S-Adenosyl methionine) is produced endogenously from methionine and ATP by action of the enzyme methionine adenosyltransferase and is an important orally active methyl group donor.

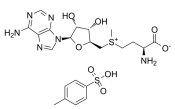


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine tosylate (S-Adenosyl methionine tosylate; Ademetionine tosylate; AdoMet tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0617A

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine tosylate (S-Adenosyl methionine tosylate) is produced endogenously from methionine and ATP by action of the enzyme methionine adenosyltransferase and is an important orally active methyl group donor.

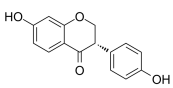


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

S-Dihydrodaidzein

Cat. No.: HY-N4200

S-Dihydrodaidzein is the (S)-enantiomer of dihydrodaidzein which is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.

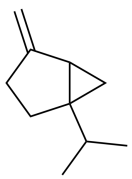


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sabinene

Cat. No.: HY-108943

Sabinene is a perfume additive which is being explored as the component for the next generation aircraft fuel.

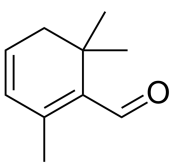


Purity: 78.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Safranal

Cat. No.: HY-N7560

Safranal is an orally active main component of Saffron (Crocus sativus) and is responsible for the unique aroma of this spice. Safranal has neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for Parkinson's disease research.

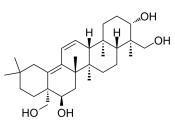


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Saikogenin D

Cat. No.: HY-N4237

Saikogenin D is isolated from Bupleurum chinense, has anti-inflammatory effects.

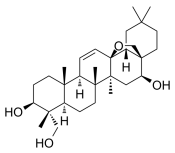


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikogenin F

((4R)-13,28-Epoxyolean-11-ene-3β,16β,23-triol) Cat. No.: HY-N7670

Saikogenin F exhibits anti-cancer activity.

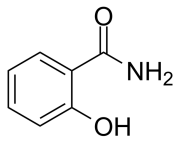


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Salicylamide

(2-Hydroxybenzamide) Cat. No.: HY-B0811

Salicylamide is an inhibitor of microsomal UDP-glucuronosyltransferase. Salicylamide is an analgesic and anti-pyretic agent.

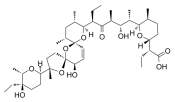


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g

Salinomycin

(Procoxacin) Cat. No.: HY-15597

Salinomycin (Procoxacin), a polyether potassium ionophore antibiotic, selectively inhibits the growth of **gram-positive bacteria**. Salinomycin is a potent inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling, blocks Wnt-induced LRP6 phosphorylation.

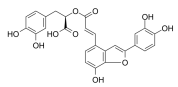


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Salvianolic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N0319

Salvianolic acid C is a noncompetitive Cytochrome P4502C8 (**CYP2C8**) inhibitor and a moderate mixed inhibitor of Cytochrome P45022J2 (**CYP2J2**), with **K_is** of 4.82 μM and 5.75 μM for CYP2C8 and CYP2J2, respectively.

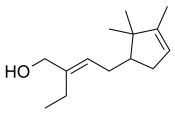


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sandacanol

Cat. No.: HY-N7707

Sandacanol is a specific agonist of **olfactory receptor** (**OR10H1**). Sandacanol induces cell cycle arrest and some **apoptosis** in bladder cancer cells.

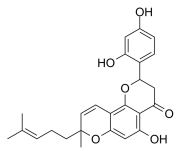


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Sanggenol L

Cat. No.: HY-N2602

Sanggenol L induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent apoptosis in melanoma skin cancer cells. Sanggenol L induces of apoptosis via suppression of **PI3K/Akt/mTOR** signaling and cell cycle arrest via activation of **p53** in p.

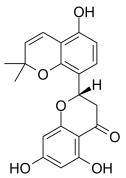


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenone H

(Sanggenon H) Cat. No.: HY-N2607

Sanggenone H is found in Morus alba L.

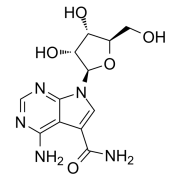


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sangivamycin

(NSC 65346; BA-90912) Cat. No.: HY-118384

Sangivamycin (NSC 65346), a nucleoside analog, is a potent inhibitor of **protein kinase C (PKC)** with an K_i of 10 μM. Sangivamycin has potent antiproliferative activity against a variety of human cancers.

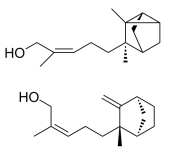


Purity: 97.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Santalol

Cat. No.: HY-N2059

Santalol is a mixture of α and β-isomer santalol. α-santalol is isolated from sandalwood oil. α-santalol is a promising anti-cancer agent against cancers such as oral, breast, prostate and skin cancer.



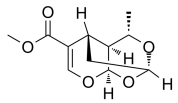
mixture of α and β-isomer

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sarracenin

Cat. No.: HY-N4306

Sarracenin is a iridoid isolated from roots and rhizomes of Patrinia heterophylla. Sarracenin shows cytotoxic activities against tumor cells.

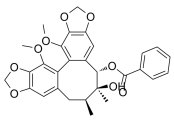


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Schisantherin D

Cat. No.: HY-N7543

Schisantherin D is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruit of Schisandra sphenanthera. Schisantherin D shows anti-**HIV** replication activities with an EC_{50} of 0.5 μg/mL. Schisantherin D inhibits endothelin receptor B (ETBR) and has hepatoprotective effects.



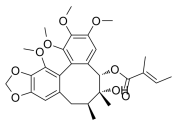
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisanwilsonin B

(Arisanschinin L)

Cat. No.: HY-N5044

Schisanwilsonin B is a lignan from the fruits of Schisandra wilsoniana.

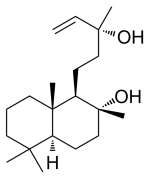


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sclareol

Cat. No.: HY-N0128

Sclareol is isolated from Salvia sclarea with **anticarcinogenic** activity. Sclareol shows strong cytotoxic activity against mouse leukemia (P-388), human epidermal carcinoma (KB) cells and human leukemia cell lines.

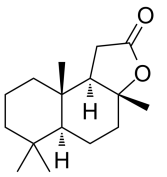


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sclareolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0129

Sclareolide is isolated from the flower of Salvia sclarea with antibacterial and cytotoxic activities.

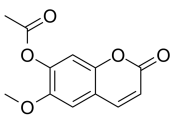


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Scopoletin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N1254

Scopoletin acetate is a coumarin isolated from Artemisia granatensis.

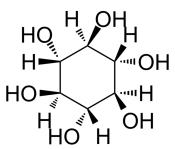


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scyllo-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-W010041

Scyllo-Inositol, an amyloid inhibitor, potentialy inhibits α-synuclein aggregation.



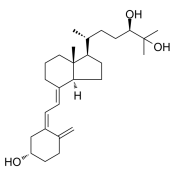
Purity: ≥98.0
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Secalciferol

((24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-32343

Secalciferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification. IC50 value: Target: In addition, it is known that Secalciferol mediates calcium and phosphorus homeostasis.

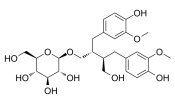


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secoisolariciresinol Monoglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1276

Secoisolariciresinol Monoglucoside is a natural product isolated from the seeds of Linum usitatissimum L..

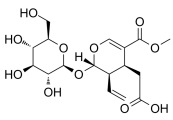


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secoxyloganin

Cat. No.: HY-N3009

Secoxyloganin, isolated from Lonicera japonica Thunb, inhibits the blood flow (BF) decrease. Secoxyloganin has allergy-preventive activity.

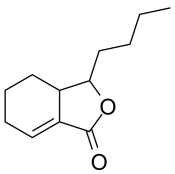


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sedanolide

Cat. No.: HY-N2114

Sedanolide, a natural compound occurring in edible umbelliferous plants, possesses anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.

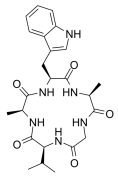


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Segetalin B

Cat. No.: HY-107245

Segetalin B, a cyclopentapeptide from Vaccaria segetalis, possesses estrogen-like activity.

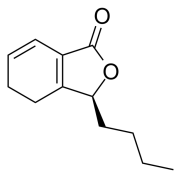


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Senkyunolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N0743

Senkyunolide A, isolated from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, has cytoprotective and antiproliferative activities. Anti-tumor activity.

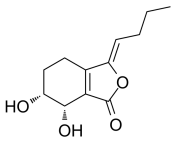


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Senkyunolide H

Cat. No.: HY-N0744

Senkyunolide H is a natural compound isolated from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort.

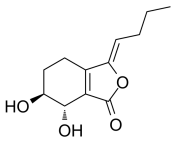


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Senkyunolide I

Cat. No.: HY-N0745

Senkyunolide I, isolated from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, is an anti-migraine compound. Senkyunolide I protects rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by up-regulating p-Erk1/2, Nrf2/HO-1 and inhibiting caspase 3.



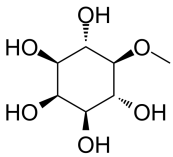
Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sequoyitol

(5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2421

Sequoyitol (5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol) is isolated from plants. Sequoyitol (5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol) decreases blood glucose, improves glucose intolerance, and is used to treat diabetes.

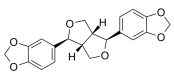


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sesamin

Cat. No.: HY-N0121

Sesamin, abundant lignan found in sesame oil, is a potent and selective **delta 5 desaturase** inhibitor in polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis. Sesamin exerts effective neuroprotection against cerbral ischemia.

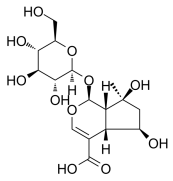


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Shanziside

Cat. No.: HY-N4092

Shanziside is a iridoid glucoside isolated from Phlomis tuberosa L.

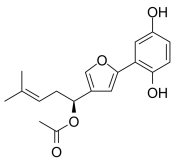


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Shikonofuran A

Cat. No.: HY-N6930

Shikonofuran A is a natural product isolated from the root of Lithosperraum erythrorhizon Sieb.

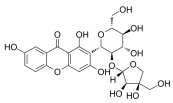


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sibiricaxanthone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2171

Sibiricaxanthone B is a xanthone isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.



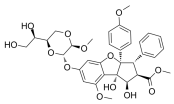
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Silvestrol

((-)-Silvestrol)

Cat. No.: HY-13251

Silvestrol is a eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A (**eIF4A**) inhibitor isolated from the fruits and twigs of Aglaia foveolata. Silvestrol induces **autophagy** and caspase-mediated **apoptosis**.



Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Silymarin

Cat. No.: HY-N7073

Silymarin is an extract of the milk thistle (Silybum marianum). Silymarin can significantly reduce tumor cell proliferation, angiogenesis as well as insulin resistance.

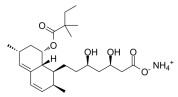
Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Simvastatin acid ammonium

(Tenivastatin ammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-119695A

Simvastatin ammonium is an active metabolite of simvastatin lactone mediated by CYP3A4/5 in the intestinal wall and liver (pKa=5.5).



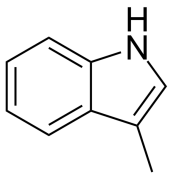
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Skatole

(3-Methylindole; 3-Methyl-1H-indole)

Cat. No.: HY-W007355

Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating **aryl hydrocarbon receptors** and **p38**.



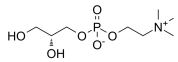
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

sn-Glycero-3-phosphocholine

(Choline Alfoscerate; Alpha-GPC; L-α-GPC)

Cat. No.: HY-17552

sn-Glycero-3-phosphocholine (Choline Alfoscerate) is a precursor in the biosynthesis of brain phospholipids and increases the bioavailability of choline in nervous tissue.

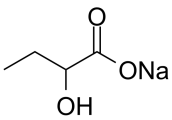


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Sodium 2-hydroxybutanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W012790

Sodium 2-hydroxybutanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

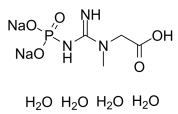


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Sodium creatine phosphate dibasic tetrahydrate (Creatine phosphate disodium tetrahydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885A

Phosphocreatine disodium tetrahydrate, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

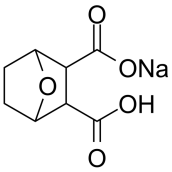


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sodium Demethylcantharidate

Cat. No.: HY-N2501

Sodium Demethylcantharidate is an endogenous metabolite.



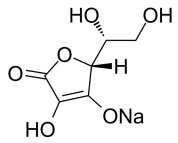
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium erythorbate

(D-Isoascorbic acid sodium; D-Araboascorbic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N7079A

Sodium erythorbate (D-Isoascorbic acid sodium), produced from sugars derived from different sources, such as beets, sugar cane, and corn, is a food additive used predominantly in meats, poultry, and soft drinks.

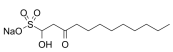


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sodium Houttuyfonate

Cat. No.: HY-N6934

Sodium Houttuyfonate is an orally active compound synthesized by combining sodium bisulfite with houttuynia. Sodium Houttuyfonate exhibits antifungal, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and cardiovascular protective activities.

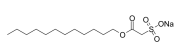


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate

Cat. No.: HY-107789

Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is a solid anionic surfactant of vegetable origin. Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate is an immunoadjuvant. Anti-immunosuppressive effect.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium thiocyanate

(Thiocyanate sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-23119

Sodium thiocyanate reduces plasma levels of the pro-inflammatory cytokine **IL-6**, and increases the anti-inflammatory cytokine **IL-10** levels. Sodium thiocyanate also significantly reduces of **ROS** formation.

NaSCN

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Solanesol

Cat. No.: HY-N0576

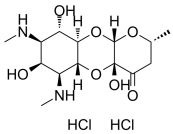
Solanesol is an aliphatic terpene alcohol mainly found in Solanaceous plants, with anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial activities.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Spectinomycin dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0438

Spectinomycin is an antibiotic which acts by binding to the 30S subunit of the **bacterial** ribosome and interrupting protein synthesis.

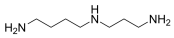


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Spermidine

Cat. No.: HY-B1776

Spermidine maintains cell membrane stability, increases antioxidant enzymes activities, improving photosystem II (PSII), and relevant gene expression. Spermidine significantly decreases the H_2O_2 and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ contents.

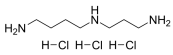


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermidine trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1776A

Spermidine trihydrochloride maintains cell membrane stability, increases antioxidant enzymes activities, improving photosystem II (PSII), and relevant gene expression. Spermidine trihydrochloride significantly decreases the H_2O_2 and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ contents.



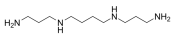
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermine

(NSC 268508; Neuridine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1777

Spermine (NSC 268508) functions directly as a free radical scabenger to protect DNA from free radical attack. Spermine has antiviral effects.

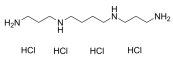


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermine tetrahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1777A

Spermine tetrahydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sphingomyelin

Cat. No.: HY-113498

Sphingomyelin is a eukaryotic sphingolipid and one of the major constituents of cell membranes and particularly abundant in the myelin sheath that surrounds neuronal axons.

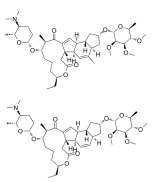
Sphingomyelin

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Spinosad

Cat. No.: HY-138800

Spinosad, a mixture of spinosyns A and D known as fermentation products of a soil actinomycete (Saccharopolyspora spinosa), is a biological neurotoxic insecticide with a broader action spectrum.

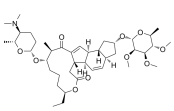


Purity: 96.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Spinosyn A

Cat. No.: HY-B0767

Spinosyn A, a polyketide-derived macrolide produced by Saccharopolyspora spinosa, is a potent insecticide.

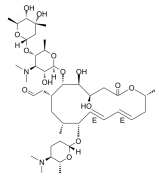


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spiramycin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7141

Spiramycin I is a macrolide **antibiotic** and **antiparasitic**.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Squalane

Cat. No.: HY-N7113

Squalane, found in certain fish oils (especially shark liver oil), and some vegetable oils, is a saturated derivative of Squalene. Squalane shows anticancer, antioxidant, skin hydrating, and emollient activities.

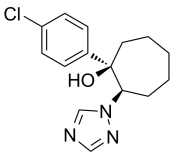
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SSF-109

(Huanjunzuo)

Cat. No.: HY-135307

SSF-109 is a broad-spectrum fungicide which has protective activity against plant disease. SSF-109 inhibits the biosynthesis of ergosterol at the 14α-demethylation step in Botrytis cinerea.

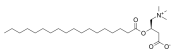


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stearoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113202

Stearoylcarnitine, a fatty ester lipid molecule, is a human endogenous metabolite. Stearoylcarnitine acts as a metabolomics biomarker for early-onset-preeclampsia and late-onset-preeclampsia.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stearoylethanolamide

Cat. No.: HY-113015

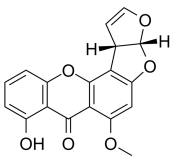
Stearoylethanolamide is an endocannabinoid-like compound with pro-apoptotic activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sterigmatocystine

Cat. No.: HY-N6725

Sterigmatocystine is a precursor of aflatoxins and a mycotoxin produced by common mold strains from Aspergillus versicolor. Sterigmatocystine, a inhibitor of G1 Phase and DNA synthesis, is used to inhibit p21 activity. Sterigmatocystine has teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in animals.



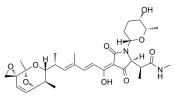
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Streptolydigin

(Portamycin)

Cat. No.: HY-122337

Streptolydigin (Portamycin) is a 3-acetyltetramic acid antibiotic and a potent **bacterial RNA polymerase** inhibitor with a K_i of 18 μM and a K_d of 15 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Streptolysin O

Cat. No.: HY-135416

Streptolysin O, a group A streptococcal toxin, is a well-characterized oxygen-labile prototype of a cholesterol-binding bacterial exotoxin. Streptolysin O causes both lysis of cells and cardiotoxicity.

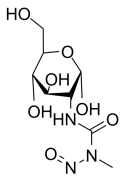
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 KU

Streptozocin

(Streptozotocin; U 9889)

Cat. No.: HY-13753

Streptozocin is a potent **DNA-methylating antibiotic**. Streptozotocin causes methylation of liver and kidney and pancreatic DNA, but no methylation in brain DNA.

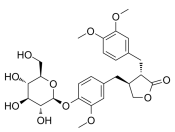


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Styraxlignolide F

Cat. No.: HY-N4101

Styraxlignolide F is a natural compoundisolated from Styrax japonica.

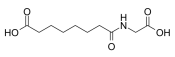


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suberylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113367

Suberylglycine is an acyl glycine, which is a normally minor metabolite of fatty acid.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Substance P

(Neurokinin P)

Cat. No.: HY-P0201

Substance P (Neurokinin P) is a neuropeptide, acting as a neurotransmitter and as a neuromodulator in the CNS. The endogenous receptor for substance P is **neurokinin 1 receptor** (**NK1-receptor**, **NK1R**).

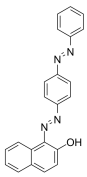
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sudan III

(Sudan Red III; Tetrazobenzene-β-naphthol; 111440 Red)

Cat. No.: HY-D0931

Sudan III is a hydrophobic bisazo dye.

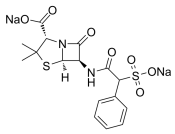


Purity: 85.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Sulbenicillin disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7097

Sulbenicillin disodium is the disodium salt of Sulbenicillin. Sulbenicillin is a Penicillin antibiotic with antibacterial activity against a number of mucoid and non-mucoid strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.



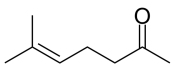
Purity: 95.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

Sulcatone

(6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W010435

Sulcatone is an endogenous metabolite.



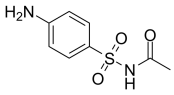
Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sulfacetamide

(Sulphacetamide)

Cat. No.: HY-N7123

Sulfacetamide (Sulphacetamide), a bacteriostatic sulphonamide, is a popular antibiotic prescribed for treating ocular infections.



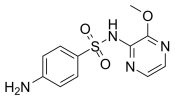
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sulfalene

(Sulfametopyrazine; AS-18908)

Cat. No.: HY-A0130

Sulfalene (Sulfametopyrazine) is an antimalarial agent. Sulfalene is also a long-acting sulfonamide antibacterial.

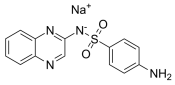


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-B1282A

Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.

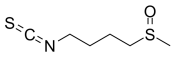


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulforaphane

Cat. No.: HY-13755

Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables. Sulforaphane increases tumor suppressor protein transcription and inhibits **histone deacetylase** activity.

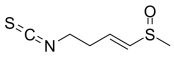


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulforaphene

Cat. No.: HY-N2450

Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED_{50} against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2 x 10^{-4} M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting **EGFR**, **p-ERK1/2**, **NFκB** and other signals.

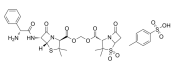


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sultamicillin tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-N7111

Sultamicillin (tosylate) is a potent and orally active **beta-lactamase** inhibitor, an antibiotic with antibacterial activity. Sultamicillin (tosylate) is the tosylate salt of the double ester of sulbactam plus ampicillin.</br>.



Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Surfactin

Cat. No.: HY-129555

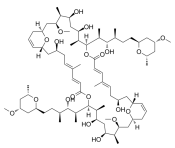
Surfactin is a potent cyclic lipopeptide biosurfactants consists of four isomers (Surfactin A, B, C and D), which mediates flux of mono-and divalent cations, such as calcium, across lipid bilayer membranes.

Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Swinholide A

Cat. No.: HY-111009

Swinholide A is the **actin**-binding marine polyketide and dimerizes actin with the K_d of ~ 50 nM. Swinholide A is a microfilament disrupting marine toxin that stabilizes actin dimers and severs actin filaments. Swinholide A disrupts the actin cytoskeleton of cells.**Antifungal** activity.

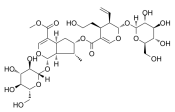


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sylvestroside I

Cat. No.: HY-N3030

Sylvestroside I is an iridoid isolated from Acicarpha tribuloides.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Systemin

Cat. No.: HY-P0279

Systemin, an 18-amino acid polypeptide, has been isolated from tomato leaves that is a powerful inducer of over 15 defensive genes.

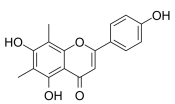
AVQSKPPSKRDPPKMQTD

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Syzalterin

Cat. No.: HY-N1187

Syzalterin is an inhibitor of **NO** production with an IC_{50} of 1.87 μg/mL.



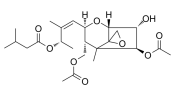
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

T-2 Toxin

(T-2 Mycotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6792

T-2 Toxin (T-2 Mycotoxin) is a toxic trichothecene mycotoxin produced by various Fusarium species in feedstuffs and cereal grains, LD_{50} values of T-2 Toxin in mice and rats are 5.2 and 1.5 mg/kg BW[a],respectively .

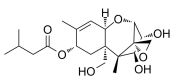


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T-2 Triol

Cat. No.: HY-N6720

T-2 Triol is a trichothecene mycotoxin derived by the metabolism of T-2 toxin. It is less toxic than T-2 toxin.

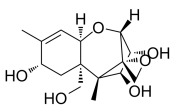


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T-2 Tetraol

Cat. No.: HY-N6721

T-2 Tetraol is a metabolite of T-2 toxin, and also a trichothecene mycotoxin, with less toxicity and is unable to induce apoptosis.

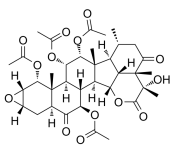


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taccalonolide C

Cat. No.: HY-N7669

Taccalonolides C is an anti-cancer agent.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

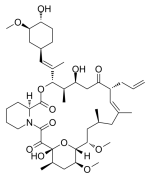
Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

Tacrolimus

(FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)

Cat. No.: HY-13756

Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

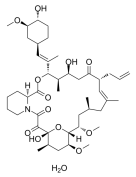


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13756A

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex and inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

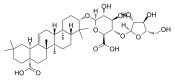


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tarasaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N6890

Tarasaponin VI is a natural product isolated from Aralia elata. Tarasaponin VI shows potent inhibitory activity on ethanol absorption.



Purity: 96.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

TAT

Cat. No.: HY-P0281

TAT (YGRKKRRQRRR) is derived from the transactivator of transcription (TAT) of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) and is a cell-penetrating peptide. TAT can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.

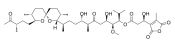
YGRKKRRQRRR

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tautomycin

Cat. No.: HY-12728

Tautomycin, an antifungal antibiotic isolated from the bacterium Streptomyces verticillatus, is a potent and specific inhibitor of **protein phosphatases 1 and 2A** and induces contraction of smooth muscle under Ca^{2+}-free conditions, with K_{iapp} values of 0.16 nM and 0.4 nM for PP1...

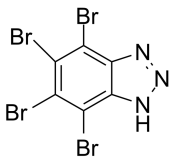


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg

TBB (NSC 231634; Casein Kinase II Inhibitor I)

Cat. No.: HY-14394

TBB is a cell-permeable and ATP-competitive **CK2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.15 μM for rat liver CK2.

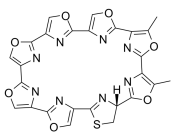


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Telomestatin

Cat. No.: HY-15225

Telomestatin is a very potent **telomerase** inhibitor and can be isolated from Streptomyces anulatus 3533-SV4.

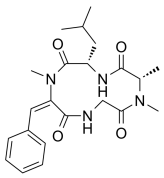


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tentoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N6717

Tentoxin is a cyclic tetrapeptide isolated from Alternaria tenuis, acts as a herbicide, causes seedling chlorosis, inhibits cyclic photophosphorylation and functions as an energy transfer inhibitor.

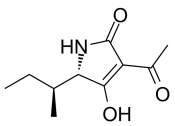


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tenuazonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6715

Tenuazonic acid, belonging to tetramic acids that are the largest family of natural products, is a putative nonhost-selective mycotoxin isolated from Alternaria alternate.

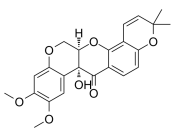


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tephrosin (Deguelinol I; Hydroxydeguelin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1166

Tephrosin is a natural rotenoid which has potent antitumor activities. Tephrosin induces degradation of of **EGFR** and **ErbB2** by inducing internalization of the receptors.



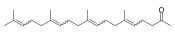
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Teprenone

(Geranylgeranylacetone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0779

Teprenone is an anti-ulcer drug, and works as an inducer of heat shock proteins (**HSPs**).



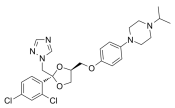
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Terconazole

(R42470)

Cat. No.: HY-B1790

Terconazole is a broad-spectrum **antifungal** medication for the treatment of vaginal yeast infection.

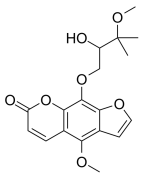


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

tert-OMe-byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N9535

tert-OMe-byakangelicin is a coumarin that can enhances the adrenaline-induced lipolytic effect and inhibits insulin-stimulated triglyceride synthesis from glucose in fat cells.

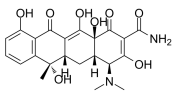


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetracycline

Cat. No.: HY-A0107

Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

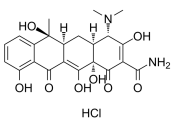


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 1 g

Tetracycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0474

Tetracycline (hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative **bacteria**.

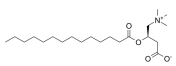


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tetradecanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113201

Tetradecanoylcarnitine is a human carnitine involved in β-oxidation of long-chain fatty acids.

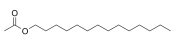


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tetradecyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W042284

Tetradecyl acetate is a sex pheromone produced by Ctenopseustis obliquana females. Tetradecyl acetate can be used to disrupt the mating of pest species.



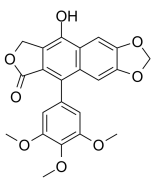
Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tetradehydropodophyllotoxin

(Dehydropodophyllotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2502

Tetradehydropodophyllotoxin possesses antifungal activity.

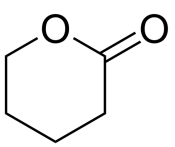


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-W012997

Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one is an endogenous metabolite.



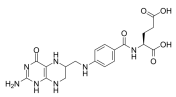
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetrahydrofolic acid

(L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid; L-Tetrahydrofolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-14520

Tetrahydrofolic acid (L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid) is the biologically active vitamin B9 folate derivative. Tetrahydrofolic acid is a donor of one-carbon groups for amino acids, nucleic acids, and lipids.

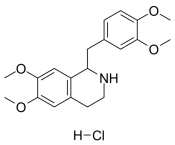


Purity: 96.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0137

Tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride is one of the Tetrahydroisoquinolines. Tetrahydropapaverine hydrochloride has neurotoxic effects on dopamine neurons.

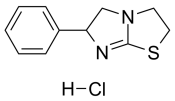


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tetramisole hydrochloride ((±)-Tetramisole hydrochloride; DL-Tetramisole hydrochloride; R-829)

Cat. No.: HY-B1194

Tetramisole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of alkaline phosphatases, is a high purity antiparasitic.



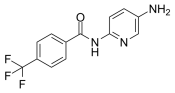
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 2 g

TFAP

(N-(5-Aminopyridin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide)

Cat. No.: HY-112731

TFAP is a selective cyclooxygenase-1 **(COX-1)** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 μM.

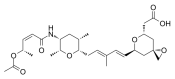


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thailanstatin D

Cat. No.: HY-139104

Thailanstatin D, an analogue of Thailanstatin A, is able to inhibit **AR-V7 gene splicing** by interfering the interaction between U2AF65 and SAP155 and preventing them from binding to polypyrimidine tract located between the branch point and the 3' splice site.

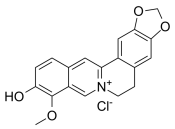


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thalifendine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2023A

Thalifendine chloride is a metabolite of Berberine (HY-N0716), with antiplasmodial and antiamoebic activities. Thalifendine chloride shows activities against P. falciparum and E. histolytica with IC_{50}s of 7.91 μM and 116 μM, respectively.



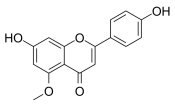
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thevetiaflavone

(Apigenin-5-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N1157

Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of **Bcl2** and downregulate that of **Bax** and **caspase3**.

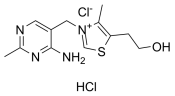


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride; Vitamin B1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0680

Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

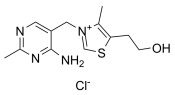


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Thiamine monochloride (Vitamin B1)

Cat. No.: HY-A0100

Thiamine monochloride (Vitamin B1) is an essential vitamin that plays an important role in cellular production of energy from ingested food and enhances normal neuronal actives.

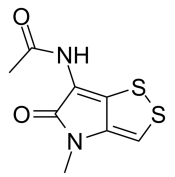


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6712

Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothin) is a disulfide-containing antibiotic and anti-angiogenic compound produced by Streptomyces. Thiolutin inhibits the JAMM metalloproteases Csn5,.

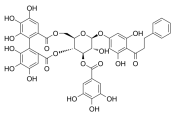


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thonningianin A

Cat. No.: HY-N4084

Thonningianin A, an ellagitannin, is isolated from the methanolic extract of the African medicinal herb, Thonningia sanguinea. The antioxidant properties of Th A involve radical scavenging, anti-superoxide formation and metal chelation. Anti-cancer activities.

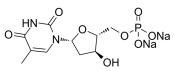


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Thymidine-5'-monophosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-128738

Thymidine-5'-monophosphate disodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.



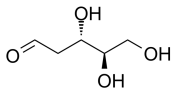
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Thyminose

(Deoxyribose)

Cat. No.: HY-77956

Thyminose is an endogenous metabolite.

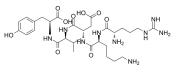


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thymopentin

Cat. No.: HY-N7122

Thymopentin is a biologically active peptide secreted mainly by the epithelial cells of thymic cortex and medulla. Thymopentin is an effective immunomodulatory agent with a short plasma half-life of 30 seconds.

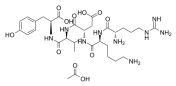


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thymopentin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7122A

Thymopentin acetate is a biologically active peptide secreted mainly by the epithelial cells of thymic cortex and medulla. Thymopentin acetate is an effective immunomodulatory agent with a short plasma half-life of 30 seconds.

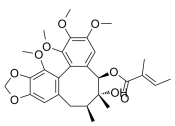


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tigloylgomisin P

Cat. No.: HY-N7586

Tigloylgomisin P, a lignin, has anti-**HIV** activity with an EC_{50} of 37 μM. Tigloylgomisin P has anticancer effect.

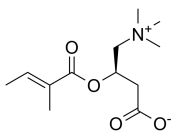


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiglyl carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113408

Tiglyl carnitine is found to be associated with celiac disease and mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase (T2) deficiency.

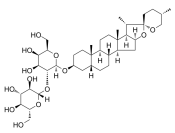


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Timosaponin AIII

Cat. No.: HY-N0810

Timosaponin AIII could inhibit acetylcholinesterase **(AChE)** activity, with an IC_{50} of 35.4 μM.

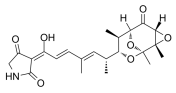


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tirandamycin A

Cat. No.: HY-126406

Tirandamycin A, an antibiotic, is a **bacterial RNA polymerase** inhibitor. Tirandamycin A has antiamoebic and antibacterial properties.

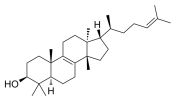


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tirucallol

Cat. No.: HY-N2556

Tirucallol, a tetracyclic triterpene, is isolated from Euphorbia lacteal latex. Tirucallol has topical anti-inflammatory effect. Tirucallol can suppress ear edema in the mouse model and inhibit nitrite production in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages.

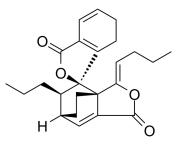


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tokinolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N1145

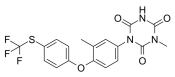
Tokinolide B is isolated from the rhizomes of Ligusticum porter.



Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toltrazuril
(BAY-i 9142) Cat. No.: HY-B0175

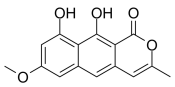
Toltrazuril (BAY-i 9142) is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.



Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Toralactone
Cat. No.: HY-N7617

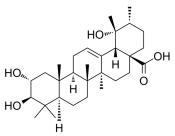
Toralactone, isolated from Cassia obtusifolia, mediates hepatoprotection via an Nrf2-dependent anti-oxidative mechanism.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tormentic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N4137

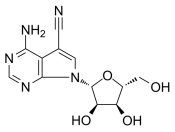
Tormentic acid, a triterpene isolated from Rosa rugosa, exerts anti-inflammatory, antihyperlipidemic, and anti-atherogenic properties.



Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Toyocamycin
(Vengicide) Cat. No.: HY-103248

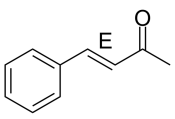
Toyocamycin (Vengicide) is an adenosine analog produced by Actinomycete, acts as an **XBP1** inhibitor, inhibits IRE1α-induced ATP-dependent XBP1 mRNA cleavage, with an IC_{50} of 80 nM. Toyocamycin (Vengicide) induces apoptosis.



Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-Benzylideneacetone
(trans-Benzalacetone) Cat. No.: HY-W012595A

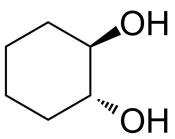
trans-Benzylideneacetone (trans-Benzalacetone), a metabolite of gram-negative entomopathogenic bacterium Xenorhabdus nematophila, is an enzyme inhibitor against **phospholipase A2 (PLA2)**. trans-Benzylideneacetone is an immunosuppressant.



Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

trans-Cyclohexane-1,2-diol
Cat. No.: HY-W010514

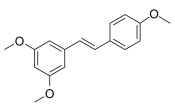
trans-Cyclohexane-1,2-diol is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol (trans-trismethoxy Resveratrol; E-Resveratrol Trimethyl Ether; Tri-O-methylresveratrol)
Cat. No.: HY-N1408

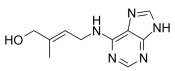
Trans-Trimethoxyresveratrol is a derivative of Resveratrol (RSV),and it may be a more potent anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and vascular-disrupting agent when compared with resveratrol.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

trans-Zeatin
Cat. No.: HY-19700

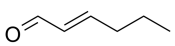
trans-Zeatin is a plant cytokinin, which plays an important role in cell growth, differentiation, and division; trans-Zeatin also inhibits UV-induced **MEK/ERK** activation.



Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Trans-2-Hexenal
Cat. No.: HY-128429

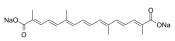
Trans-2-Hexenal can be used for the determination of low-molecular-weight carbonyl compounds which are reactive with biological nucleophiles in biological samples.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Transcrocetinate disodium
(Disodium trans-crocetinate) Cat. No.: HY-16502

Transcrocetinate disodium, extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an **NMDA receptor** antagonist with high affinity.

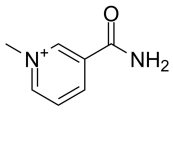


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRIA-662 (1-Methylnicotinamide chloride; N-methylnicotinamide chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113527

TRIA-662 (1-Methylnicotinamide chloride) is an endogenous metabolite.



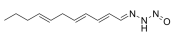
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Triacsin C

(WS 1228A; FR 900190)

Cat. No.: HY-N6707

Triacsin C (WS 1228A), a natural intracellular long-chain acyl-CoA synthetases (ACSL) inhibitor, is from Streptomyces aureofaciens. Triacsin C inhibits TAG accumulation into lipid droplets (LD) by suppressing ACSL activity.

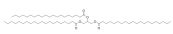


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Triarachidin

Cat. No.: HY-125671

Triarachidin is an endogenous metabolite.



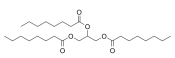
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tricaprilin

(Trioctanoin; Glyceryl trioctanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1804

Tricaprilin (Trioctanoin) is used in study for patients with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease and has a role as an anticonvulsant and a plant metabolite.



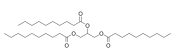
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tricaprin

(Glyceryl tridecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6660

Tricaprin (Glyceryl tridecanoate) is an orally available **precursor of decanoic acid (DA)** and can be hydrolyzed to DA. Tricaprin (Glyceryl tridecanoate) is a major component of medium chain triglyceride (MCT) with antiandrogen and antihyperglycemic properties.



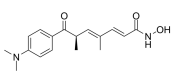
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trichostatin A

(TSA)

Cat. No.: HY-15144

Trichostatin A (TSA) is a potent and specific inhibitor of **HDAC class I/II**, with an IC_{50} value of 1.8 nM for HDAC.



Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tridecane

Cat. No.: HY-W088037

Tridecane is a short chain aliphatic hydrocarbon containing 13 carbon atoms. Tridecane is an volatile oil component isolated from essential oil of Piper aduncum L. Tridecane is a stress compound released by the brown marmorated stink bugs stress compound.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trierucin

Cat. No.: HY-N7055

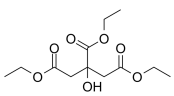
Trierucin is a trierucic acid triglyceride from the seed oil.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triethyl citrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011602

Triethyl citrate is an ester of citric acid. Triethyl citrate can be used as a **plasticizer** for cellulosic plastic-based nanocomposites.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Trilinolein

Cat. No.: HY-128393

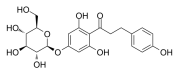
Trilinolein is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Trilobatin

Cat. No.: HY-N4100

Trilobatin, a natural sweetener derived from Lithocarpus polystachyus Rehd, Trilobatin is an **HIV-1** entry inhibitor targeting the HIV-1 Gp41 envelope. Neuroprotective effects.

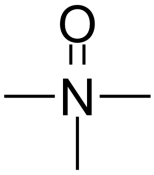


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL,

Trimethylamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116084

Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the **ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome**.

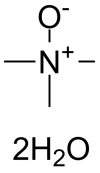


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-108915

Trimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

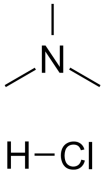


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylammonium chloride (Hegzadesil; Trimethylamine hydrochloric acid; Trimethylamine monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0504

Trimethylammonium chloride is an endogenous metabolite.

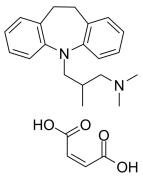


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trimipramine maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B1213

Trimipramine maleate is a 5-HT receptor antagonist, with pK_is of 6.39, 8.10, 4.66 for 5-HT_{1C}, 5-HT_2 and 5-HT_{1A}, respectively.

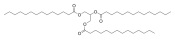


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimyristin

Cat. No.: HY-N2511

Trimyristin, an active molluscicidal component of Myristica fragrans Houtt, significantly inhibits **acetylcholinesterase** (**AChE**), **acid** and **alkaline phosphatase** (**ACP/ALP**) activities in the nervous tissue of Lymnaea acuminata.

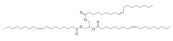


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Triolein

Cat. No.: HY-N1981

Triolein is a symmetrical triacylglycerol, reduces **MMP-1** upregulation, with strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.



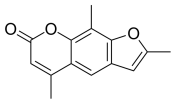
Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trioxsalen

(Trisoralen; Trioxysalen; TMP)

Cat. No.: HY-B1157

Trioxsalen (Trisoralen), a psoralen derivative, is a photochemical DNA crosslinker. Trioxsalen only works after photoactivation with near ultraviolet light. Trioxsalen is a photosensitizer that can be used for the research of vitiligo and hand eczema.



Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Triphala

Cat. No.: HY-114335

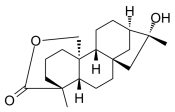
Triphala, an Ayurvedic polyherbal formulation comprising of equiproportional fruit parts of Terminalia chebula, Terminalia bellerica, and Phyllanthus emblica. Triphala inhibits **NF-κB** activation. Triphala exerts **antifungal** action.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water)

Tripterifordin

Cat. No.: HY-N6080

Tripterifordin possesses significant anti-**HIV** replication activities in H9 lymphocyte cells with an EC_{50} value of 3100 nM, respectively.



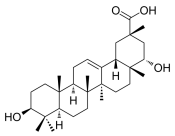
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triptotriterpenic acid A

(Abrusgenic acid; Maytenfolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1118

Triptotriterpenic acid A is a natural product from Tripterygium wilfordii.

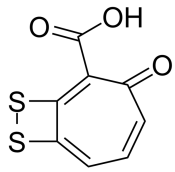


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tropodithietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6705

Tropodithietic acid is a sulfur-containing antibiotic produced by the marine bacterium Phaeobacter inhibens.

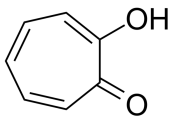


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tropolone

Cat. No.: HY-N7135

Tropolone, a tropone derivative with a hydroxyl group in the 2-position, is a precursor of manyazulene derivatives such as methyl 2-methylazulene-1-carboxylate.

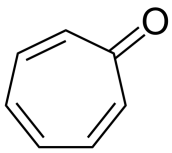


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Tropone

Cat. No.: HY-W035904

Tropone is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

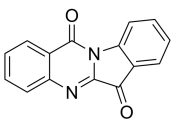


Purity: 97.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tryptanthrin

Cat. No.: HY-N6607

Tryptanthrin is a potent and orally active cellular **Leukotriene (LT) biosynthesis** inhibitor. Tryptanthrin inhibits LT formation in human whole blood (IC_{50} = 10 μM) and reduces LTB4 levels in the rat pleurisy model.

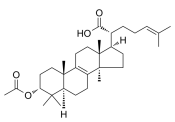


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tsugaric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N4096

Tsugaric acid A can significantly inhibit superoxide anion formation. Tsugaric acid A also protects human keratinocytes against damage induced by ultraviolet B (UV B) light. Tsugaric acid A can protect keratinocytes from photodamage.

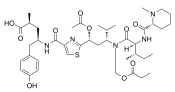


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tubulysin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2347

Tubulysin C is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

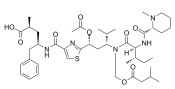


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2348

Tubulysin D is one of the most potent derivatives among the tubulysins isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

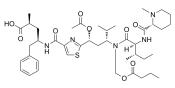


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin E

Cat. No.: HY-N2346

Tubulysin E is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

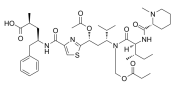


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7049

Tubulysin F is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

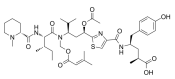


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin G

Cat. No.: HY-N7050

Tubulysin G is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

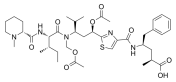


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin H

Cat. No.: HY-N7051

Tubulysin H is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

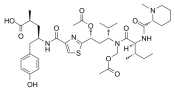


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7052

Tubulysin I is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

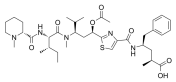


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin M

Cat. No.: HY-N7053

Tubulysin M is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.



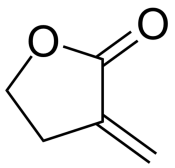
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tulipalin A

(α-Methylene butyrolactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7087

Tulipalin A (α-Methylene butyrolactone) is a toxic glycoside isolated from the tulip bulbs. Tulipalin A is a **causative allergen** that induces Allergic contact dermatitides.

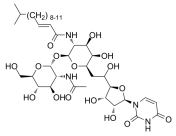


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tunicamycin

Cat. No.: HY-A0098

Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits **N-linked glycosylation** and blocks **GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT)**.



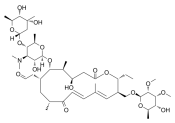
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tylosin

(Tylosin A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0519A

Tylosin (Tylosin A) is a macrolide **antibiotic** found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Tylosin is widely used as a feed additive for promoting animal growth.

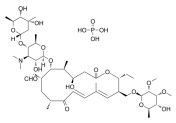


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tylosin phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-B0519B

Tylosin phosphate is a macrolide **antibiotic** found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin tartrate exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria.

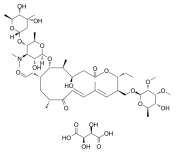


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tylosin tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0519

Tylosin tartrate is a macrolide **antibiotic** found naturally as a fermentation product of Streptomyces fradiae. Tylosin tartrate exerts potent antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive bacteria.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tyrothricin

Cat. No.: HY-120435

Tyrothricin is a polypeptide antibiotic mixture isolated from Bacillus brevis and consists of tyrocidines and gramicidins. Tyrothricin shows activity against **bacteria**, **fungi** and some **viruses**.

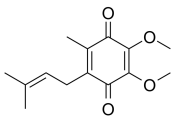
Tyrothricin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ubiquinone-1

Cat. No.: HY-113449

Ubiquinone-1 is an intermediate in the synthesis of Coenzyme Q.



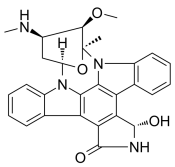
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (40 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol)

UCN-02

(7-epi-Hydroxystaurosporine)

Cat. No.: HY-108262

UCN-02 (7-epi-Hydroxystaurosporine) is a selective **protein kinase C (PKC)** inhibitor produced by Streptomyces strain N-12, with IC_{50}s of 62 nM and 250 nM for PKC and protein kinase A (PKA), respectively.

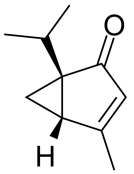


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umbellulone

Cat. No.: HY-135013

Umbellulone is an active constituent of the leaves of Umbellularia californica. Umbellulone stimulates the **TRPA1 channel** in a subset of peptidergic, nociceptive neurons, activating the trigeminovascular system via this mechanism.

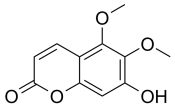


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umckalin

Cat. No.: HY-N8712

Umckalin is a oxygenated coumarin from Pelargonium sidoides.

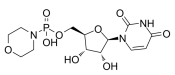


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UMP-morpholidate

Cat. No.: HY-N7396

UMP-morpholidate is an intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis by coupling.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Undecane

Cat. No.: HY-N8593

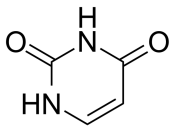
Undecane has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities on sensitized rat basophilic leukemia (RBL-2H3) mast cells and HaCaT keratinocytes. In sensitized mast cells, Undecane inhibits degranulation and the secretion of histamine and **TNF-α**[1].

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uracil

Cat. No.: HY-I0960

Uracil is a common and naturally occurring pyrimidine derivative and one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of RNA.



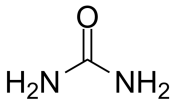
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Urea

(Carbamide; Carbonyldiamide)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0271

Urea is a powerful protein denaturant via both direct and indirect mechanisms. A potent emollient and keratolytic agent. Used as a diuretic agent. Blood urea nitrogen (BUN) has been utilized to evaluate renal function.

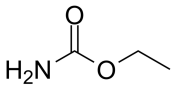


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Urethane (Ethyl carbamate; Carbamic acid ethyl ester; Ethylurethane)

Cat. No.: HY-B1207

Urethane (Ethyl carbamate), the ethyl ester of carbamic acid, is a byproduct of fermentation found in various food products. Urethane has the ability to suppress **bacterial**, **protozoal**, sea urchin egg, and plant tissue growth in vitro.

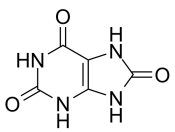


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Uric acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2130

Uric acid, scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress. Uric acid can remove reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as singlet oxygen and peroxynitrite, inhibiting lipid peroxidation.

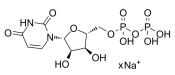


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Uridine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W010820

Uridine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt is a potent, selective **P2Y$_6$** receptor native agonist (**EC$_{50}$**=300 nM; **pEC$_{50}$**=6.52) and a potent **P2Y$_{14}$** antagonist (**pEC$_{50}$**=7.28).

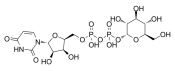


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uridine diphosphate glucose

Cat. No.: HY-113044

Uridine diphosphate glucose is the precursor of glucose-containing oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, glycoproteins, and glycolipids in animal tissues and in some microorganisms. Uridine diphosphate glucose is an agonist of the P2Y$_{14}$ receptor, a neuroimmune system GPCR[1</aup>.

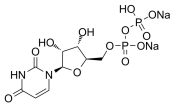


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uridine-5'-diphosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W010832

Uridine-5'-diphosphate disodium salt is a potent, selective **P2Y$_6$** receptor native agonist (**EC$_{50}$**=300 nM; **pEC$_{50}$**=6.52 for human P2Y$_6$ receptor).

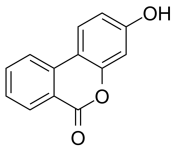


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Urolithin B

Cat. No.: HY-126307

Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

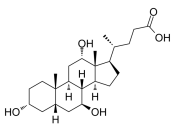


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ursocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113212

Ursocholic acid, a bile acid found predominantly in bile of mammals, is transformed into deoxycholic acid by the intestinal microflora in mice. Ursodeoxycholic acid is an inhibitor of 7α-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase and hepatocyte nuclear factor 1α.

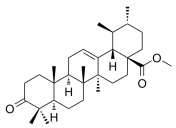


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ursonic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N7623

Ursonic acid methyl ester is an esterified derivative of Ursolic acid (HY-N0140). Ursonic acid methyl ester shows growth inhibitory activity against four tumor cell lines, HL-60, BGC, Bel-7402 and Hela with ED$_{50}$ values of >100 μg/ml.

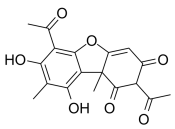


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Usnic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0656

Usnic acid, a lichen-derived secondary metabolite, has a unique dibenzofuran skeleton. Usnic acid has excellent anticancer and antimicrobial properties.

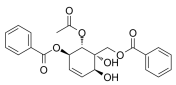


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Uvarigranol B

Cat. No.: HY-N2634

Uvarigranol B, a polyoxygenated cyclohexene, is obtained from the roots of Uvaria grandiflora Roxb (Annonaceae).

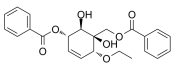


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uvarigranol C

Cat. No.: HY-N2635

Uvarigranol C, a polyoxygenated cyclohexene, is isolated from the stems of Uvaria boniana Finet. (Annonaceae).

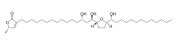


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uvarigrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2632

Uvarigrin, isolated from the roots of Uvaria calamistrata, induces tumor multidrug resistance cell apoptosis and triggers Caspase-9 activation.

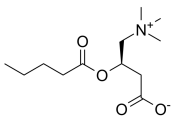


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 2 mg

Valerylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113266

Valerylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite, belonging to the short-chain acylcarnitines.

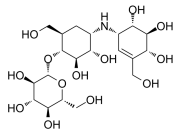


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Validamycin A

Cat. No.: HY-B0856

Validamycin A, a fungicidal, is an agricultural antibiotic. Validamycin A is originally isolated from Streptomyces hygroscopicus var. limoneus. Validamycin A inhibits the growth of A. flavus, with a **MIC** of 1μg/mL.



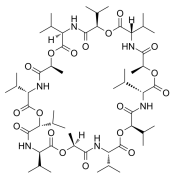
Purity: ≥60.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Valinomycin

(NSC 122023)

Cat. No.: HY-N6693

Valinomycin (NSC 122023), a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic, act as a potassium selective ionophore. Valinomycin (NSC 122023) inhibits lymphocyte proliferation by its effects on the cell membrane, and induces apoptosis in CHO cells.

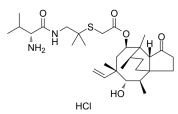


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Valnemulin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0027

Valnemulin hydrochloride is a pleuromutilin antibiotic which inhibits protein synthesis in bacteria by binding the **peptidyl transferase** enzyme in the 50s ribosomal subunit.

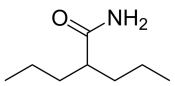


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valpromide

Cat. No.: HY-B2117

Valpromide is an amide derivative of valproic acid and inhibits human **epoxide hydrolase**.

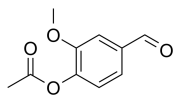


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vanillin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W009948

Vanillin acetate is easily synthesized from vanillin by treatment with acetic anhydride.



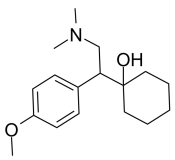
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Venlafaxine

(Wy 45030)

Cat. No.: HY-B0196

Venlafaxine (Wy 45030) is an orally active, potent **serotonin (5-HT)/norepinephrine (NE)** reuptake dual inhibitor. Venlafaxine is an antidepressant.

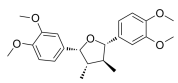


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Veraguensin

Cat. No.: HY-N5023

Veraguensin is a lignan compound derived from Magnolia sp.. Veraguensin can inhibit bone resorption.



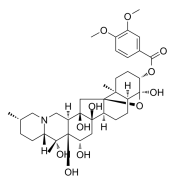
Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Veratridine

(3-Veratroylveracevine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6691

Veratridine (3-Veratroylveracevine), a alkaloid derived from plants in the family Liliaceae, is a **sodium channel** agonist. Veratridine inhibits the peak current of Nav1.7, with an IC_{50} of 18.39μM.



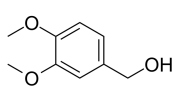
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Veratryl alcohol

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-107858

Veratryl alcohol (3,4-Dimethoxybenzenemethanol), a secondary metabolite of some lignin degrading fungi, is commonly used nonphenolic substrate for assaying ligninolytic activity.

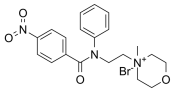


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Verruculogen

Cat. No.: HY-N6688

Verruculogen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verruculogen inhibits Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channels. Verruculogen is an **M phase** inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.

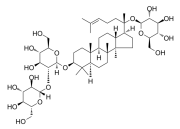


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vinaginsenoside R3

Cat. No.: HY-N4264

Vinaginsenoside R3 is a saponin composition of roots of Panax ginseng. Ginsengs have been not only used as therapeutic agents with tonic, anti-fatigue, and anti-gastric ulcer effect but also marketed as dietary supplements and raw materials of health food.



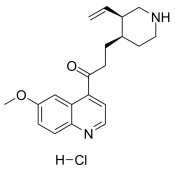
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Viquidil hydrochloride

(Quinotoxine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105559A

Viquidil hydrochloride (Quinotoxine hydrochloride), an isomer of Quinidine, is a cerebral vasodilator agent. Viquidil hydrochloride shows antithrombotic activity.



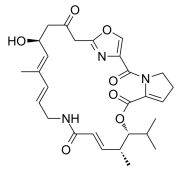
Purity: 95.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Virginiamycin M1

(Pristinamycin IIA; Ostreogrycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N6686

Pristinamycin IIA (RP 12536) is a macrocyclic lactone peptolide antibiotic, derived from Streptomyces pristinaespiralis, which is a member of the streptogramin A group of antibiotics.

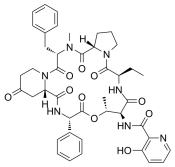


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Virginiamycin S1

Cat. No.: HY-N6680

Virginiamycin S1 is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide antibiotic, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of aminoacyl-tRNA binding and peptide bond formation.

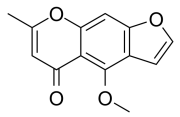


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Visnagin

Cat. No.: HY-N1082

Visnagin, an antioxidant furanocoumarin derivative, possess anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties. Visnagin has substantial potential to prevent Cerulein induced acute pancreatitis (AP). Visnagin possess promising vasodilator effects in vascular smooth muscles.



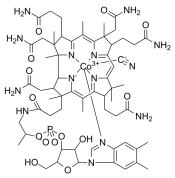
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Vitamin B12

(Cyanocobalamin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0315

Vitamin B12 is a vitamin. Vitamin B12 plays a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood.



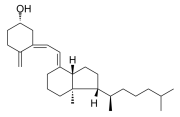
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Vitamin D3

(Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-15398

Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

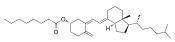


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vitamin D3 octanoate

Cat. No.: HY-N8357

Vitamin D3 octanoate is an octanoate ester of vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; HY-15398) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin K

Cat. No.: HY-B2172

Vitamin K, the blood-clotting vitamin, is important for the function of numerous proteins within the body, such as the coagulation factors, osteocalcin and matrix-Gla protein.

Vitamin K

Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Vitamin K2

Cat. No.: HY-109569

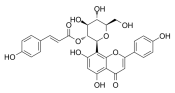
Vitamin K2 is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N2203

Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate is isolated from fenugreek seeds. Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate strongly promotes 2BS cell proliferation induced by H_2O_2.

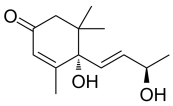


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vomifoliol

Cat. No.: HY-N1077

Vomifoliol, a compound related to abscisie acid (ABA), has a modified 2,4-pentadiene side chain and has activity equal to that displayed by ABA. Vomifoliol exhibits **antiacetylcholinesterase** activity and displays moderate **antileishmanial** activity.



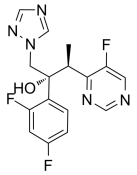
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Voriconazole

(UK-109496)

Cat. No.: HY-76200

Voriconazole (UK-109496) is a second-generation, broad-spectrum triazole **antifungal** agent that inhibits fungal ergosterol biosynthesis. Voriconazole exerts its antifungal activity by inhibition of 14-α-lanosterol demethylation, which is mediated by fungal cytochrome P450 enzymes.

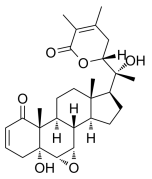


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Withanolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N7028

Withanolide A, isolated from the indian herbal drug Ashwagandha (root of Withania somnifera), could regenerate neurites and reconstruct synapses in severely damaged neurons.

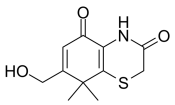


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthiazone

Cat. No.: HY-107232

Xanthiazone is a thiazinedione.

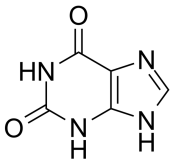


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W017389

Xanthine, a plant alkaloid found in tea, coffee, and cocoa, is a mild stimulant of the central nervous system. Xanthine also acts as an intermediate product on the pathway of purine degradation.

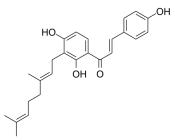


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Xanthoangelol

Cat. No.: HY-111588

Xanthoangelol, extracted from Angelica keiskei, suppresses obesity-induced inflammatory responses. Xanthoangelol possesses antibacterial activity. Xanthoangelol inhibits monoamine oxidases. Xanthoangelol induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma and leukemia cells.

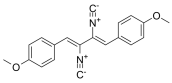


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthocillin X permethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-111911

Xanthocillin X permethyl ether is a natural compound isolated from fungal extracts, with Aβ-42 lowering activity.

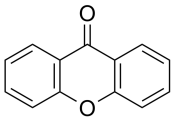


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Xanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N0126

Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.

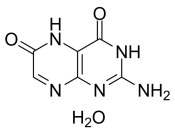


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Xanthopterin (hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-119674A

Xanthopterin hydrate, an unconjugated pteridine compound, is the main component of the yellow granule in the Oriental hornet bear wings, produces a characteristic excitation/emission maximum at 386/456 nm.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xenin

Cat. No.: HY-P0259

Xenin is a 25-amino acid peptide initially isolated from human gastric mucosa. Xenin is a gut hormone that can reduce food intake.

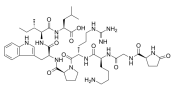
MLTKFETKSARVKGLSFHPKRPWIL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Xenopsin

Cat. No.: HY-P0253

Xenopsin, a neurotensin-like octapeptide from Xenopus laevis skin. Xenopsin is an inhibitor of Tetragastrin stimulated gastric acid secretion.

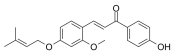


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Xinjiachalcone A

Cat. No.: HY-108421

Xinjiachalcone A is an active principle of Glycyrrhiza inflata Batalin. Xinjiachalcone A shows both a low MIC and a strong bactericidal activity against H. pylori, with MIC values ranged from 12.5 to 50 μM for seventeen H. pylori strains.

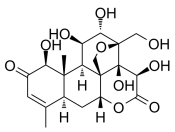


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanziolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N4210

Yadanziolide A, isolated from the cultivated dry seeds of Brucea javanica, has strong antiviral activities with IC_{50} of 5.5 μM against tobacco mosaic virus. Yadanziolide A shows significant antitumor effects.

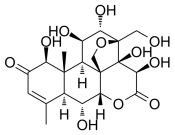


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yadanziolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N8399

Yadanziolide B, a natural quassinoid, is a potential **H5N1** neuraminidase inhibitor.

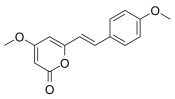


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yangonin

Cat. No.: HY-N0919

Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid **CB1 receptor** with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 1.79 μM and 0.72 μM, respectively.

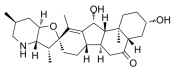


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Yibeissine

Cat. No.: HY-121631

Yibeissine is a steroidal alkaloid isolated from the bulb of Fritillaria pallioiflora Schren.

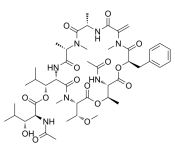


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

YM-254890

Cat. No.: HY-111557

YM-254890 is a selective $G_{\alpha q/11}$ **protein** inhibitor isolated from Chromobacterium sp. YM-254890 shows no inhibition of other G protein subtypes. YM-254890 inhibits platelet aggregation induced by ADP by blocking the $P2Y_1$ signal transduction pathway, with an IC_{50} value below 0.6 μM.

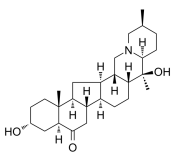


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg

Yubeinine

Cat. No.: HY-107276

Yubeinine is an alkaloid with tracheal relaxant effects.

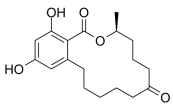


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zearalanone

Cat. No.: HY-N6678

Zearalenone is a nonsteroidal estrogenic mycotoxin produced by Fusarium species, which colonizes several grains. Zearalenone has low acute toxicity and carcinogenicity.

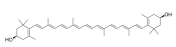


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Zeaxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-120318

Zeaxanthin, a diet-obtained carotenoid, presents in the macula region of the eye. Zeaxanthin shows antioxidant effects.

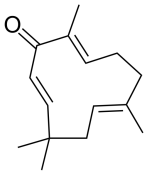


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zerumbone

Cat. No.: HY-N7015

Zerumbone is a monocyclic sesquiterpene compound isolated from the rhizomes of Zingiber zerumbet Smith. Zerumbone potently inhibits the activation of **Epstein-Barr virus** with an IC_{50} of 0.14 mM. Zerumbone has anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activity.

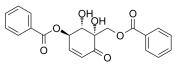


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Zeylenone

Cat. No.: HY-N2051

Zeylenone, a naturally occurring cyclohexene oxide, inhibits proliferation and induces **apoptosis** in cervical carcinoma cells via PI3K/AKT/mTOR and MAPK/ERK pathways.

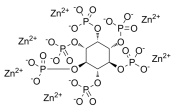


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinc Phytate

Cat. No.: HY-N2580

Zinc Phytate is found in food and is significant for human nutrition.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Amylase

Cat. No.: HY-B2193

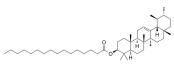
α-Amylase is a hydrolase enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of internal α-1, 4-glycosidic linkages in starch to yield products like glucose and maltose.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

α-Amyrin palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N2843

α-Amyrin palmitate is isolated from Santalum album (sandalwood). α-Amyrin palmitate can be used for the study of arthritis in vivo.

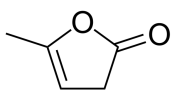


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Angelica lactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0548

α-Angelica lactone is a naturally occurring anticarcinogen and an vinylogous nucleophile. α-Angelica lactone can give the chiral δ-amino γ,γ-disubstituted butenolide carbonyl derivatives and exhibitselectrophilic trapping at the γ-carbon.

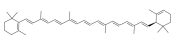


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

α-Carotene

Cat. No.: HY-113462

α-Carotene, a precursor of vitamin A, is used as an anti-metastatic agent or as an adjuvant for anti-cancer drugs. α-Carotene is isolated from yellow-orange and dark-green vegetables.

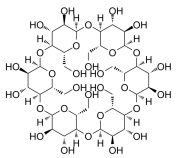


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

α-Cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-B1513

α-Cyclodextrin is a multifunctional, soluble dietary fiber marketed for use as a fiber ingredient.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast

(Mating Factor α)

Cat. No.: HY-P1482

α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast is a tridecapeptide secreted by S. cerevisiae α cells via **Ste2p** receptor.

WHWLQLKPGQPMY

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast TFA

(Mating Factor α TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1482A

α-Factor Mating Pheromone, yeast (TFA) is a tridecapeptide secreted by S. cerevisiae α cells via **Ste2p** receptor.

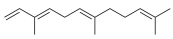
WHWLQLKPGQPMY (TFA salt)

Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Farnesene

Cat. No.: HY-14620

α-Farnesene is classified as a sesquiterpene, and is a herbivore-induced plant volatile (HIPV). α-Farnesene has an important effect on insect resistance in many plant species.

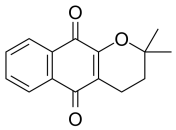


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Lapachone

Cat. No.: HY-N2848

α-Lapachone shows trypanocidal activity.

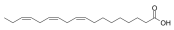


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Linolenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0728

α-Linolenic acid, isolated from seed oils, is an essential fatty acid that cannot be synthesized by humans. α-Linolenic acid can affect the process of thrombotic through the modulation of **PI3K/Akt** signaling.



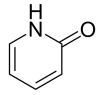
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

α-Pyridone

(Pyridin-2-one; α-Hydroxypyridine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0191

α-Pyridone is an endogenous metabolite.



Pyridin-2(1H)-one

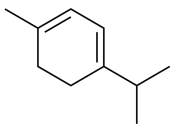
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

α-Terpinene

(Terpilene)

Cat. No.: HY-W020182

α-Terpinene (Terpilene) is a monoterpene found in the essential oils of a large variety of foods and aromatic plants such as Mentha piperita. α-Terpinene is active against **Trypanosoma evansi** and has the potential for trypanosomosis treatment.



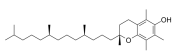
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

α-Vitamin E

((+)-α-Tocopherol; D-α-Tocopherol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0683

α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

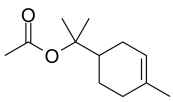


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

α-Terpinyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7136

α-Terpinyl acetate is a monoterpene ester isolated from Laurus nobilis L. essential oil. α-Terpinyl acetate is a competitive **P450 2B6** substrate which binding to the active site of P450 2B6 with a K_d value of 5.4 μM.

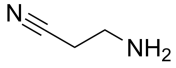


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Aminopropionitrile

Cat. No.: HY-Y1750

β-Aminopropionitrile is a specific and irreversible **lysyl oxidase (LOX)** inhibitor. β-Aminopropionitrile targets the active site of LOX or LOXL isoenzymes.



Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

β-Amyloid (1-40)

Cat. No.: HY-P0265

β-Amyloid (1-40) is a primary protein in plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease.

DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLMVGGVV

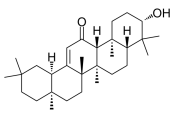
Purity: 95.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

β-Amyrenonol

(11-Oxo-β-amyrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2920

β-Amyrenonol (11-Oxo-β-amyrin), an oleanolic-type triterpenoid in licorice roots, is a precursor of Glycyrrhetinic acid. β-Amyrenonol has anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities, and β-Amyrenonol could function as the skeleton for the synthesis of many triterpenoids.

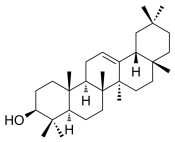


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Amyrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2922

β-Amyrin, an ingredient of the surface wax of tomato fruit and dandelion coffee, blocks amyloid β (Aβ)-induced long-term potentiation (LTP) impairment. β-amyrin is a promising candidate of treatment for AD.

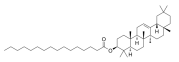


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyrin palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N2924

β-Amyrin palmitate shows HMG-CoA reductase inhibition. And β-Amyrin palmitate has anti-diabetes mellitus activity.



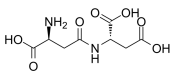
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Aspartylaspartic acid

(L-β-Aspartyl-L-aspartic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-131108

β-Aspartylaspartic acid is a natural compound found in Asparagus (Asparagus officinalis) Shoots.

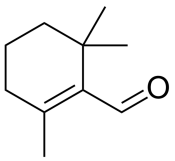


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Cyclocitral

Cat. No.: HY-W010231

β-Cyclocitral, a volatile oxidized derivative of β-carotene, is a grazer defence signal unique to the Cyanobacterium Microcystis.

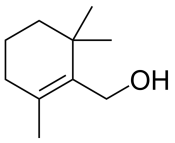


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

β-Cyclogeraniol

Cat. No.: HY-W024698

β-Cyclogeraniol is a natural odour compound.

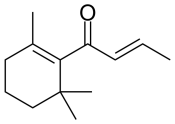


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

β-Damascone

Cat. No.: HY-N10013

β-Damascone is an aroma active rice volatile and is widely used in perfume compositions. β-Damascone has also received certain attention as a potential cancer chemopreventive and a mosquito and muscoid insecticide.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

β-Endorphin, equine

Cat. No.: HY-P1866

β-Endorphin, equine is an endogenous opioid peptide, which binds at high affinity to both **μ/δ opioid receptors**. Analgesic properties.

YGGFMSSEKSQTPLVTLFKNAIIKNAHKKGQ

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Endorphin, equine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1866A

β-Endorphin, equine (TFA) is an endogenous opioid peptide, which binds at high affinity to both **μ/δ opioid receptors**. Analgesic properties.

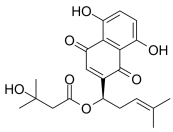
YGGFMSSEKSQTPLVTLFKNAIIKNAHKKGQ (TFA salt)

Purity: 97.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin

Cat. No.: HY-N4201

Beta-hydroxyisovalerylshikonin is a natural product isolated from Lithospermium radix, acts as a potent inhibitor of **protein tyrosine kinases (PTK)**, with IC_{50}s of 0.7μM and 1μM for EGFR and v-Src receptor, respectively.

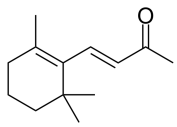


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Ionone

Cat. No.: HY-W015084

β-Ionone is effective in the induction of **apoptosis** in gastric adenocarcinoma SGC7901 cells. Anti-cancer activity.



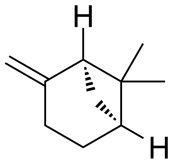
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Pinene

((-)-β-Pinene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0550

β-Pinene ((-)-β-Pinene), a major component of turpentine, inhibit **infectious bronchitis virus (IBV)** with an IC_{50} of 1.32 mM. β-Pinene presents antimicrobial activity.

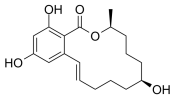


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

β-Zearalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6741

β-Zearalenol is a non-steroidal estrogenic mycotoxin synthesized by Fusarium species. β-Zearalenol potentially influences transcription and effects gene expression on translational level.

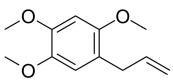


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

γ-Asarone

Cat. No.: HY-N7937

γ-Asarone, a phenylpropene, shows strong correlation with the biological activities (anti-oxidative, anti-inflammatory and neurotrophic effects).

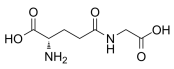


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-Glu-Gly

Cat. No.: HY-P3280

γ-Glu-Gly, a γ-glutamyl dipeptide, is a human lipid metabolite.γ-Glu-Gly has a similar structure to GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid) and can act as an antagonist of excitatory amino acids.

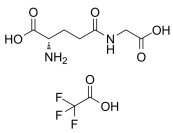


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glu-Gly TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3280A

γ-Glu-Gly TFA, a γ-glutamyl dipeptide, is a human lipid metabolite.γ-Glu-Gly TFA has a similar structure to GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid) and can act as an antagonist of excitatory amino acids.



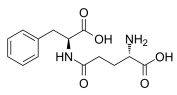
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

γ-Glu-Phe

(γ-Glutamylphenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-101399

γ-Glu-Phe (γ-Glutamylphenylalanine) is synthesized by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (GBA) and Aspergillus oryzae (GAO). γ-Glu-Phe or the post-enzymatic reaction mixture enhances the umami intensity of commercial soy sauce and model chicken broth.



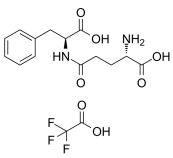
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glu-Phe TFA

(γ-Glutamylphenylalanine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-101399A

γ-Glu-Phe TFA (γ-Glutamylphenylalanine TFA) is synthesized by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (GBA) and Aspergillus oryzae (GAO). γ-Glu-Phe TFA or the post-enzymatic reaction mixture enhances the umami intensity of commercial soy sauce and model chicken broth.

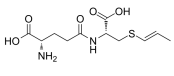


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-111826

γ-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine is a compound isolated from garlic.

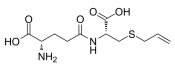


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine

(L-γ-Glutamyl-(S)-Allyl-Cysteine) **Cat. No.:** HY-N9413

γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine (L-γ-Glutamyl-(S)-Allyl-Cysteine) is a naturally occurring organosulfur compound found in garlic. γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine has antiglycative effect and shows radical-scavenging and metal-chelating capacities.

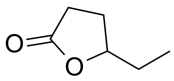


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

γ-Hexalactone

(γ-Caprolactone) **Cat. No.:** HY-W015892

γ-Hexalactone is a gamma-lactone found in ripe fruits. γ-Hexalactone induces DNA damage and acts a substrate of paraoxonase 1 (PON1).

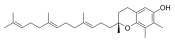


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

γ-Tocotrienol

Cat. No.: HY-108694

γ-Tocotrienol is an active form of vitamin E.

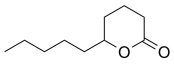


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

δ-Decalactone

Cat. No.: HY-W016979

δ-Decalactone is a lactone compound found in nonfat dry milks and fruit. δ-Decalactone has a sweet taste.

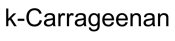


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

κ-Carrageenan

Cat. No.: HY-138962

κ-Carrageenan is a natural polymer which predominantly available in red seaweeds. κ-Carrageenan is an effective drug carrier to deliver curcumin in cancer cells and to induce **apoptosis**.

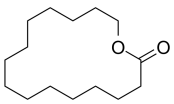


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ω-Pentadecalactone

Cat. No.: HY-W035362

ω-Pentadecalactone is a fragrance ingredient. ω-Pentadecalactone is a member of the fragrance structural group macrocyclic lactone and lactide derivative.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg