Natural Products
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.
### Saccharides and Glycosides Inhibitors & Modulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose</td>
<td>HY-N0527</td>
<td>1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucopyranose is a gallotannin isolated from various plants</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 30 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amygdalin</td>
<td>HY-N0190</td>
<td>Amygdalin is a plant glucoside isolated from the stones of rosaceous fruits, such as apricots, peaches, almond, cherries, and plums.</td>
<td>&gt;98.03%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurothioglucose</td>
<td>HY-A0068</td>
<td>Aurothioglucose (Gold thioglucose) is a well known active-site inhibitor of TrxR1, inhibited TrxR1 activity in HeLa cell cytosol but had no effect on the viability of the cells.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitosan</td>
<td>HY-B2144</td>
<td>Chitosan is a natural polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin.</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-(-)-Melezitose</td>
<td>HY-N2340</td>
<td>D-(-)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Galactose</td>
<td>HY-N0210</td>
<td>D-Galactose is a natural aldohexose and C-4 epimer of glucose.</td>
<td>&gt;95.0%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagomine</td>
<td>HY-13005</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Bioactivity:**

- **Amygdalin:** Amygdalin is a galloyl-beta-D-glucose isolated from various plants.
- **Astragalus polysaccharide:** Astragalus polysaccharide, as one kind of biological macromolecule extracted from Astragalus, has antiviral activities.
- **Aurothioglucose:** Aurothioglucose (Gold thioglucose) is a well known active-site inhibitor of TrxR1, inhibited TrxR1 activity in HeLa cell cytosol but had no effect on the viability of the cells.
- **Chitosan:** Chitosan is a natural polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin.
- **D-(-)-Melezitose:** D-(-)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.
- **D-Galactose:** D-Galactose is a natural aldohexose and C-4 epimer of glucose.
- **Fagomine:** 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.
Forsythoside B

**Bioactivity:** 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.

**Purity:** 99.63%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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Glucosamine hydrochloride (D-(+)-Glucosamine hydrochloride; Chitosamine hydrochloride)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0733

**Bioactivity:** Glucosamine (hydrochloride) is a natural product

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Heparin

**Bioactivity:** Heparin is a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, that is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant, and has the highest negative charge density of any known biological molecule.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

---

Hyaluronic acid

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

**Purity:** 99.90%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

---

Hyaluronic acid sodium salt (Sodium hyaluronate)

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Manninotriose

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

---

Ribitol (Adonitol; Adonite)

**Bioactivity:** 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:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Salidroside (Rhodioloside)

**Bioactivity:** Salidroside is a bioactive phenolic glycoside compound isolated from Rhodiola crenulata.

**Purity:** 98.46%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Xylitol (Xylite)

**Bioactivity:** Xylitol is a chemical categorized as a polyalcohol or sugar alcohol

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g

---

Xylose (D-(+)-Xylose; (+)-Xylose; Wood sugar)

**Bioactivity:** 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:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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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.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

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3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid
(3,5-CQA; Isochlorogenic acid A)
Cat. No.: HY-N0056

Bioactivity: 3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is an isolated compound from Artemisia argyi; its ester derivatives exert anti-leucyl-tRNA synthetase of Giardia lamblia (GiLeuRS) and potential anti-giardial effects.

Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

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4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid
(Isochlorogenic acid C)
Cat. No.: HY-N0058

Bioactivity: 4,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (Isochlorogenic acid C) possesses potent hepatoprotective and anti-HBV effects.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

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4-Methylumbelliferone
(Hyemicromone, 4-MU)
Cat. No.: HY-N0187

Bioactivity: 4-Methylumbelliferone is a hyaluronic acid biosynthesis inhibitor with antitumoral and antimetastatic effects.

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size:

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alpha-Asarone
(α-Asarone; trans-Asarone)
Cat. No.: HY-N0700

Bioactivity: Alpha-Asarone is one of the main psychoactive compounds, and possesses an antidepressant-like activity in mice.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

---

Arctigenin
((-)-Arctigenin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0035

Bioactivity: Arctigenin is a lignan found in certain plants of the Asteraceae; it has shown antiviral and anticancer effects in glass; it is the aglycone of arctii

Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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Bergapten
(5-Methoxypsoralen)
Cat. No.: HY-N0370

Bioactivity: Bergapten is a natural anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor agent isolated from bergamot essential oil, other citrus essential oils and grapefruit juice. Bergapten is inhibitory towards mouse and human CYP isoforms.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Bergaptol (5-Hydroxypsoralen; 4-Hydroxybergapten) Cat. No.: HY-76316</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;99.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Bergenin (Cuscutin) Cat. No.: HY-N0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Caftaric acid (trans-Caftaric acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Chlorogenic acid (3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296) Cat. No.: HY-N0055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Columbianadin Cat. No.: HY-N0362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Coumestrol (5-Hydroxypsoralen; 4-Hydroxybergapten) Cat. No.: HY-N2335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Cryptochlorogenic acid (4-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Danshensu (Dan shen suan A; Salvianic acid A) Cat. No.: HY-N1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Danshensu sodium salt (Sodium Danshensu; (+)-DanShenSu sodium sal) Cat. No.: HY-N0106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>Dimethylfraxetin (6,7,8-Trimethoxycoumarin; Fraxetin dimethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N0085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioactivity:**

- Bergaptol A hydroxylated psoralen that acts as a potent inhibitors of debenzylation activity of CYP3A4 enzyme with an IC50 value of 24 μM.
- Bergenin, a polyphenol, is a potent antinarcotic agent with antioxidant action.
- Caftaric acid is a natural product.
- Chlorogenic acid is one of the most abundant phenols in the human diet, has been reported to inhibit cancer cell growth and a major anti-inflammatory constituent of lonicerae flos extract.
- Columbianadin, a natural coumarin from, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.
- Coumestrol, a phytoestrogen present in soybean products, exhibits activities against cancers, neurological disorders, and autoimmune diseases. It suppresses proliferation of ES2 cells with an IC50 of 50 μM.
- Cryptochlorogenic acid is a natural product.
- Danshensu, an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating Nrf2 signaling pathway.
- Danshensu sodium salt is sodium salt of danshensu from the widely used Chinese herb Danshen.
- Dimethylfraxetin is a carbonic anhydrases inhibitor, with Kᵢ value of 0.0097 μM.
Droxidopa (L-DOPS; DOPS; SM5688)  
Cat. No.: HY-13458  

**Bioactivity:** Droxidopa (L-DOPS, SM5688) is a synthetic amino acid precursor which acts as a prodrug to the neurotransmitters nor epinephrine (noradrenaline) and epinephrine (adrenaline), capable of crossing the protective blood–brain barrier. IC50 value: Target; The acute administration of droxidopa in PVL and BDL rats caused a significant...  

**Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ferulic acid sodium  
(Sodium ferulate)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0060A  

**Bioactivity:** Ferulic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxycinnamic acid) is a phenolic compound present in several plants with claimed beneficial effects in prevention and treatment of disorders linked to oxidative stress and inflammation.  

**Purity:** 99.33%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 1 g, 5 g

Gomisin G  
Cat. No.: HY-N0858  

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

Honokiol  
(NSC 293100)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0003  

**Bioactivity:** Honokiol is a hydroxylated biphenyl compound, which inhibits the activation of Akt and enhances the phosphorylation of ERK1/2.  

**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Imperatorin (Ammidin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0285  

**Bioactivity:** Imperatorin is an effective NO synthesis inhibitor (IC50=9.2 μmol), which also is a BChE inhibitor (IC50=31.4 μmol). Imperatorin is a weak agonist of TRPV1 with EC50 of 12.6±3.2 μM.  

**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isoacteoside  
(Isoverbascoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0022  

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 97.73%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoimperatorin  
Cat. No.: HY-N0286  

**Bioactivity:** Isoimperatorin is a methanolic extract of the roots of Angelica dahurica shows significant inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase (AChE) with the IC50 of 74.6 μM.  

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

L-Chicoric Acid  
((-)-Chicoric acid; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0457A  

**Bioactivity:** L-Chicoric acid is an inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) integrase in vitro and of HIV-1 replication in tissue culture.  

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

L-Phenylalanine  
((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0215  

**Bioactivity:** L-Phenylalanine is an antagonist at α2δ calcium channels with a Ki of 980 nM.  

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g

Macelignan  
((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0064  

**Bioactivity:** Macelignan (Anwulignan) is a natural compound isolated from Myristica fragrans Hoult; possesses therapeutic potentials against neurodegenerative diseases with oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.  

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSh, 5 mg, 10 mg
Bioactivity: Magnolin, a major component of Magnolia flos (Shin-Yi), inhibits the Ras/ERKs/RSK2 signaling axis by targeting the active pocket of \textit{ERK1} and \textit{ERK2} with \textit{K}50 values of 87 nM and 16.5 nM, respectively.

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

Bioactivity: Magnolol, the main polyphenol compound of the bark of Magnolia officinalis, has a variety of pharmacological activities.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Methoxsalen (8-Methoxypsoralen; Xanthotoxin; 8-MOP) is a potent tricyclic furcoumarin 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: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 g

Bioactivity: Neochlorogenic acid (trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid) is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants, is reported to have outstanding antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral and antipyretic activities.

Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA) is a natural phenolic compound isolated from the creosote bush Larrea divaricata, which has anti-tumor activities both in vitro and in vivo.

Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Bioactivity: Neochlorogenic acid, a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants, is reported to have outstanding antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral and antipyretic activities.

Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Neochlorogenic acid, a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants, is reported to have outstanding antioxidant, antibacterial, antiviral and antipyretic activities.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Osthole is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of histamine \textit{H}1 receptor activity.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Bioactivity: Poliumoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 μM

Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Psoralen(Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fructus Psoraleae, has anticancer activity.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Psoralen(Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fructus Psoraleae, has anticancer activity.

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

Bioactivity: Psoralidin, a natural furanocoumarin, is isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Schisandrin</strong> (Schizandrol; Schizandrol-A; Wuwei alcohol-A; Wuweizichun-A)</th>
<th><strong>Schisandrin A</strong> (Schizandrin-A; Wuweizisu-A; Deoxyschizandrin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Schisandrin has various therapeutic effects on a range of medical conditions such as anti-asthmatic, anti-cancer, and anti-inflammatory effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.39%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Schisandrin B</strong> (Schizandrin-B, Wuweiisu-B; gamma-Schisandrin)</th>
<th><strong>Schisandrin B</strong> (Schizandrin-B; Wuweiisu-B; gamma-Schisandrin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Schisandrin B(Wuweiisu-B) is a dibenzocyclooctadiene derivative isolated from Fructus Schisandrae, has been shown to produce antioxidant effect on rodent liver and heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.65%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Schisandrol B</strong> (Gomisin-A; Besigomsin; Schizandrol-B; TJN-101; Wuwei alcohol-B; Wuweizichun-B)</th>
<th><strong>Schisanhenol</strong> (Schizanhenol; Gomisin-K3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Schisandrol B is one of its major active constituents of traditional hepato-protective Chinese medicine, Schisandra sphenanthera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Schisantherin A</strong> (Gomisin-C; Schizantherin-A; Wuweiester-A)</th>
<th><strong>Schisantherin B</strong> (Gomisin-B; Schizantherin-B; Wuweiester-B; Schisantherin-B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruit of Schisandra sphenanthera, has been used as an antitussive, tonic, and sedative agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Schisantherin E</strong> (Schizantherin-E)</th>
<th><strong>Scopoletin</strong> (Gelseminic acid; Chrysatropic acid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Schisantherin E is a natural compound isolated from the active fraction of the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera Rehd. et Wils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioactivity: Schisandrin A is a main effective components extracted from the oriental medicine Schisandra chinensis which is traditionally used to enhance mental and intellectual function.

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

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

Bioactivity: Schisantherin B is a natural product.

Bioactivity: Scopoletin has important anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting the phosphorylation of NF-κB and p38 MAPK. Scopoletin cause significant suppression of sprouting of microvessels in rat aortic explants with IC50 of 0.06 μM.
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.
### Quinones Inhibitors & Modulators

| **Aloe emodin**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0189  
**Bioactivity:** Aloe emodin is a hydroxyanthraquinone present in Aloe vera leaves, has a specific in vitro and in vivo antitumor activity. | **Aloin (Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0123  
**Bioactivity:** Aloin(Aloin-A; Barbaloin-A) is a natural antitumor anthraquinone glycoside with iron chelating and non-atherogenic activities. |
|---|---|
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg | **Purity:** 98.26%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg |

| **Aloin B (Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0886  
**Bioactivity:** Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe. | **Bisantrene (CL216942)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-100875  
**Bioactivity:** Bisantrene is a highly effective antitumor drug, targets eukaryotic type II topoisomerases. |
|---|---|
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg | **Purity:** 96.35%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg |

| **Chrysophanol (Chrysophanic acid)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-13595  
**Bioactivity:** Chrysophanol (Chrysophanic acid) is a natural anthraquinone, which inhibits EGF-induced phosphorylation of EGFR and suppresses activation of AKT and mTOR/p70S6K. | **Coenzyme Q9 (Ubiquinone Q9; CoQ9; Ubiquinone 9)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-101415  
**Bioactivity:** Coenzyme Q9 is a nine isoprenyl group-containing member of the ubiquinone family, is a normal constituent of human plasma. |
|---|---|
| **Purity:** 99.63%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg |

| **Cryptotanshinone (Cryptotanshinon, Tanshinone c)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0174  
**Bioactivity:** Cryptotanshinone is a potent STAT3 inhibitor with IC50 of 4.6 μM, and inhibits STAT3 Tyr705 phosphorylation in DU145 prostate cancer cells. | **Daunorubicin (RP13057; Daunomycin; Rubidomycin)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-13062A  
**Bioactivity:** Daunorubicin is a topoisomerase II inhibitor. |
|---|---|
| **Purity:** 98.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg |

| **Daunorubicin Hydrochloride (RP 13057 Hydrochloride; Daunomycin; RP13057 Hydrochloride; RP-13057 Hydroc...)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-13062  
**Bioactivity:** Daunorubicin hydrochloride is a topoisomerase II inhibitor. | **Diacerein (Diacerhein; Diacetylrhein; Fisiodar; Artrodar)**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0283  
**Bioactivity:** Diacerein, an interleukin-1 beta inhibitor, is a slow-acting medicine of the class anthraquinone used to treat joint diseases. |
|---|---|
| **Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg | **Purity:** 98.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg |
**Dihydroisotanshinone I**  
*Cat. No.: HY-81919*

**Bioactivity:** Dihydroisotanshinone I is a bioactive compound present in a widely used traditional Chinese medicine named danshen.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

**Dihydrotanshinone I**  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0360*

**Bioactivity:** Dihydrotanshinone I is a natural compound extracted from *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bunge which has been widely used for treating cardiovascular diseases.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

**Embelin**  
*(Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-17473*

**Bioactivity:** Embelin is a cell-permeable benzoquinone compound that exhibits antitumor properties

**Purity:** 98.02%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

**Emodin**  
*(Frangula emodin)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-34393*

**Bioactivity:** Emodin is a broad-spectrum anticancer agent. Emodin inhibits casein kinase II (CKII) activity with $IC_{50}$ of 2 μM.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

**Idebenone**  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0303*

**Bioactivity:** Idebenone is a synthetic variant of coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10), which initially developed for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive defects.

**Purity:** 98.05%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

**Phloretin**  
*(NSC 407292; RJC 02792)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0142*

**Bioactivity:** Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a dihydrochalcone, a type of natural phenols. Phloretin inhibits the active transport of glucose into cells by SGLT1 and SGLT2.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 500 mg

---

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

**Bioactivity:** Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.

**Purity:** 99.20%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

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

**Bioactivity:** Shikonin is an inhibitor of TMEM16A chloride channel with $IC_{50}$ value of 6

**Purity:** 99.64%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

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

**Bioactivity:** Tanshinone I is an inhibitor of type IIA human recombinant sPLA$_2$ ($IC_{50}$=11 μM) and rabbit recombinant cPLA$_2$ ($IC_{50}$=82 μM).

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

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

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium</strong> (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate)</th>
<th><strong>Vitamin K1</strong> (Phylloquinone; Phytomenadione)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1370</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0684</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Tanshinone IIA sulfonate (sodium) is a water-soluble derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca$^{2+}$ entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Vitamin K1 a fat-soluble, naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 4</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioactivity: Tanshinone IIA sulfonate sodium (Sodium Tanshinone IIA sulfonate; Tanshinone IIA sodium sulfonate) is a water-soluble derivative of tanshinone IIA, which acts as an inhibitor of store-operated Ca$^{2+}$ entry (SOCE), and is used to treat cardiovascular disorders.

Bioactivity: Vitamin K1 is a fat-soluble, naturally occurring vitamin required for blood coagulation and bone and vascular metabolism.
Flavonoids (or bioflavonoids) are a class of plant and fungus secondary metabolites. Chemically, flavonoids have the general structure of a 15-carbon skeleton, which consists of two phenyl rings (A and B) and heterocyclic ring (C). This carbon structure can be abbreviated C6-C3-C6. They can be classified into: flavonoids or bioflavonoids, isoflavonoids, neoflavonoids. Flavonoids are widely distributed in plants, fulfilling many functions. Flavonoids are the most important plant pigments for flower coloration, producing yellow or red/blue pigmentation in petals designed to attract pollinator animals. In higher plants, flavonoids are involved in UV filtration, symbiotic nitrogen fixation and floral pigmentation. They may also act as chemical messengers, physiological regulators, and cell cycle inhibitors. In addition, some flavonoids have inhibitory activity against organisms that cause plant diseases.
# Flavonoids Inhibitors & Modulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(-)-Catechin gallate</th>
<th>(-)-Epicatechin</th>
<th>(-)-Epicatechin gallate</th>
<th>(-)-Epigallocatechin</th>
<th>(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate</th>
<th>(-)-Gallicatechin gallate</th>
<th>4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone</th>
<th>6''-O-Malonylgenistin</th>
<th>6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside</th>
<th>7,4'-Di-O-methylapigenin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 4</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioactivity:**
- (-)-Catechin gallate, a minor polyphenolic constituent in green tea, was used to study its cytotoxicity.
- (-)-Epicatechin is a naturally occurring flavanol; a likely candidate for cocoa-based product reported reductions in cardiometabolic risk.
- (-)-Epicatechin gallate is a flavan-3-ol, a type of flavonoid, present in green tea.
- (-)-Epigallocatechin gallate is an antioxidant polyphenol flavonoid that inhibits telomerase and DNA methyltransferase, and blocks the activation of EGF receptors and HER-2 receptors.
- (-)-Gallicatechin gallate is the most abundant flavonoid in green tea, can bind to unfolded native polypeptides and prevent conversion to amyloid fibrils.

**Bioactivity:**
- (-)-Epigallocatechin is the most abundant flavonoid in green tea, with cancer-preventive activities.
- 4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from the leaves of Albizzia lebbeck, which shows antifungal activity.
- 6''-O-Malonylgenistin (Malonylgenistin) is an isoflavone derivative.
- 6''-O-Apiosyl-5-O-Methylvisammioside is one of the components of the traditional Chinese medicine Kang-Jing.

**Bioactivity:**
- (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is an antioxidant polyphenol flavonoid that inhibits telomerase and DNA methyltransferase, and blocks the activation of EGF receptors and HER-2 receptors.
- (-)-Gallocatechin gallate is the polyphenol isolated from tea, with cancer-preventive activities.
- 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.

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www.MedChemExpress.cn
**Acacetin**  
(5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0451

**Bioactivity:**  
1) Natural acacetin was a 4  

**Purity:** 98.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Amentoflavone**  
(Didemethyl-ginkgetin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0662

**Bioactivity:** Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Apigenin**  
(4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone; Apigenine; Apigenol; C.I. Natural Yellow 1)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1201

**Bioactivity:** Apigenin is a non-toxic and non-mutagenic flavone that exists abundantly in numerous herbs and vegetables

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

**Apigenin 7-glucoside**  
(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Apigetrin; Cosmosin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0578

**Bioactivity:** Apigenin-7-glucoside exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity, scavengers of ROS.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

**Astragalin**  
(Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0015

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

**Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Baicalin**  
(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0196

**Bioactivity:** Baicalin (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor with an IC\textsubscript{50} value of 3.12 mM.

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

---

**Baicalein**  
(Baicalein-7-O-β-D-glucuronide)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0197

**Bioactivity:** Baicalein, one the effective compositions of scutellaria baicalensis, possesses multiple properties such as antioxidant, anti-tumor, anti-HIV, treating cardiovascular disease and so on.

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

---

**Baohuoside I**  
(Icarin-II; Icariside-II)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0011

**Bioactivity:** Baohuoside I (Icariside-II) is a component of Epimedium koreanum; a regulator of CXCR4 expression as well as function in cervical cancer and breast cancer cells; Apoptosis inducer.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Bavachalcone**  
(Broussochalcone B)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0231

**Bioactivity:** Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine, antibiotic or anticancer agent.

**Purity:** 98.25%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Bavachin**  
(Corylifolin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0233

**Bioactivity:** Bavachin, a flavonoid first isolated from seeds of P. corylifolia, acts as a phytoestrogen that activates the estrogen receptors ER\textalpha and ER\textbeta with EC\textsubscript{50} of 320 and 680 nM, respectively.

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

---

**Bioactivity:**  
1) Natural acacetin was a 4  

**Purity:** 98.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Amentoflavone**  
(Didemethyl-ginkgetin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0662

**Bioactivity:** Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Apigenin**  
(4',5,7-Trihydroxyflavone; Apigenine; Apigenol; C.I. Natural Yellow 1)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1201

**Bioactivity:** Apigenin is a non-toxic and non-mutagenic flavone that exists abundantly in numerous herbs and vegetables

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

**Apigenin 7-glucoside**  
(Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; Apigetrin; Cosmosin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0578

**Bioactivity:** Apigenin-7-glucoside exhibits significant anti-proliferative and antioxidant activity, scavengers of ROS.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

**Astragalin**  
(Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0015

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

**Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Baicalin**  
(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0196

**Bioactivity:** Baicalin (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor with an IC\textsubscript{50} value of 3.12 mM.

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

---

**Baicalein**  
(Baicalein-7-O-β-D-glucuronide)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0197

**Bioactivity:** Baicalein, one the effective compositions of scutellaria baicalensis, possesses multiple properties such as antioxidant, anti-tumor, anti-HIV, treating cardiovascular disease and so on.

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

---

**Baohuoside I**  
(Icarin-II; Icariside-II)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0011

**Bioactivity:** Baohuoside I (Icariside-II) is a component of Epimedium koreanum; a regulator of CXCR4 expression as well as function in cervical cancer and breast cancer cells; Apoptosis inducer.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Bavachalcone**  
(Broussochalcone B)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0231

**Bioactivity:** Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L.; has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine, antibiotic or anticancer agent.

**Purity:** 98.25%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Bavachin**  
(Corylifolin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0233

**Bioactivity:** Bavachin, a flavonoid first isolated from seeds of P. corylifolia, acts as a phytoestrogen that activates the estrogen receptors ER\textalpha and ER\textbeta with EC\textsubscript{50} of 320 and 680 nM, respectively.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
### Biochanin A
(4-Methylenestein; Olmelin)  
*Cat. No.: HY-14595*

**Bioactivity:** Biochanin A is a naturally occurring fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) inhibitor, which inhibits FAAH with $IC_{50}$ of 1.8, 1.4 and 2.4 μM for mouse, rat, and human FAAH, respectively.

**Purity:** 98.68%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

### Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

*Cat. No.: HY-N0520*

**Bioactivity:** Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside, a melanin biosynthesis inhibitor, is isolated from the methanol extract of astragalus.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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### Catechin
((+)-Catechin; Cyanidanol; D-Catechin; Cyanidanol; Catechuic acid)  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0898*

**Bioactivity:** Catechin((+)-Catechin; D-Catechin) is a flavan-3-ol, a type of natural phenol and antioxidant.

**Purity:** >99.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

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

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### Complanatuside

*Cat. No.: HY-N1444*

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

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Corylifol A
(Corylifol-A; Corylinin)  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0897*

**Bioactivity:** Corylifol A is a phenolic compounds isolated from Psoralea coryifolia, inhibits IL-6-induced STAT3 activation and phosphorylation($IC_{50}=0$)

**Purity:** 99.75%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Catechin
((+)-Catechin; D-Catechin; Cyanidanol; Cat
echuic acid)  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0898*

**Bioactivity:** Catechin((+)-Catechin; Cianidanol; D-Catechin; Cyanidanol; Cat echuic acid) is a flavan-3-ol, a type of natural phenol and antioxidant.

**Purity:** >99.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

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

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### Chrysin
(5,7-Dihydroxyflavone)  
*Cat. No.: HY-14589*

**Bioactivity:** Chrysin is one of the most well known estrogen blockers.

**Purity:** 99.22%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corylin</td>
<td>HY-N0236</td>
<td>Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L; antibiotic or anticancer compound.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynaroside (Luteolin 7-glucoside; Luteolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside)</td>
<td>HY-N0540</td>
<td>Cynaroside is a flavone, a flavonoid-like chemical compound. It is a 7-O-glucoside of luteolin.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daidzein (Isoflavone)</td>
<td>HY-N0019</td>
<td>Daidzein is a soy isoflavone, which acts as a PPAR activator.</td>
<td>99.69%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daidzin (Daidzoside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)</td>
<td>HY-N0018</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>99.04%</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydromyricetin (Ampeloptin; Ampelopsin)</td>
<td>HY-N0112</td>
<td>Dihydromyricetin(Ampeloptin) is a flavonoid compound which possesses potent antitumor activity.</td>
<td>99.54%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diosmetin</td>
<td>HY-N0125</td>
<td>Diosmetin is a natural flavonoid which inhibits human CYP1A enzyme activity with an IC50 of 40 μM in HepG2 cell.</td>
<td>99.45%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epimedin A</td>
<td>HY-N0257</td>
<td>Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from Herba Epimedii.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epimedin B</td>
<td>HY-N0259</td>
<td>Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedi Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epimedin C (Epimedin-C; Baohuoside-VI)</td>
<td>HY-N0260</td>
<td>Epimedin C, a natural product, has estrogen-like effects for ovariectomized mice.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupatilin</td>
<td>HY-N0783</td>
<td>Eupatilin, a flavone derived from Artemisia princepsPanpanini, has various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-tumor, and anti-inflammatory capacities.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0182</strong>&lt;br&gt;Fisetin</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0183</strong>&lt;br&gt;Formononetin (Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, and neuroprotection effects.</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Formononetin (Formononetol; Flavosil) is a bioactive component extracted from the red clover, inhibits the proliferation of DU-145/PC-3 cells in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0382</strong>&lt;br&gt;Galangin (Norizalpinin; 3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavone)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B0796</strong>&lt;br&gt;Gastrodenol (Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; Bismuth subcitrate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Galangin is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor, and also shows inhibition of CYP1A1 activity.</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Gastrodenol (Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; De-Noltab) is a mineral that is used in treating ulcers and upset stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.88%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14596</strong>&lt;br&gt;Genistein (NPI 031L)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0595</strong>&lt;br&gt;Genistin (Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Genistein is a potent inhibitor of the protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) activity of the EGFR in vitro with an IC₅₀ of 0.7 μg/mL (0.6 μM).</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Genistin, a natural product, is commonly found in soy and soy products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.64%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 4</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0889</strong>&lt;br&gt;Ginkgetin</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0016</strong>&lt;br&gt;Glycitein (Glycetein)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Ginkgetin is a natural biflavonoid isolated from leaves of Ginkgo biloba L; effects of anti-inflammation and anticancer have been reported.</td>
<td>Bioactivity: 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0012</strong>&lt;br&gt;Glycitin (Glycitein 7-O-β-glucoside)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0168</strong>&lt;br&gt;Hesperetin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human UGT activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.42%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Bioactivity: Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, and neuroprotection effects.

Bioactivity: Formononetin (Formononetol; Flavosil) is a bioactive component extracted from the red clover, inhibits the proliferation of DU-145/PC-3 cells in a dose-dependent manner.

Bioactivity: Galangin is an agonist/antagonist of the arylhydrocarbon receptor, and also shows inhibition of CYP1A1 activity.

Bioactivity: Gastrodenol (Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; Bismuth subcitrate) is a mineral that is used in treating ulcers and upset stomach.

Bioactivity: Genistein is a potent inhibitor of the protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) activity of the EGFR in vitro with an IC₅₀ of 0.7 μg/mL (0.6 μM).

Bioactivity: Genistin, a natural product, is commonly found in soy and soy products.

Bioactivity: Ginkgetin is a natural biflavonoid isolated from leaves of Ginkgo biloba L; effects of anti-inflammation and anticancer have been reported.

Bioactivity: 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.

Bioactivity: Glycitin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover.

Bioactivity: Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human UGT activity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside)</td>
<td>HY-15337</td>
<td>Hesperidin is a bioflavonoid that plays a role in plant defense and is abundant in citrus species, such as grapefruit, lemon and orange.</td>
<td>97.47%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homoplantaginin</td>
<td>HY-N1949</td>
<td>Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine Salvia plebeia with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties.</td>
<td>99.61%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icariin (Ieariline)</td>
<td>HY-N0014</td>
<td>Icariin (Ieariline) is a major constituent of flavonoids from the Chinese medicinal herb Epimedium brevicornum; exhibits multiple biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, neuroregulatory and neuroprotective activities.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II)</td>
<td>HY-N0875</td>
<td>IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A) is a natural compound isolated from Epimedium koreanum (Berberidaceae); has anti-inflammatory properties.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipriflavone</td>
<td>HY-N0094</td>
<td>Ipriflavone is a synthetic isoflavone derivative used to suppress bone resorption.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone)</td>
<td>HY-13065</td>
<td>Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin) is a chalcone constituent of Angelica keiskei, induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma</td>
<td>99.21%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispidulin (Dinatin)</td>
<td>HY-N1950</td>
<td>Hispidulin is a natural flavone with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Hispidulin is a Pim-1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.71 μM.</td>
<td>98.87%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxysafflor yellow A</td>
<td>HY-N0567</td>
<td>Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Carthamus tinctorius L., possesses anti-tumor activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icaritin (Anhydroicaritin)</td>
<td>HY-N0678</td>
<td>Icaritin (Anhydroicaritin) is a component of Epimedium flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii; enhances osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) while it inhibits adipogenic differentiation of MSCs by inhibiting PPAR-γ pathway.</td>
<td>98.45%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikarisoside F (Ikarisoside-F; Icarisoside-F)</td>
<td>HY-N0861</td>
<td>Ikarisoside F is a flavonol glycoside from Vancouveria hexandra, could bind to AdoHcy hydrolase.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioactivity:
- Hesperidin (HP) is a bioflavonoid that plays a role in plant defense and is abundant in citrus species, such as grapefruit, lemon and orange.
- Hispidulin is a natural flavone with a broad spectrum of biological activities. Hispidulin is a Pim-1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.71 μM.
- Hydroxysafflor yellow A is a flavonoid derived and isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Carthamus tinctorius L., possesses anti-tumor activity.
- Icariin (Ieariline) is a major constituent of flavonoids from the Chinese medicinal herb Epimedium brevicornum; exhibits multiple biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, neuroregulatory and neuroprotective activities.
- IKarisoside A (Icarisoside-A; Baohuoside II) is a natural compound isolated from Epimedium koreanum (Berberidaceae); has anti-inflammatory properties.
- Ipriflavone is a synthetic isoflavone derivative used to suppress bone resorption.
- Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone) is a chalcone constituent of Angelica keiskei, induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma.

**Contact Information:**
- Tel: 4008203792
- Fax: 021-53700325
- Email: sales@MedChemExpress.cn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isoginkgetin</td>
<td>HY-N2117</td>
<td>Isoginkgetin is a MMP-9 inhibitor, also a Pre-mRNA Splicing Inhibitor with IC 50 of 30 μM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoliquiritigenin</td>
<td>HY-N0102</td>
<td>Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, which inhibits aldose reductase with an IC50 of 320 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 96.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isomangiferin</td>
<td>HY-N0772</td>
<td>Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to have antiviral activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoorientin</td>
<td>HY-N0767</td>
<td>Isoorientin is a potent inhibitor of COX-2 with an IC50 value of 39 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isorhamnetin</td>
<td>HY-N0776</td>
<td>Isorhamnetin is an O-methylated flavonol, a flavonoid aglucon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3'-Methylquercetin)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferide</td>
<td>HY-15449</td>
<td>Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonol, a type of chemical compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Kaempferol 4'-O-methyl ether)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuromanin chloride</td>
<td>HY-N0640</td>
<td>Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chrysontemin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferol</td>
<td>HY-14590</td>
<td>Kaempferol inhibits estrogen receptor α expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Robigenin; Kempferol)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwanon A</td>
<td>HY-N2300</td>
<td>Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.), inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC50 of 10.5 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.cn
| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.44% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Licochalcone A (Licoalcone-A) | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 98.67% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| Luteolin (Luteolol; Digitoflavone; Flacitr; Luteoline) | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** >98% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.41% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.70% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.44% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 95.04% | **Clinical Data:** Phase 2 | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.44% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 98.67% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |

| **Bioactivity** | **Purity:** 99.08% | **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Neobavaisoflavone | |
Neohesperidin (Hesperetin 7-O-neohesperidoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0101

Bioactivity: Neohesperidin is a flavonoid compound found in high amounts in Poncirus trifoliata with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects.

Purity: 95.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone (Neohesperidin DC, NHDC)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0154

Bioactivity: Neohesperidin dihydrochalcone is a synthetic glycoside chalcone, is added to various foods and beverages as a low caloric artificial sweetener.

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nobiletin  
Cat. No.: HY-N0155

Bioactivity: Nobiletin, a natural polymethoxylated flavone, is identified as a clock amplitude-enhancing small molecule.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ononin (Ononoside; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0270

Bioactivity: Ononin is an isoflavonoid, is an additional growth inhibitor in soils associated with the weed, Pluchea lanceolata.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oroxylin A (Baicalin 6-methyl ether; 6-Methoxybaicalein)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0560

Bioactivity: Oroxylin A is a natural active flavonoid with strong anticancer effects.

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

Phlorizin (Floridzin; NSC 2833)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Bioactivity: Phlorizin, a natural product and dietary constituent found in a number of fruit trees, is a 2’-glucoside of phloretin, Phlorizin is a competitive and classic inhibitor of hSGLT1 (Ki=300 nM) and hSGLT2 (Ki= 39 nM).

Purity: 95.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Podocarpusflavone A  
Cat. No.: HY-N2198

Bioactivity: Podocarpusflavone A is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor, have moderated anti-proliferative activity induce cell apoptosis in MCF-7, is developing anti-tumor drugs.

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

Procyanidin B1  
Cat. No.: HY-N0795

Bioactivity: Procyanidin B1, inhibits infection by vesicular stomatitis virus and HCV pseudotype virus in Huh-7 cells, with IC50 of 29μM and 15μM, respectively.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Procyanidin B2 (Proanthocyanidin B2)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0796

Bioactivity: Procyanidin B2 exerts a potent and beneficial role in reducing granulosa cell apoptosis and inducing autophagy process, and exerts a variety of potent protective pharmacological effects on diabetic complications.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Puerarin  
Cat. No.: HY-N0145

Bioactivity: Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from Radix puerariae, is a 5-HT2C receptor antagonist.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quercetin</td>
<td>HY-18085</td>
<td>Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant SIRT1 and also a PI3K inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 2.4-5.4 μM.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercitrin (Quercetin 3-rhamnoside)</td>
<td>HY-N0418</td>
<td>Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions</td>
<td>98.59%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutin (Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside)</td>
<td>HY-N0148</td>
<td>Rutin, a naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-angiogenic and antiviral properties</td>
<td>98.67%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittatoside A (Icariin-A)</td>
<td>HY-N0873</td>
<td>Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittatoside B</td>
<td>HY-N0874</td>
<td>Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scutellarein (6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)</td>
<td>HY-N0752</td>
<td>Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron brevicaespus (Vant</td>
<td>98.15%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scutellarin</td>
<td>HY-N0751</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shogaol (6-Shogaol; 6-Shogaol)</td>
<td>HY-14616</td>
<td>6-shogaol, an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinalis Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.</td>
<td>99.84%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silibinin (Silybin, Silibinin A; Silymarin I)</td>
<td>HY-13748</td>
<td>Silibinin, an effective anti-cancer and chemopreventive agent, has been shown to exert multiple effects on cancer cells, including inhibition of both cell proliferation and migration</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioactivity: Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant SIRT1 and also a PI3K inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 2.4-5.4 μM.

Bioactivity: Quercitrin is a natural compound found in Tartary buckwheat with a potential anti-inflammation effect that is used to treat heart and vascular conditions.

Bioactivity: Rutin, a naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-angiogenic and antiviral properties.

Bioactivity: Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

Bioactivity: Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

Bioactivity: Scutellarin, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron brevicaespus (Vant.

Bioactivity: 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.

Bioactivity: 6-shogaol, an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinalis Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.

Bioactivity: Silibinin, an effective anti-cancer and chemopreventive agent, has been shown to exert multiple effects on cancer cells, including inhibition of both cell proliferation and migration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinensetin (Pedalitin permethyl ether)</td>
<td>HY-N0297</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. Process potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophoflavescenol</td>
<td>HY-N2284</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: 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 0.30µM, 0.17µM, 17.89µg/mL, 10.98µM, 8.37 µM and 8.21µM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotetsuflavone</td>
<td>HY-N2199</td>
<td>Bioactivity: 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangeretin (Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905; Ponkanetin)</td>
<td>HY-N0133</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Tangeretin, a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and was also selected as a Notch-1 inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theaflavin</td>
<td>HY-N0243</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (H1N1) neuraminidase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wogonin</td>
<td>HY-N0400</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Wogonin is a cell-permeable and orally available flavonoid that displays anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthohumol</td>
<td>HY-N1067</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[6]-Gingerol ([5]-(+)-[6]Gingerol; 6-Gingerol)</td>
<td>HY-14615</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: [6]-Gingerol is an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
### Terpenoids and Glycosides Inhibitors & Modulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)-Borneol</td>
<td>HY-N1368A</td>
<td>(+)-Borneol (d-Borneol) is a natural bicyclic monoterpenoid used for analgesia and anesthesia in traditional Chinese medicine; enhances GABA receptor activity with an EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 248 μM.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-O-Acetylbritannilactone</td>
<td>HY-N0896</td>
<td>1-O-Acetylbritannilactone (Inulicin) is a sesquiterpene isolated from the medicinal plant Inula britannica; anticancer and anti-inflammation activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-oxo-mogroside V</td>
<td>HY-N0501</td>
<td>11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener, isolated from the fruits of Momordica grosvenori, exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;•, H&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; and •OH) with EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 4.79...</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</td>
<td>HY-N1490</td>
<td>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide that can be isolated from A. paniculata. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits NF-κB activation.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Deoxyingenol</td>
<td>HY-N0866</td>
<td>20-Deoxyingenol is a natural compound.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate</td>
<td>HY-N0868</td>
<td>20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate is a natural compound.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol</td>
<td>HY-N0562</td>
<td>5,15-Diacetyl-3-benzoyllathyrol is one of the lathyrane diterpenoids, that has anti-cancer activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-xylosyltaxol</td>
<td>HY-77574</td>
<td>7-xylosyltaxol (Taxol-7-xyloside) is a taxol (Paclitaxel) derivative; Paclitaxel binds to tubulin and inhibits the disassembly of microtubules.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7beta-Hydroxylathyrol</td>
<td>HY-N1484</td>
<td>7beta-Hydroxylathyrol is a natural product.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester</td>
<td>HY-N0758</td>
<td>8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester (ND01) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang.</td>
<td>98.52%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ajugol

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0914

**Bioactivity:** Ajugol is an iridiod glucoside.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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### AKBA

**Bioactivity:** Acetyl-11-Keto-β-boswellic Acid (AKBA) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrate; a novel Nrf2 activator.

**Purity:** 98.70%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Alantolactone ((+)-Alantolactone; Alant camphor; Elecampane camphor; Eupatal; Inula camphor)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0038

**Bioactivity:** Alantolactone (Alant camphor) is a sesquiterpene lactone; has potential activity against triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells by suppressing the signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) signaling pathway.

**Purity:** 98.70%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Albiflorin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0037

**Bioactivity:** Albiflorin is a major constituent contained in peony root; possesses therapeutic potential for neurodegenerative diseases.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Alismoxide ((+)-Alismoxide)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0426

**Bioactivity:** Alismoxide is a natural product.

**Purity:** 98.49%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Alisol B

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0805A

**Bioactivity:** Alisol B is a potentially novel therapeutic compound for bone disorders by targeting the differentiation of osteoclasts as well as their functions.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

### Alisol B 23-acetate (23-Acetylalisol B; 23-O-Acetylalisol B; Alisol B monoacetate)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0805

**Bioactivity:** Alisol B 23-acetate, a natural triterpenoid, produces protective effects against EE-induced cholestasis, due to FXR-mediated gene regulation.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Alisol G

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0855

**Bioactivity:** Alisol G is a natural product extracted from Rhizoma Alismatis.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg
| **alpha-Boswellic acid**  
(α-Boswellic acid) | **alpha-Cyperone**  
(α-Cyperone; (+)-α-Cyperone) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> alpha-Boswellic acid is a natural product.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Alpha-cyperone is associated with the down-regulation of COX-2, IL-6, Nck-2, Cdc42 and Rac1, resulting in reduction of inflammation, which would be highly beneficial for treatment of inflammatory diseases such as AD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **alpha-Hederin**  
(α-Hederin) | **Andrographolide**  
(Andrographis) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> alpha-hederin is a water-soluble pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, possessing several biological properties such as antispasmodic, molluscicidal, anthelmintic and inhibiting cell proliferation.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Andrographolide (Andrographis) is an irreversible antagonist of NF-κB and prevents in vitro T cell activation; displays antiviral, antiinflammatory, antiapoptotic, and antihyperglycemic properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Arglabin**  
((+)-Arglabin) | **Artemether**  
(Dihydrotinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin met hyl ether; SM224) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Arglabin is a sesquiterpene gamma-lactone is isolated from Artemisia glabella, anticancer natural compound.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Artemether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of falciparum malaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Astragaloside A**  
(Astragaloside IV, Astramembranin I; Astragalain A) | **Astragaloside I**  
(Astrasieversian IV, Cyclosieversiole B) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Astragaloside A (Astragaloside IV) is one of the major active constituents of Astragalus membranaceus in Traditional Chinese Medicine; has been widely used to treat ischemic diseases.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Astragaloside I is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Astragaloside II**  
(Astrasieversian VIII) | **Astragaloside III**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0434 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Purity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Clinical Data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Size</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astragaloside IV</td>
<td>HY-N0431</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractylenolide I</td>
<td>HY-N0201</td>
<td>Atractylenolide I is a natural compound extracted from largehead atractylodes rhizome; induce apoptosis and bring about cytotoxicity of human promyeloleukemic HL-60 cells; TLR4-antagonizing agent.</td>
<td>99.71%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractylenolide II (Asterolide)</td>
<td>HY-N0202</td>
<td>Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractylenolide III (ICodonolactone; 8β-Hydroxyasterolide)</td>
<td>HY-N0203</td>
<td>Atractylenolide III is a major component of Atractylodes rhizome can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractylloside A</td>
<td>HY-N0237</td>
<td>Atractylloside A(126054-77-1) is a natural TCM reference compound.</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucubin</td>
<td>HY-N0664</td>
<td>Aucubin is an iridoid glycoside with a wide range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-algesic as well as anti-tumor activities.</td>
<td>98.50%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakuchiol</td>
<td>HY-N0235</td>
<td>Bakuchiol is a phytoestrogen isolated from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia L; has anti-tumor effects.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betulin (Trochol)</td>
<td>HY-N0083</td>
<td>Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein (SREBP) inhibitor with an IC50 of 14.5 μM in K562 cell line.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betulinaldehyde (Betunialdehyde; Betunal)</td>
<td>HY-N0084</td>
<td>Betulinaldehyde(Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Betulinic acid
(Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)

Bioactivity: Betulinic acid, a pentacyclic triterpene, selectively induces apoptosis in tumor cells, also is an inhibitor of HIV-1 with EC50 of 1

Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Betulonic acid (Betunolic acid; Liquidamb aric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid)

Bioactivity: Betulonic acid belongs to the pentacyclic triterpenic derivative class, has antitumor activities

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

Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; FH11327; YK FH312)

Bioactivity: Bevirimat(YK FH312; FH11327; MPC-4326) 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: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bilobalide ((-)-Bilobalide)

Bioactivity: Bilobalide is a biologically active terpenic trilactone present in Ginkgo biloba

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

Britannilactone (Desacetylulinicinic)

Bioactivity: Britannilactone(Desacetylulinicinic) is a methanol extract of the dried flower of Inula britannica L.

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

Canthaxanthin (E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)

Bioactivity: Canthaxanthin is a red-orange carotenoid with various biological activities, such as antioxidant, antitumor properties.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Catalpol (Catalpinoside)

Bioactivity: Catalpol, an iridoid glycoside, has neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus effects.

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

Celastrol (Tripterin)

Bioactivity: Celastrol is a proteasome inhibitor, potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified 20S proteasome (IC50=2.5 μM).

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cephalomannine

Bioactivity: Cephalomannine is a taxol derivative with antitumor, antiproliferative properties.

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

Chikusetsusaponin Iva

Bioactivity: Chikusetsusaponin Iva a major active ingredient of triterpenoid saponins, exerts antithrombotic effects, including minor hemorrhagic events. This appears to be important for the development of new therapeutic agents. a novel AMPK activator that is capable of bypassing defective insulin signalling and could be useful for the tr...

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
Corosolic acid (Colosic acid; Colosolic acid; Glucosol)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0280

Bioactivity: Corosolic acid is isolated from the fruit of Cratoegus pinnatifida var.

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

Costunolide ((+)-Costunolide; Costunolid; Costus lactone; NSC 1064 (04))  
Cat. No.: HY-N0036

Bioactivity: Costunolide, a sesquiterpene lactone, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties and mediates apoptosis.

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

Cucurbitacin B  
Cat. No.: HY-N0416

Bioactivity: Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids; could repress cancer cell progression

Purity: 99.36%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cucurbitacin E  
Cat. No.: HY-N0417

Bioactivity: Cucurbitacin E is a widely available plant-derived natural product, making it a useful tool to study actin dynamics in cells and actin-based processes such as cytokinesis

Purity: 99.30%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin I  
(Elatericin B; JSI-124; NSC-521777)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1405

Bioactivity: Cucurbitacin I is a naturally occurring triterpenoid derived from Cucurbitaceae family plants that exhibits a number of potentially useful pharmacological and biological activities.

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

Curcumol  
((-)-Curcumol)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0104

Bioactivity: Curcumol is a sesquiterpene originally isolated from curcuma rhizomes; shows anticancer activities both in vitro and in vivo.

Purity: 98.05%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Curdione  
((+)-Curdione)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0353

Bioactivity: Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties.

Purity: 99.52%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 50 mg

Cycloastragenol  
(Cyclogalagenin; Cyclogalegenin; Cyclogalegigenin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0424

Bioactivity: Cycloastragenol, a natural tetracyclic triterpenoid, was first identified when screening Astragalus membranaceus extracts for active ingredients with antiaging properties.

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

Dehydroandrographolide  
Cat. No.: HY-N0676

Bioactivity: Dehydroandrographolide is extracted from herbal medicine Andrographis paniculata (Burm f) Nees; alleviate oxidative stress in LPS-induced acute lung injury possibly by inactivating iNOS.

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

Dehydrocostus Lactone  
((+)-Dehydrocostus lactone; Epiligulyl oxide)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0591

Bioactivity: Dehydrocostus Lactone is a major sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the roots of Saussurea lappa.

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deoxyandrographolide</td>
<td>HY-N0857</td>
<td>Deoxyandrographolide is a natural compound extracted from A. paniculata, potently inhibit the growth of liver (HepG2 and SK-Hep1) and bile duct (HuCCA-1 and RMCCA-1) cancer cells.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydroartemisinin</td>
<td>HY-N0176</td>
<td>Dihydroartemisinin, one of the most active artemisinin derivative, exhibits anticancer activity in a number of human cancer cells.</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipsacoside B</td>
<td>HY-N0266</td>
<td>Dipsacoside B is a major bioactive saponin, which can be used as a marker.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester</td>
<td>HY-N0867</td>
<td>Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester is a natural compound.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinocystic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0271</td>
<td>Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleutheroside E</td>
<td>HY-N0272</td>
<td>Eleutheroside E, a principal component of Eleutherococcus eicosus, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.</td>
<td>99.61%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxymicheliolide (1β,10β-Epoxymicheliolide)</td>
<td>HY-N0845</td>
<td>Epoxymicheliolide is a micheliolide derivative.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forskolin (Coleonol, Colforsin)</td>
<td>HY-15371</td>
<td>Forskolin is a potent adenylyl cyclase activator, with binding (IC50 = 41 nM) to and activation (EC50 = 0.5 μM) of type I adenylyl cyclase.</td>
<td>98.60%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genipin ((+)-Genipin)</td>
<td>HY-17389</td>
<td>Genipin is a cell permeable inhibitor of uncoupling protein 2 (UCP2).</td>
<td>99.42%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Geniposide

**Bioactivity:** Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a variety of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

**Purity:** >99.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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### Geniposidic acid

**Bioactivity:** Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginkgolide A

**Bioactivity:** Ginkgolide A is an extract from in Ginkgo biloba and a γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginkgolide B

**Bioactivity:** Ginkgolide B, 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:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

### Ginkgolide C

**Bioactivity:** Ginkgolide C, a natural product, can enhance the cardiac function of rats in the body.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

---

### Ginsenoside C-K

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside C-K (Ginsenoside compound K) is an intestinal microbiota metabolite of ginsenoside Rb1; possessing anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities.

**Purity:** 98.06%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginsenoside F1

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside F1, a metabolite of ginsenoside Rg1, is reported to be anti-aging and antioxidative, and to have beneficial effects on skin.

**Purity:** 99.05%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginsenoside Rb1

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rb1 is part of a class of steroid glycosides; may have properties that inhibit or prevent the growth of tumors

**Purity:** 98.10%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginsenoside Rb2

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rb2 is a 20(S)-protopanaxadiol glycoside extracted from ginseng, shows potent antioxidant and anticancer biological activities

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Ginsenoside Rb3

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rb3 is a natural triterpenoid saponin; has various pharmacological effects.

**Purity:** >99.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---
### Ginsenoside Rc
(Panaxoside Rc)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0042**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rc is a steroid glycoside, and triterpene saponins, found exclusively in the plant genus Panax (ginseng); have properties that inhibit or prevent tumors growth.

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

### Ginsenoside Rd
(Gypenoside VIII)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0043**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rd is a protopanaxadiol which has diverse in vitro and in vivo effects, including cardioprotective, neuroprotective, and anti-inflammatory actions.

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

### Ginsenoside Rf
(Panaxoside Rf)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0601**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rf, extracted from the traditional Chinese herb ginseng, is a novel natural anticancer products known for its favorable safety and efficacy profiles.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rg1
(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0045**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg1 is part of a class of triterpene saponins and steroid glycosides; possess anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

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

### Ginsenoside Rg2
(Chikusetusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; P rosapogenin C2)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0602**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg2, a steroid glycosides, is abundant in Panax ginseng root, which has been used for prevention of illness.

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

### Ginsenoside Rg3
(20(S)-Ginsenoside-Rg3; Rg3; S-Ginsenoside Rg3)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0603**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg3 is a steroid glycoside derivative which affects endothelium relaxation in the aorta.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Ginsenoside Rg5
**Cat. No.: HY-N0908**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg5 is a major constituent of steamed ginseng; shows anti-inflammatory effect.

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

### Ginsenoside Rg6
**Cat. No.: HY-N0907**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg6 is a compound extracted from steamed notoginseng; apoptosis indecer.

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

### Ginsenoside Rh1
(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1; Ginsenoside-Rh1)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0604**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rg1, one of the main constituents of Panax ginseng, exhibits anti-inflammatory effect.

**Purity:** 98.17%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rh2
(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0605**

**Bioactivity:** Ginsenoside Rh2, an extract of red Panax ginseng, is a potent anti-inflammatory and anticancer drug.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
Ginsenoside Rh3
Cat. No.: HY-N0606

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rh3, metabolized from ginsenoside Rg5 which is isolated from red ginseng can be anti-inflammatory.

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

Ginsenoside Rh4
Cat. No.: HY-N0905

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rh4 is a saponin isolated from the roots of Panax notoginseng (Burr.) F. H. Chen; used as adjuvant with low or non-haemolytic effect.

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

Ginsenoside Rk3
Cat. No.: HY-N0906

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rk3 is reportedly present in the processed Radix notoginseng that is often used as a major ingredient of the compound preparation for ischemic heart diseases.

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

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V; Ginsenoside-Ro)
Cat. No.: HY-N0607

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Ro, the predominant ginsenoside in the rhizome, is reported to have anti-inflammatory, anti-hepatitic activities, and showed inhibitory activity against 5αR with IC(50) value of 259.4 μm.

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

Glycyrrhizic acid (Glycyrrhizin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0184

Bioactivity: Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponin, extracted from the licorice root, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

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

Gracillin
Cat. No.: HY-N0706

Bioactivity: Gracillin is a kind of steroidal saponin isolated from the root bark of wild yam Dioscorea nipponica with antitumor agent.

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

Gynostemma Extract (Ginsenoside C-Mx1; Gynosaponin I; Gypenoside IX; Notoginsenoside Fd)
Cat. No.: HY-N0167

Bioactivity: Gynostemma Extract is a natural product.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hederacoside C
Cat. No.: HY-N0253

Bioactivity: Hederacoside C is a principal bioactive pharmaceutical ingredient of Hedera helix leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmolytic effects.

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

Hederagenin
Cat. No.: HY-N0256

Bioactivity: Hederagenin is a triterpenoid saponin. It can inhibit LPS-stimulated expression of iNOS, COX-2, and NF-κB.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinokitiol (β-Thujaplicin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80719</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingenol Mebutate (Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-8069</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingenol-5,20-acetonide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-0780</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isoalantolactone (+(+)-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-0888</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isoastragaloside II (Astraeiversianin-VII)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0855</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingenol ((-)-Ingenol)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0871</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide (Ingenol 3,4,5,20-bisacetonide)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0870</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate (Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-a...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isoastragaloside I (Isoastragaloside-I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Isoastragaloside II (Astraeiversianin-VII)</td>
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<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioactivity:**
Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from Chymacyparis obtusa, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.

**Bioactivity:**
Ingenol is an extremely weak PKC (protein kinase C) activator; has been found to induce apoptosis and act as an anticancer agent.

**Bioactivity:**
Ingenol Mebutate (PEP005) is a substance found in the sap of the plant Euphorbia peplus and an inducer of cell death.

**Bioactivity:**
Ingenol-5,20-acetonide is an intermediate from ingenol for synthesis of ingenoids; improved stability compared to ingenol.

**Bioactivity:**
Isoalantolactone, isolated from Inula spp

**Bioactivity:**
Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb Radix Astragali; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production.

**Bioactivity:**
Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus

**Bioactivity:**
Isosteviol is a derivative of stevioside, a constituent of Stevia rebaudiana, which is commonly used as a noncaloric sugar substitute in Japan and Brazil.
Kauniolide
Cat. No.: HY-N0843

Bioactivity: Kauniolide(81066-45-7) is a natural compound.

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

Lathyrol
Cat. No.: HY-N0561

Bioactivity: Lathyrol is a natural product, and is used for cancer treatment.

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

Limonin
(Limonoic acid 3,19:16,17 dilactone)
Cat. No.: HY-17411

Bioactivity: Limonin is a triterpenoid enriched in citrus fruits, which has antivirus and antitumor ability.

Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg

Loganin
(Loganoside)
Cat. No.: HY-N0512

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

Lupeol
(Fagarasterol)
Cat. No.: HY-N0790

Bioactivity: Lupeol is a novel androgen receptor inhibitor.

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

Macranthoidin B
(Macranthoiside I)
Cat. No.: HY-N0864

Bioactivity: Macranthoidin B is a major bioactive saponin in rat plasma after oral administration of extraction of saponins from Flos Lonicerae.

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

Madecassoside
(Asiaticoside A)
Cat. No.: HY-N0568

Bioactivity: Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asiatica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.

Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Maslinic acid
(Crategolic acid; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-N0629

Bioactivity: Maslinic acid(Crategolic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene found in a variety of natural sources; exerts a wide range of biological activities, i.e. antitumor, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, cardioprotective, neuroprotective, antiparasitic and growth-stimulating.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Melittoside
Cat. No.: HY-N0915

Bioactivity: Melittoside is a natural compound.

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

Mesatlantin C
Cat. No.: HY-N0844

Bioactivity: Mesatlantin C is a natural compound.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
Micheliolide
Cat. No.: HY-N0847

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Mogrol
Cat. No.: HY-N2312

**Bioactivity:** 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:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Monomelittoside
(Dannelittoside)
Cat. No.: HY-N0916

**Bioactivity:** Monomelittoside is a natural compound.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Neoandrographolide
(Neandrographiside)
Cat. No.: HY-N0721

**Bioactivity:** Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the Andrographis paniculata (Acanthaceae).

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Notoginsenoside Fe
(Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb)
Cat. No.: HY-N0046

**Bioactivity:** Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from Panax japonicus var.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Notoginsenoside F1
(20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2)
Cat. No.: HY-N0910

**Bioactivity:** Notoginsenoside F1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng; stimulator of angiogenesis.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Notoginsenoside R1
(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1)
Cat. No.: HY-N0615

**Bioactivity:** Notoginsenoside R1, the main bioactive component in panaxnotoginseng, is reported have some neuronal protective, antihypertensive effects.

**Purity:** 97.10%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Notoginsenoside R2
(20(S)-Notoginsenoside R2; Ginsenoside Ng-R2)
Cat. No.: HY-N0909

**Bioactivity:** Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Oleanolic Acid
(Oleanic acid; Caryophyllin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0156

**Bioactivity:** Oleanolic acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 1

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

---

Oleanonic acid
(3-Oxooleanolic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-N1487

**Bioactivity:** Oleanolic acid is a triterpenoid, inhibits infection by HIV-1 in in vitro infected PBMC, naturally infected PBMC and monocyte/macrophages with EC50 of 22.7 mM, 24.6 mM and 57.4 mM, respectively. Besides, it has IC50 of 17μM for the production of leukotriene B4 from rat peritoneal leukocytes.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxypaeoniflorin</td>
<td>HY-N0748</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Oxypaeoniflorin is a natural product derived from Radix Paeoniae Rubra and Radix Paeoniae Alba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachymic acid (3-O-Acetyltumulosic acid)</td>
<td>HY-N0371</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Pachymic acid is a lanostrane-type triterpenoid, which possesses anti-emetic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeoniflorin (Paeoniflorin)</td>
<td>HY-N0293</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Paeoniflorin is a herbal constituent extracted from the root of Paeonia albiflora Pall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panaxadiol (20(R)-Panaxadiol)</td>
<td>HY-N0596</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Panaxadiol is a novel antitumor agent extracted from the Chinese medical herb Panax ginseng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panaxatriol</td>
<td>HY-N0597</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Panaxatriol is a natural product that can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthenolide ((-)-Parthenolide)</td>
<td>HY-N0141</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Parthenolide is an NF-κB inhibitor, reduces histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC-1) and DNA methyltransferase 1 independent of NF-κB inhibition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.13%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
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<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phorbol (4β-Phorbol)</td>
<td>HY-N2147</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Phorbol is a highly toxic diterpene, whose esters have important biological properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: 96.39%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picrotoxin</td>
<td>HY-101391</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Picrotoxin is a noncompetitive antagonist of GABAA receptor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleuromutilin</td>
<td>HY-N2301</td>
<td>Bioactivity: pleuromutilin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podocarpic acid</td>
<td>HY-N2318</td>
<td>Bioactivity: Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel TRPA1 activator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity</td>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protopanaxatriol</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoginsenoside F11</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoginsenoside F11</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside C</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside A</td>
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<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoginsenoside F11</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside C</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside C</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioactivity:
- Protopanaxatriol, a major ginseng constituent, is a novel PPARγ antagonist. The inhibition of PPARγ activity could be a promising therapy for obesity and steatosis.
- 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.
- Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.
- Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.
- Pulchinenoside C is Pseudoginsenoside-F11 (PF11), a component of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), has been demonstrated to antagonize the learning and memory deficits induced by scopolamine, morphine and methamphetamine in mice.
- Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.
- Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.
- Rosmarinic acid inhibits MAO-A, MAO-B and COMT enzymes with IC₅₀ of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.

Bioactivity:
- Protopanaxatriol, a major ginseng constituent, is a novel PPARγ antagonist. The inhibition of PPARγ activity could be a promising therapy for obesity and steatosis.
- 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.
- Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.
- Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.
- Pulchinenoside C is Pseudoginsenoside-F11 (PF11), a component of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), has been demonstrated to antagonize the learning and memory deficits induced by scopolamine, morphine and methamphetamine in mice.
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- Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.
**Siamenoside I**  
**Bioactivity:** 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, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Triptolide**  
**Bioactivity:** Triptolide is an inhibitor of heat shock factor (HSF), inhibits HSP90-CDC37 binding and induces acetylation of HSP90, and also inhibits MDM2 expression in a dose-dependent manner with IC$_{50}$ values range from 47 to 73 nM.  
**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

**Triptonide**  
**Bioactivity:** Triptonide (NSC 165677; PG 492), extracted from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook, inhibited the proliferation of mouse splenocytes induced by suboptimal concentration of concanavalin A or lipopolysaccharide at concentrations of 0.02, 0.1, and 0.5 mg/ml.  
**Purity:** 98.99%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg

**Triptophenolide**  
**Bioactivity:** Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Tubeimoside I**  
**Bioactivity:** 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:** 98.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Ursolic acid**  
**Bioactivity:** Ursolic acid (Bungeolic acid) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Ursolic acid**  
**Bioactivity:** Ursolic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways  
**Purity:** 98.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

**β-Carotene**  
**Bioactivity:** Beta Carotene is an organic compound and classified as a terpenoid  
**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 g, 5 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.
Steroids Inhibitors & Modulators

(20S)-Protopanaxadiol (20-Epiprotopanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0797

Bioactivity: protopanaxadiol-type ginseng saponin; apoptosis inducer.

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

11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone (11β-Hydroxyprogesterone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2337

Bioactivity: 11beta-Hydroxyprogesterone is a potent inhibitors of 11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase; also activates human mineralocorticoid receptor in COS-7 cells with an ED50 of 10 nM.

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

Adrenosterone ((+)-Adrenosterone)  
Cat. No.: HY-17462

Bioactivity: Adrenosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic effect

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Alisol A (Alisol-A)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0853

Bioactivity: Alisol A is a natural product.

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

Arenobufagin  
Cat. No.: HY-N0876

Bioactivity: 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: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Beta-Sitosterol (β-Sitosterol; 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0171

Bioactivity: Beta-Sitosterol weakly inhibits porcine pancreatic lipase (PPL) activity. Sitosterol is an important compound extracted from the leaves of Aloe vera.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Brassinolide (Brassin lactone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0273

Bioactivity: Brassinolide is a predominant plant growth modulator that regulate plant cell elongation.

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

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0877

**Bioactivity:** Bufalin is a major digitoxin-like immunoreactive component of the Chinese medicine Chan Su; has been shown to exert a potential for anticancer activity against various human cancer cell lines in vitro.

**Purity:** 98.85%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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**Bufotalin**

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0878

**Bioactivity:** Bufotalin is a cardiotonic bufanolide steroid, cardiac glycoside analogue, secreted by a number of toad species; a novel anti-osteoblastoma agent.

**Purity:** 98.93%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**Campesterol**

((24R)-5-Ergosten-3β-ol)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N1459

**Bioactivity:** Campesterol is a plant sterol with cholesterol lowering and anticarcinogenic effects.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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**Cholesterol**

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0322

**Bioactivity:** Cholesterol is the major sterol in mammals, and its importance in fundamental cellular processes is becoming more appreciated.

**Purity:** 98.00%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 500 mg

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**Cholesterol myristate**  
(Cholesteryl myristate; Cholesteryl tetradecanoate)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N2338

**Bioactivity:** Cholesterol myristate is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 250 mg

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**Cinobufagin**  
(Cinobufagine)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0421

**Bioactivity:** Cinobufagin, a kind of Chinese materia medica with antitumor effect, is widely used in clinical practice, especially in anti-liver cancer.

**Purity:** 98.10%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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**Corticosterone**  
(17-Deoxycortisol; 11β,21-Dihydroxyprogesterone; Kenda's compound B)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1618

**Bioactivity:** Corticosterone is a sensitive inhibitor of monoamine transport.

**Purity:** 99.29%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

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

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**Cyclopamine**  
(11-Deoxojervine)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-17024

**Bioactivity:** Cyclopamine is a Hedgehog (Hh) pathway antagonist with IC_{50} of 46 nM in the Hh cell assay.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**Daucosterol**  
(Eleutheroside A; β-Sitosterol β-D-glucoside)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0410

**Bioactivity:** Daucosterol is a natural sterolin.

**Purity:** 81.59%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
| **Deoxycholic acid**  
(Cholanoic Acid; Desoxycholic acid) | **Desacetyllicinobufagin**  
(Deacetylcinobufagin) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Deoxycholic acid is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor TGR5 that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Desacetyllicinobufagin is a natural compound used for microbial transformation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Deoxycholic acid" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Desacetyllicinobufagin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Desacetyllicinobufotalin**  
(Deacetylcinobufotalin) | **DHEA** (trans-Dehydroandrosterone; Prasterone; Dehydroisoandrosterone; Dehydroepiandrosterone) |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Desacetyllicinobufotalin is a natural compound; apoptosis inducer and shows the marked inhibition effect to HepG2 cells and the IC50 value is 0.0279μmol/ml.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> DHEA is an important source of androgens, and is an effective antiapoptotic factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Desacetyllicinobufotalin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="DHEA" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Digitoxin** | **Digoxin**  
(12β-Hydroxydigitoxin) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Digitoxin is an effective Na+/K+ -ATPase inhibitor, the EC50 value of Digitoxin is 0.78 μM.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Digoxin is a cardiac glycoside that blocks the sodium-potassium ATPase, as a potent inhibitor of chikungunya virus (CHIKV) infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.23%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Digitoxin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Digoxin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Dihydrotestosterone**  
(5α-Dihydrotestosterone; Androstanolone; Stanolone; DHT) | **Dioscin**  
(Collettiside III; CCRIS 4123) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Dihydrotestosterone is an androgen (male hormone)</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dihydrotestosterone" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dioscin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Diosgenin** | **Epiandrosterone**  
(3β-Androsterone; trans-Androsterone; iso-Androsterone) |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Diosgenin, an important natural source of steroidal hormones, has favorable effects in the improvement of diabetes and regulation of lipid metabolism.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Epiandrosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic activity. Epiandrosterone is naturally produced by the enzyme 5α-reductase from the adrenal hormone DHEA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diosgenin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Epiandrosterone" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epibrassinolide (24-Epibrassinolide; B1105; BP55)</td>
<td>HY-N0848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estradiol (β-Estradiol; E2; 17β-Estradiol; 17β-Öestradiol)</td>
<td>HY-B0141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamabufotalin (Gamabufagin)</td>
<td>HY-N0883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodeoxycholylglycine)</td>
<td>HY-N2334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)</td>
<td>HY-N0583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl protodioscin (NSC-698790; Smilax saponin B)</td>
<td>HY-N0863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypenoside XVII (Gynosaponin S)</td>
<td>HY-N0553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestoron (Elcometrine; Nestorone; ST-1435)</td>
<td>HY-13071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pinoresinol Diglucoside  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0657

**Bioactivity:** Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

Prednisone (Dehydrocortisone)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0214

**Bioactivity:** Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

Pregnenolone (Arthenolone; 3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0151

**Bioactivity:** Pregnenolone is an endogenous steroid hormone for inhibition of M1 receptor and M3 receptor-mediated currents with IC50 of 11

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

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

Protodioscin  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0799

**Bioactivity:** Protodioscin, a major steroidal saponin in dioscorea rhizome, has been shown to exhibit multiple biological actions, such as anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-cancer, sexual effects and cardiovascular properties.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

Pseudobufarenogin (ψ-Bufarenogin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0879

**Bioactivity:** Pseudobufarenogin is a natural compound extracted from toad species with unknown details.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg

Resibufogenin (Bufogenin; Recibufogenin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0815

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 99.33%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

Stigmasterol (Stigmasterin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0131

**Bioactivity:** 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%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:**

Telocinobufagin (Telobufotoxin; Telocinobufogenin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0885

**Bioactivity:** Telocinobufagin is one of anti-hepatoma constituent in Venenum Bufonis.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
### Tenacissoside H
(Tenacissimoside C)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0670

**Bioactivity:** Tenacissoside H is a Chinese medicine monomer extracted, isolated from Caulis Marsdeniae Tenacissimae.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Testosterone
((+)-Testosterone)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-15554A

**Bioactivity:** Testosterone is an androgen, which binds the androgen receptor.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:**

### Testosterone propionate

**Cat. No.:** HY-81269

**Bioactivity:** Testosterone Propionate is an efficient androgenic hormone for the treatment of low testosterone.

**Purity:** 99.90%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g

### Ursodiol
(Ursodeoxycholic acid; UDCS)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-13771

**Bioactivity:** Ursodiol reduces cholesterol absorption and is used to dissolve gallstones.

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

### Vitamin D2
(Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalciol)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-76542

**Bioactivity:** Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol) is a form of vitamin D, used as a vitamin D supplement.

**Purity:** >90%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 5 g, 10 g
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkaloid Inhibitors &amp; Modulators</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(+)-Bicuculline</strong>&lt;br&gt;(d-Bicuculline)</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0219</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bioactivity: (+)-Bicuculline, a convulsant alkaloid, is the antagonist of GABA.&lt;br&gt;Purity: &gt;98.0%&lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(-)-Isocorypalmine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Tetrahydrocolumbamine; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine)</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0927</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bioactivity: (-)-Isocorypalmine is a metabolite of the isoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis pathway.&lt;br&gt;Purity: &gt;98%&lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(±)-Huperzine A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17388</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bioactivity: 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)&lt;br&gt;Purity: &gt;98.0%&lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acipimox</strong>&lt;br&gt;(K-9321)</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80283</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bioactivity: Acipimox is a niacin derivative used as a hypolipidemic agent.&lt;br&gt;Purity: &gt;98%&lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Launched&lt;br&gt;Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aconitine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Acetylbenzoylaconine)</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0051</strong>&lt;br&gt;Bioactivity: Aconitine (Acetylbenzoylaconine) is a neurotoxin which activates tetrodotoxin-sensitive Na+ channels, inducing presynaptic depolarization and blocking the release of neurotransmitters; also blocks norepinephrine reuptake and induces ventricular tachycardia after intracoronary injection in heart.&lt;br&gt;Purity: &gt;98.0%&lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bioactivity: Alfuzosin hydrochloride is an α1 adrenergic receptor antagonist used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

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

Bioactivity: Ampiroxicam (CP65703) is a nonselective cyclooxygenase inhibitor used as an anti-inflammatory drug.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bioactivity: Amsacrine hydrochloride is a specific topoisomerase II inhibitor, acting as an antineoplastic agent which can intercalate into the DNA of tumor cells.

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

Bioactivity: Ancitabine hydrochloride is an important antileukemia drug.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 1 g

Bioactivity: Anisodamine is an anticholinergic and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock, also a naturally occurring tropane alkaloid found in some plants of the Solanaceae family.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Bioactivity: Argatroban is a direct, selective thrombin inhibitor.

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

Bioactivity: ATP disodium salt is a P2 purinoceptor agonist.

Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g

Bioactivity: Atropine is a medication used to treat certain types of nerve agent and pesticide poisonings, some types of slow heart rate, and to decrease saliva production during surgery.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Bioactivity: Atropine sulfate is a competitive muscarinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg
Azaphen (Azafen; Pipofezine hydrochloride; Pipofezine hydrochlo-
ride)  Cat. No.: HY-A0022

Bioactivity: Pipofezine (Azafen or Azaphen) is a potent inhibitor of the reuptake
of serotonin.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Benazepril

Bioactivity: Benazepril, an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, which is a
medication used to treat high blood pressure.

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

Benfotiamine
(S-Benzylothiamine O-monophosphate)  Cat. No.: HY-17374

Bioactivity: Benfotiamine is a synthetic S-acyl derivative of thiamine (vitamin B1); an
antioxidant dietary supplement.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

Benzoylmesaconine
(Mesaconine 14-benzoate)  Cat. No.: HY-N0218

Bioactivity: Benzoylmesaconine is the most abundant component of Wutou
decoction, which is widely used in China because of its therapeutic
effect on rheumatoid arthritis.

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

Berbamine dihydrochloride  Cat. No.: HY-N0714A

Bioactivity: Berbamine dihydrochloride, a natural compound derived from the
Berberis amurensis plant, has been shown to exhibit antitumor
activity in several cancers

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg

Beta hydrochloride
(Betaaine chloride)  Cat. No.: HY-N0739

Bioactivity: Betaine hydrochloride is an acidic form of betaine, a vitamin-like
substance found in grains and other foods; improves the
amplification of DNA by reducing the formation of secondary
structure in GC-rich regions.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 10 g

Bioactivity:

Berberine has shown to be effective in inhibiting cell proliferation
and promoting apoptosis in various cancerous cells; MAPK and
Wnt/β-catenin pathways affected by Berberine.

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

Betaine (Oxyneurine)  Cat. No.: HY-B0710

Bioactivity: Betaine is used to treat homocystinuria.

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

Purity:

Bioactivity:

Bioactivity:

Bioactivity:
| **Brevianamide F**  
(Cyclo{(L-Pro-L-Trp)}) | **Cat. No.**: HY-100385 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Brevianamide F, also known as cyclo-(L-Trp-L-Pro), belongs to a class of naturally occurring 2,5-diketopiperazines.  
| **Purity**: >98.0%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Brofaromine**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-13339 |
|------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Brofaromine is a monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.2 μM for MAO-A.  
| **Purity**: >98%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg |

| **Bulleyaconitine A**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-N0239 |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Bulleyaconitine A is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drug isolated from Aconitum plants; has several potential targets, including voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channels.  
| **Purity**: >98%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 10 mg, 50 mg |

| **Cantharidin**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-N0209 |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Cantharidin, a natural toxin isolated from beetles in the families Melolacta and Oedemeridae, has been reported to be toxic to some pests, including the diamondback moth  
| **Purity**: >98.0%  
**Clinical Data**: Phase 2  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg |

| **Capsaicin (E)-Capsaicin; 8-Methyl-N-vanillyl-trans-6-nonenamide)**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-10448 |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Capsaicin is a TRPV1 agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> of 0.29±0.05 μM in HEK293 cells.  
| **Purity**: >98.0%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Castanospermine**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-N2022 |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: 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).  
| **Purity**: >98.0%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Catharanthine**  
((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine)  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-N0252 |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Catharanthine inhibits nicotinic receptor mediated diaphragm contractions with IC<sub>50</sub> of 59.6 μM.  
| **Purity**: 99.88%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cefaclor**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-B0198 |
|------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Cefaclor, is a second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria such as pneumonia and infections of the ear, lung, skin, throat, and urinary tract.  
| **Purity**: 99.58%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 1 g, 5 g |

| **Cefsulodin sodium**  
(Sch 39720)  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-13588 |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Cefsulodin sodium salt hydrate is a third generation β-lactam antibiotic and member of the cephems subgroup of antibiotics.  
| **Purity**: >98%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg |

| **Ceftibuten**  
(Sch 39720)  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-B0698 |
|------------------|------------------------|
| **Bioactivity**: Ceftibuten(Sch39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.  
| **Purity**: >98%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **Celgosivir**  
| (MDL 28574) | **Cat. No.:** HY-16134 |
| **Bioactivity:** Celgosivir is a novel α-glucosidase I inhibitor, an enzyme that plays a critical role in viral maturation by initiating the processing of the N-linked oligosaccharides of viral envelope glycoproteins.[1] |
| **Purity:** >98% |
| **Clinical Data:** Phase 2 |
| **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg |

| **Cephalotaxen**  
| ((-)-Cephalotaxine; ZINC19795976) | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0838 |
| **Bioactivity:** Cephalotaxine is an antiviral as well as antitumor agent. |
| **Purity:** >98% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cetirizine** | **Cat. No.:** HY-17042 |
| **Bioactivity:** Cetirizine, a second-generation antihistamine, is a major metabolite of hydroxyzine, and a racemic selective H1 receptor inverse agonist used in the treatment of allergies, hay fever, angioedema, and urticaria |
| **Purity:** >98% |
| **Clinical Data:** Launched |
| **Size:** 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg |

| **Chelyerythrine Chloride** | **Cat. No.:** HY-12048 |
| **Bioactivity:** Chelyerythrine Chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of protein kinase C and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), with IC$_{50}$ of 660 nM for PKC, competitive with respect to the phosphate acceptor and non-competitive with respect to ATP. |
| **Purity:** >98.0% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cinobufotalin** | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0880 |
| **Bioactivity:** Cinobufotalin is one of the bufadienolides prepared from toad venom, has anticancer activity. |
| **Purity:** 99.20% |
| **Clinical Data:** Launched |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |

| **Colchicine** | **Cat. No.:** HY-16569 |
| **Bioactivity:** Colchicine is a tubulin inhibitor and a microtubule disrupting agent. Colchicine triggers apoptosis. |
| **Purity:** >98.0% |
| **Clinical Data:** Launched |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg |

| **Columbamine**  
| (Columbamin, Dehydroisocorypalmine) | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0926 |
| **Bioactivity:** Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana |
| **Purity:** >98.0% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |

| **Coptisine**  
| (Coptisin) | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0430 |
| **Bioactivity:** Coptisine is a protoberberine isoquinoline alkaloid, isolated from rhizome of Coptis japonica. |
| **Purity:** >98% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg |

| **Coptisine chloride** | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0736 |
| **Bioactivity:** Coptisine (chloride) is a natural product. |
| **Purity:** 98.04% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Corydaline**  
| ((+)-Corydaline; Corydalin) | **Cat. No.:** HY-N0923 |
| **Bioactivity:** Corydaline is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor isolated from Corydalis yanhusuo. |
| **Purity:** 98.17% |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |
Corynoxeine

Bioactivity: Corynoxeine is a potent ERK1/2 inhibitor of key PDGF-BB-induced VSMC proliferation; a useful and prospective compound in the prevention and treatment for vascular diseases.

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

Corynoxeine

Bioactivity: Corynoxeine is an enantiomer of Corynoxeine B; induces autophagy in different neuronal cell lines, including N2a and SHSY-5Y cells.

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Corynoxine B

Bioactivity: Corynoxine B is an oxindole alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla (Miq.) Jacks (Gouteng in Chinese); a Beclin-1-dependent autophagy inducer.

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

Creatinine (NSC13123)

Bioactivity: 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: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g

Cytidine (Cytosine β-D-ribose; Cytosine-1-β-D-ribofuranoside)

Bioactivity: Cytidine is a nucleoside molecule that is formed when cytosine is attached to a ribose ring, cytidine is a component of RNA.

Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27)

Bioactivity: Danofloxacin Mesylate(CP76136-27 mesylate) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride)

Bioactivity: Dehydrocorydaline chloride is an alkaloidal that has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

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

Delavirdine (U 90152; BHAP-U 90152)

Bioactivity: Delavirdine(U 90152) is a potent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Detomidine

Bioactivity: Detomidine produce dose-dependent sedative and analgesic effects, is a nonnarcotic, synthetic α2-adrenergic agonist

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

Dictamine (Dictamine; Dectamine)

Bioactivity: Dictamine (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: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dihydrochelerythrine (12,13-Dihydrochelerythrine)</td>
<td>HY-N0903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Dihydrochelerythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydrosanguinarine (13,14-Dihydrosanguinarine)</td>
<td>HY-N0902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Dihydrosanguinarine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal and anticancer activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxazosin (UK 33274)</td>
<td>HY-B0098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Doxazosin(UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic α1-adrenergic receptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecteinascidin 770 (Ecteinascidine 770; Et-770)</td>
<td>HY-101191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Ecteinascidin 770 (ET-770) is a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent anti-cancer activities; inhibits U373MG cells with an IC₅₀ of 4.83 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efavirenz (DMP 266; EFV; L-743726)</td>
<td>HY-10572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Efavirenz is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type HIV-1 RT (Kᵢ=2.93 nM) and exhibits IC₅₀ of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellipticine</td>
<td>HY-15753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Ellipticine is a potent antineoplastic agent exhibiting multiple mechanisms of action, IC₅₀ of 1.25±0.13, 0.67±0.06, 1.25±0.13, 0.67±0.06, 0.27±0.02, 0.44±0.03, 0.49±0.04, and 1.48±0.62 μM for Breast adenocarcinoma MCF-7, Leukemia HL-60, Breast adenocarcinoma MCF-7, Leukemia HL-60, Neuroblastoma IMR-32, Neuroblastoma UKF-NB-3, …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epiberberine chloride</td>
<td>HY-N0226A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Epiberberine chloride, a natural alkaloid, is a BACE1 inhibitor, which also exhibits inhibition activity on CYP2D6 and aldose reductase, alpha-adrenceptors, acetylcholinesterase (AChE), butyrylcholinesterase, and b-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evodiamine ((+)-Evodiamine; d-Evodiamine)</td>
<td>HY-N0114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Evodiamine is an alkaloid isolated from the fruit of Evodia rutaecarpa Bentham with diverse biological activities including anti-inflammatory, anti-obesity, and antitumor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etimizol (Ethymisole; Antiffine; Ethimizole; EthylNorantifein; EthylNorantifeine; EthylNorantiffeine; Ethylnorantifeine; Ethylnorantifeine; Ethylnorantiffeine)</td>
<td>HY-13918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Etimizol(Ethymisole; Antiffine, EthylNorantifein) was shown to relieve amnesia effectively in the origin of which there is the hypoxic component (hypobaric hypoxia, actinomycin D, mechanical injury of the brain).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenspiride Hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-A0027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity:</td>
<td>Fenspiride HCl is an α adrenergic and H1 histamine receptor antagonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Flaconitine**  
(Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine) | Cat. No.: HY-N0276 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Flaconitine is a alkaloid isolated from Aconitum flavum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Flupirtine**  
(D 9998) | Cat. No.: HY-17001A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Flupirtine(D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fluvoxamine</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-B0103</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Fluvoxamine is an antidepressant which functions pharmacologically as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Foresaconitine**  
(Vilmorrianine C) | Cat. No.: HY-N0851 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Foresaconitine(Vilmorrianine C) is a norditerpenoid alkaloid isolated from the processed tubers of Aconitum carmichaeli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fosinopril sodium**  
(SQ28555) | Cat. No.: HY-B0382 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in Water; 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fumitremorgin C**  
(12α-Fumitremorgin C) | Cat. No.: HY-N2143 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Fumitremorgin C is a potent and selective ABCG2/BRCP inhibitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO; 250µg, 1 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Gatifloxacin hydrochloride**  
(AM 1155 hydrochloride; BMS 206584-01 hydrochloride; PD 135432 hydrochloride) | Cat. No.: HY-10581A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Gatifloxacin (hydrochloride) is an antibiotic of the fourth-generation fluoroquinolone family, it inhibits the bacterial enzymes DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Glycoursodeoxycholic acid**  
(Ursodeoxycholylglycine) | Cat. No.: HY-N1424 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Glycoursodeoxycholic acid, a acyl glycine and a bile acid-glycine conjugate, is a metabolite of ursodeoxycholic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO; 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Granisetron</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80071</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Granisetron is a serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Halofuginone**  
(Tempostatin; RU-19110) | Cat. No.: HY-N1584 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Halofuginone is a plant derivative that has been shown to inhibit Th17 differentiation, and recently tested as a potential immunosuppressant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO; 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Harmine**  
(Telepathine) | Purity: 99.58%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg |
| **Hetacillin potassium**  
(Potassium hetacillin) | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg |
| **Homoharringtonine**  
(OMacetaxine mepesuccinate; HHT) | Purity: 98.71%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg |
| **Hydrastine**  
((-)-β-Hydrastine; (1R,9S)-β-Hydastine) | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg |
| **Hypaconitine** | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg |
| **Indaconitine**  
(15-Deoxyaconitine) | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg |
| **Indinavir**  
(MK-639; L-735524) | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **Indirubin**  
(C.I.73200; Couroupitine B; Indigo red; Indigopurpurin) | Purity: >96.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg |
| **Indole-3-butyric acid**  
(3-indolebutyric acid) | Purity: 99.66%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g |
| **Isocorynoxeine**  
(7-Isocorynoxeine) | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Isorhynchophylline</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0766</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Isorhynchophylline (IRN), an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla, possesses the effects of lowered blood pressure, vasodilatation and protection against ischemia-induced neuronal damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Isovaleramide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1229</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Isovaleramide is an active principle on central nervous system from Valeriana pavonii, as an anticonvulsant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Jervine (11-Ketocyclopamine)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0836</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Jervine(11-Ketocyclopamine) is a naturally occuring steroidal alkaloid that causes cyclopa by blocking sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling; Jervine is an inhibitor of Smo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ketanserin tartrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-10562A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Ketanserin tartrate is a selective 5-HT receptor antagonist. Ketanserin tartrate also blocks hERG current (I_{hERG}) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC_{50}=0.11 \mu M).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kinetin (6-Furfuryladenine; N6-Furfuryladenine)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0160</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Kinetin (N6-furfuryladenine) belongs to a group of plant growth hormones involved in cell division, differentiation and other physiological processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-DOPA (Levodopa; 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylalanine)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0304</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>L-DOPA is a natural form of DOPA used in the treatment of Parkinson’s disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 200 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-Hyoscyamine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0471</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>L-Hyoscyamine is a chemical compound, a tropane alkaloid it is the levo-isomer to atropine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-Nicotine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80638</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>L-Nicotine is the prototype of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonists; natural isomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-Praziquanamine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1765</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>L-Praziquanamine is a natural product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-Stepholidine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17415</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>L-Stepholidine(Stepholidine) is a naturally occuring chemical compound found in the herb Stephania intermedia; L-Stepholidine is a dual D2 receptor antagonist and D1 receptor agonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Lappaconitine**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Lappaconitine, isolated from Aconitum sinomontanum Nakai, was characterized as analgesic principle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Lappaconitine hydrobromide**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Lappaconitine hydrobromide, a diterpene alkaloid, is a drug for the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Laurolitsine hydrochloride**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Laurolitsine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Phoebe formosana, and shows weak anti-inflammatory activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>99.81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Leonurine**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Leonurine, a natural alkaloid extracted from Herba leonuri, has been proved to have anti-inflammatory effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>99.45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Leonurine hydrochloride**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Leonurine (hydrochloride), a major alkaloid compound extracted from Leonurus japonicas Houtt. (Labiatae), is considered to have antitumor roles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>99.32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Levoleucovorin Calcium**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Levoleucovorin calcium is the calcium salt of Levoleucovorin, which is the enantiomerically active form of folinic acid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>95.24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Ligustrazine hydrochloride**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Ligustrazine (hydrochloride) is a natural product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Lisinopril**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Lisinopril is angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, used in treatment of hypertension, congestive heart failure, and heart attacks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Lobeline hydrochloride**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Lobeline hydrochloride, a nicotinic receptor agonist, acting as a potent antagonist at both α3β2 and α4β2 neuronal nicotinic receptor subtypes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>99.64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Lycorine hydrochloride**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological</strong></td>
<td>Lycorine (hydrochloride) is VE-cadherin inhibitor, and has IC50 of 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Matrine (Sophoracarpine; α-Matrine) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Medetomidine (Domtor) is a potent, highly selective α2-adrenoceptor agonist (Ki values are 1.08 and 1750 nM for α2- and α1-adrenoceptors respectively).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.80%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Matrine** (Sophoracarpine; Matridin-15-one; Vegard; α-Matrine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0164

Bioactivity: Matrine (Sophoracarpine; α-Matrine) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Medetomidine**  
Cat. No.: HY-17034

Bioactivity: Medetomidine (Domtor) is a potent, highly selective α2-adrenoceptor agonist (Ki values are 1.08 and 1750 nM for α2- and α1-adrenoceptors respectively).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Meropenem**  
Cat. No.: HY-13678

Bioactivity: Meropenem is a carbapenem antibiotic, which displaying a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.

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

**Mesaconitine**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0724

Bioactivity: Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Mianserin hydrochloride**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0188A

Bioactivity: Mianserin hydrochloride is a H1 receptor inverse agonist and is a psychoactive agent of the tetracyclic antidepressant.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Moxifloxacin**  
Cat. No.: HY-66011A

Bioactivity: Moxifloxacin is a synthetic fluoroquinolone antibiotic agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**N6-Methyladenosine**  
(N6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0086

Bioactivity: N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Narciclasine**  
(Lycoridinol)  
Cat. No.: HY-16563

Bioactivity: 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: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Neferine**  
((-)-Neferine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Bioactivity: Neferine, is a major alkaloid present in the green embryos of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn with anti-arrhythmia, anti-hypertensive and vaso-relaxant properties, also a NF-κB inhibitor.

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

**Nicergoline**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0702

Bioactivity: Nicergoline is an ergot derivative used to treat senile dementia and other disorders with vascular origins.

Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Additional Information

- **Tel:** 4008203792  
  **Fax:** 021-53700325  
  **Email:** sales@MedChemExpress.cn
| **Nifuratel**  
(NF 113; SAP 113; Methylmercadone) | **Cat. No.:** HY-A0059 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Nifuratel(NF 113, SAP 113) is a broad antibacterial spectrum agent, which is used as an antibacterial, antifungal, and antiprotozoal (Trichomonas).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.56%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Norfloxacin hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B0132A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Norfloxacin hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 g, 10 g</td>
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| **Nuciferine**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N0049) | **Bioactivity:** Nuciferine is an antagonist at $5\text{-HT}_{2A}$ ($IC_{50}=478$ nM), $5\text{-HT}_{2C}$ ($IC_{50}$ =131 nM), and $5\text{-HT}_{2B}$ ($IC_{50}=1$ μM), an inverse agonist at $5\text{-HT}_{7}$ ($IC_{50}=150$ nM), a partial agonist at $5\text{-HT}_{2B}$ ($IC_{50}=131$ nM), and $5\text{-HT}_{2C}$ ($IC_{50}$ =150 nM), a partial agonist at $5\text{-HT}_{7}$ ($IC_{50}=150$ nM). | |
| **Purity:** 99.66% | |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg | |

| **Oxaceprol**  
(N-Acetyl-L-hydroxyproline) | **Cat. No.:** HY-17490 |
<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Oxaceprol is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of osteoarthritis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 95.31%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g</td>
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</table>

| **Oxcarbazepine**  
(Cat. No.: HY-B0114) | **Bioactivity:** Oxcarbazepine inhibits the binding of $[3\text{H}]\text{BTX}$ to sodium channels with $IC_{50}$ of 160 μM and also inhibits the influx of $22\text{Na}^+$ into rat brain synaptosomes with $IC_{50}$ about 100 μM. | |
| **Purity:** >98% | |
| **Clinical Data:** Launched | |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg | |

| **Palmatine chloride**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N0110) | **Bioactivity:** Palmatine chloride is an isouquinoline alkaloid, is an important medicinal herbal extract with diverse pharmacological and biological properties. | |
| **Purity:** 99.24% | |
| **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g | |
**Papaverine**

Cat. No.: HY-18077

**Bioactivity:** Papaverine, an alkaloid found in opium, is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**Peimine**

(Verticine; Dihydroisoimperialine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0212

**Bioactivity:** Peimine (Dihydroisoimperialine; Verticine) is a natural compound with good anti-inflammatory effects in vivo.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**Peimisine**

(Ebeiensine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0214

**Bioactivity:** Peimisine (Ebeiensine) is a steroidal alkaloid which is the major biologically active component in Bulbus Fritillariae; possess a variety of toxicological and pharmacological effects on humans.

**Purity:** 98.00%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**Pemetrexed**

(LY231514)

Cat. No.: HY-10820

**Bioactivity:** Pemetrexed is a novel antifolate, the $K_i$ values of the pentaglutamate of LY231514 are 1.3, 7.2, and 65 nM for inhibits thymidylate synthase (TS), dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), and glycaminide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (GARFT), respectively.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Perindopril**

(S-9490)

Cat. No.: HY-80130

**Bioactivity:** Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Pioglitazone**

(U 72107)

Cat. No.: HY-13956

**Bioactivity:** Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a selective peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ) stimulator.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Piperine**

(Bioperine; 1-Piperoylpiperidine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0144

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 98.76%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 2

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g
**Pirmenol hydrochloride**

(2S,4S)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)butan-2-ol dihydrochloride

**Bioactivity:** Pirmenol hydrochloride inhibits $\kappa_{ACh}$ by blocking muscarinic receptors. The $IC_{50}$ of Pirmenol for inhibition of Carbachol-induced $\kappa_{ACh}$ is 0.1 μM.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

**Pizotifen malate**

(Pizotyline malate)

**Bioactivity:** Pizotifen malate is a highly selective 5-HT receptor blocking agent, which is a benzocycloheptane based drug.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

**Prazosin**

**Bioactivity:** Prazosin is an alpha-adrenergic blocker and is a sympatholytic drug used to treat high blood pressure and anxiety, PTSD, and panic disorder.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mg

---

**Protopine**

(Corydine)

**Bioactivity:** Protopine, an isoquinoline alkaloid contained in plants in northeast Asia.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**Reserpine**

**Bioactivity:** Reserpine (Serpalan) is an indole alkaloid antipsychotic and antihypertensive drug that irreversibly blocks the vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT).

**Purity:** 99.33%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

**Reserpine hydrochloride**

**Bioactivity:** Reserpine hydrochloride (Serpalan) is an indole alkaloid antipsychotic and antihypertensive drug that irreversibly blocks the vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT).

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 1 g, 5 g

---

**Rhynchophylline**

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Roquinimex**

(Linomide; FCF89; LS2616; ABR212616; PNU212616)

**Bioactivity:** Roquinimex (Linomide; PNU212616; ABR212616) is a quinoline derivative immunostimulant which increases NK cell activity and macrophage cytotoxicity; inhibits angiogenesis and reduces the secretion of TNF alpha.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Rufinamide**

(CG 33101; E 2080; RUF 331)

**Bioactivity:** Rufinamide (E 2080; CG 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:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

**Rutaecarpine**

(Rutecarpine)

**Bioactivity:** Rutaecarpine, an alkaloid of Evodia rutaecarpa, is an inhibitor of COX-2 with an $IC_{50}$ value of 0.28 μM.

**Purity:** 99.11%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Sanguinarine (Pseudocheleerythrine; Sanguinarin)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0052**

**Bioactivity:** Sanguinarine (Pseudocheleerythrine) is a benzophenanthridine alkaloid which has anti-microbial, anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties; specific inhibitor of Rac1b.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Sanguinarine chloride (Pseudocheleerythrine chloride; Sanguinarium chloride)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0052A**

**Bioactivity:** Sanguinarine (chloride) is natural product

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Santacruzamate A (CAY-10683)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0931**

**Bioactivity:** Santacruzamate A is a potent and selective histone deacetylase inhibitor.

**Purity:** 98.94%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Scopine (6,7-Epoxytropine)  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0459**

**Bioactivity:** Scopine is the metabolite of anisodine, which is a α1-adrenergic receptor agonist and used in the treatment of acute circulatory shock.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Scopolamine (Hyosine; Scopine (-)-tropate; Scopine tropate)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0296**

**Bioactivity:** Scopolamine is a high affinity (nM) muscarinic antagonist. $5-HT_3$ receptor-responses are reversibly inhibited by Scopolamine with an $IC_{50}$ of 2.09 μM.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:**

---

Scopolamine butylbromide (Hyosine butylbromide; (-)-Scopolamine butylbromide; Butylscopolammonium bromide; Buty...)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0340**

**Bioactivity:** Scopolamine butylbromide is a competitive antagonist of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor (mACHR) with an IC50 of 55

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

---

Setiptiline maleate (MO-8282)  
**Cat. No.: HY-32329A**

**Bioactivity:** Setiptiline is a serotonin receptor antagonist.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

Sinapine thiocyanate  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0450**

**Bioactivity:** Sinapine, an alkaloid derived from seeds of the cruciferous species, possess antioxidant and radio-protective activities, downregulates multi-drug resistance 1 (MDR1) expression.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg
Bioactivity: Sipeimine is a natural product isolated from Fritillaria ussuriensis.

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

Solasodine (Parapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0068

Bioactivity: Solasodine (Parapuridine) is a poisonous alkaloid chemical compound that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Sulfathiazole
Cat. No.: HY-B0507

Bioactivity: Sulfathiazole is an organosulfur compound that has been used as a short-acting sulfa drug.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g

Talipexole (B-HT920; B-HT920)
Cat. No.: HY-A0040

Bioactivity: Talipexole (B-HT920) is a dopamine agonist that has been proposed as an antiparkinsonian agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tandospirone citrate (SM-3997 citrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B0061

Bioactivity: Tandospirone citrate is a potent and selective 5-HT1A receptor partial agonist (Ki = 27 nM) that displays selectivity over SR-2, SR-1C, α1, α2, D1 and D2 receptors (Ki values ranging from 1300-41000 nM).

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

Terazosin
Cat. No.: HY-80371

Bioactivity: Terazosin is a selective alpha1-antagonist used for treatment of symptoms of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

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

Sulfapyridine
Cat. No.: HY-B0212

Bioactivity: Sulfapyridine (Dagenan) is a sulfonamide antibacterial.

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

Synephrine hydrochloride (Oxedrine hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-N0132A

Bioactivity: Synephrine HCl (Oxedrine) is an alkaloid; synephrine produces most of its biological effects by acting as an agonist at adrenergic receptors.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tetrahydroberberine (Canadine)
Cat. No.: HY-N0925

Bioactivity: Tetrahydroberberine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from corydalis tubers; has micromolar affinity for dopamine D2 (pK(i) = 6.08) and 5-HT1A (pK(i) = 5.38) receptors but moderate to no affinity for other relevant serotonin receptors (5-HT1B, 5-HT1D, 5-HT3, and 5-HT4; pK(i) &lt; 5.00).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
Tetrahydrocoptisine
((RS)-Stylopine; (±)-Stylopin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0924

Bioactivity: Tetrahydrocoptisine 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: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydropalmatine
(DL-Tetrahydropalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0300

Bioactivity: Tetrahydropalmatine, an active component isolated from corydalis (a Chinese herbal medicine), possesses analgesic effects.

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

Tetrodotoxin
(TTx)

Cat. No.: HY-12526

Bioactivity: Tetrodotoxin is a highly selective sodium channel blocker, with IC50 of 33 nM for Nav1.6.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg

Tetrodotoxin citrate
(TTx citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12526A

Bioactivity: Tetrodotoxin citrate is a highly selective sodium channel blocker, with IC50 of 33 nM for Nav1.6.

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

Theophylline
(1,3-Dimethylxanthine; Theo-24)

Cat. No.: HY-80809

Bioactivity: Theophylline is a methylated xanthine derivative; competitive nonselective phosphodiesterase inhibitor and nonselective adenosine receptor antagonist.

Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g

Tiagabine
(NO050328; NO328; TGB)

Cat. No.: HY-80696

Bioactivity: Tiagabine(NO328) is a selective gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) reuptake inhibitor.

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

Tigecycline
(GAR-936)

Cat. No.: HY-80117

Bioactivity: Tigecycline is a first-in-class, broad spectrum antibiotic with activity against antibiotic-resistant organisms

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tomatidine

Cat. No.: HY-N2149

Bioactivity: Tomatidine inhibits the phosphorylation of ERK, Akt, and the nuclear content of NF-κB

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trabectedin
(Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743; Ecteinascidin)

Cat. No.: HY-50936

Bioactivity: Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin-743 or ET-743) is a novel antitumour agent of marine origin with potent antitumour activity both in vitro and in vivo.

Purity: 95.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Tropisetron
(SDZ-ICS 930)

Cat. No.: HY-B0072

Bioactivity: Tropisetron(SDZ-ICS 930) 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: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
### Veratramine (NSC17821; NSC23880)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0837

**Bioactivity:** Veratramine (NSC17821; NSC23880) is useful as a signal transduction inhibitor for treating tumors.

**Purity:** 99.52%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

### Vinblastine sulfate (Vincaleukoblastine sulfate salt)

**Cat. No.:** HY-13780

**Bioactivity:** Vinblastine sulfate is a cytotoxic alkaloid used against various cancer types. Vinblastine sulfate inhibits the formation of microtubule and suppresses nAChR with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.9 μM.

**Purity:** 99.87%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

### Vincamine

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1021

**Bioactivity:** Vincamine is a peripheral vasodilator, that increases blood flow to the brain.

**Purity:** 99.54%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

---

### Vincristine sulfate (Leurocristine sulfate; 22-Oxovincleukoblastine sulfate)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0488

**Bioactivity:** Vincristine (sulfate) is an inhibitor of polymerization of microtubules by binding to tubulin with IC<sub>50</sub> of 32 μM in a cell-free assay.

**Purity:** 99.40%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

### Vinflunine

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0628

**Bioactivity:** Vinflunine is a new vinca alkaloid uniquely fluorinated with the properties of mitotic-arresting and tubulin-interacting activity.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

### Wilforine

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0899

**Bioactivity:** Wilforine is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid, important bioactive compound in T. wilfordii plants, and is effective in treating idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

---

### Yohimbine Hydrochloride

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0127

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 99.79%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

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

---

### Yunaconitine (Guayewuanine B)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0333

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

www.MedChemExpress.cn
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.
**Phenols Inhibitors & Modulators**

### 5-O-Methylvisammioside
(4’-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisaminol)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0442**

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

**Purity:** > 98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Amrubicin hydrochloride
(AMR hydrochloride)  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0067A**

**Bioactivity:** Amrubicin hydrochloride (SM-5887 hydrochloride) is a topoisomerase II inhibitor used in the treatment of lung cancer.

**Purity:** > 98%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Apocynin
(Acetovanillone)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0088**

**Bioactivity:** Apocynin is a selective NADPH-oxidase inhibitor with IC50 of 10 μM

**Purity:** > 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 1

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

### Arbutin
(p-Arbutin; β-Arbutin)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0192**

**Bioactivity:** Arbutin (β-Arbutin) is a glycosid; a glycosylated hydroquinone extracted from the bearberry plant in the genus Arctostaphylos; inhibits tyrosinase and thus prevents the formation of melanin.

**Purity:** > 98%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

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

### AT-101
((R)-(-)-Gossypol; R(-)-gossypol acetic acid)  
**Cat. No.: HY-15464**

**Bioactivity:** AT101, the R(-) enantiomer of Gossypol acetic acid, binds with Bcl-2, Bcl-xL and Mcl-1 with Ki of 0.32 μM, 0.48 μM and 0.18 μM.

**Purity:** > 98%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 2

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg

### Bisdemethoxycurcumin
(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0007**

**Bioactivity:** Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities

**Purity:** 98.00%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

### Butein
(2′,3,4,4′-tetrahydroxy Chalcone)  
**Cat. No.: HY-16558**

**Bioactivity:** Butein, a plant polyphenol isolated from Rhus verniciflua, inhibit the activation of protein tyrosine kinase and EGFR

**Purity:** 99.89%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Chebulagic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N1996

**Bioactivity:** Chebulagic acid is a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz., on angiogenesis.

**Purity:** 98.19%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

### Chebulinic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N2033

**Bioactivity:** 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%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Curcumin
(Indian Saffron; Turmeric yellow; Natural Yellow 3; Di feruloylmethane)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0005**

**Bioactivity:** Curcumin is a natural phenolic compound with impressive antioxidant properties, exerting chemopreventive effects partly through the activation of nuclear factor (erythroid-2 related) factor 2 (Nrf2).

**Purity:** 99.68%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 4

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg
### Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0006

- **Bioactivity:** Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis.

### Deoxyarbutin

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1461

- **Bioactivity:** Deoxyarbutin is a new effective lighten ingredient, can effectively inhibit tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis to get significant and lasting lightening effect.

### Echinacoside

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0020

- **Bioactivity:** Echinacoside is a natural polyphenolic compound, has various kinds of pharmacological activities, such as antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, nitric oxide radical-scavenging and vasodilative ones.

### Ellagic acid

**Cat. No.:** HY-B0183

- **Bioactivity:** Ellagic Acid is a cell permeable and strong casein kinase 2 (CK2) inhibitor (Ki = 20 nM) which acts as a potent antioxidant and anti-mutagenic.

### Ginkgolic Acid (Ginkgolic acid (15:1); Ginkgolic acid I; Romanicardic acid)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0077

- **Bioactivity:** Ginkgolic Acid is a natural compound with suspected cytotoxic, allergic, mutagenic and carcinogenic properties, and it can inhibit protein SUMOylation both in vitro and in vivo without affecting in vivo ubiquitination.

### Ginkgolic Acid C13:0 (Ginkgolic acid (13:0); Ginkgoneolic Acid; 6-Tridecylsalicylic acid)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0078

- **Bioactivity:** 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.

### Gossypol (BL 193)

**Cat. No.:** HY-13407

- **Bioactivity:** Gossypol has been known to exert a potential for anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and other important therapeutic activities, gossypol binds and antagonizes anti-apoptotic effect of Bcl-2 family proteins.

### Gossypol acetic acid ((±)-Gossypol-acetic acid)

**Cat. No.:** HY-17510

- **Bioactivity:** Gossypol-acetic acid, a polyphenolic compound isolated from cottonseeds, inhibits Bcl-2 by acting as a BH3 mimetic.

### Hematoxylin (Natural Black 1; Haematoxylin)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0116

- **Bioactivity:** Hematoxylin is a natural product.

### Hexahydrocurcumin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0929

- **Bioactivity:** Hexahydrocurcumin is a natural compound which possesses anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities, selective COX-2 inhibitor.
| **Mecarbinate**  
(Dimecarbin; Dimecarbine; Dimekarbin) | **Octahydrocurcumin**  
(HeXahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Mecarbinate is an anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Oxyresveratrol**  
(trans-Oxyresveratrol) | **Paeonol** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Oxyresveratrol is neuroprotective and inhibits the apoptotic cell death in transient cerebral ischemia</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Paeonol is an active extraction from the root of Paeonia suffruticosa, Paeonol inhibits MAO-A and MAO-B with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 54.6 μM and 42.5 μM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 250 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paradol**  
((6)-Gingerone; [6]-Paradol) | **Piceatannol**  
(Astringenin; trans-Piceatannol) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> 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.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Piceatannol is a selective inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinase Syk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.84%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Polydatin**  
(Piceid) | **Probucol** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Probucol is an anti-hyperlipidemic drug by lowering the level of cholesterol in the bloodstream by increasing the rate of LDL catabolism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2 | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched |
| **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg | **Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg |

| **Protocatechuic acid**  
(3,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid) | **Resveratrol**  
(trans-Resveratrol) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Protocatechuic acid is a phenolic compound which exhibits neuroprotective effect.</td>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Resveratrol is one of the numerous polyphenolic compounds found in several vegetal sources, has a wide spectrum of targets with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.8, 1, 3.3 and 5 μM for Adenyl cyclase, IKKβ, DNA polymerase α and δ, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4 |
<p>| <strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 1 g | <strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salicylic acid</td>
<td>HY-0167</td>
<td>Salicylic acid is a natural product extract from Willow bark, well known as an anti-inflammatory inhibitor of cyclooxygenase activity.</td>
<td>95.67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvianolic acid B</td>
<td>HY-N1362</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>99.88%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydrocurcumin</td>
<td>HY-N0893</td>
<td>Tetrahydrocurcumin is one of the major metabolites of Curcumin; apoptosis inducer and has been demonstrated to be an antioxidant.</td>
<td>&gt;95.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbascoside</td>
<td>HY-N0021</td>
<td>Verbascoside (Acteoside; Kusaginin; TJC160) is a bioactive polyphenol from olive oil mill wastewater with known antioxidant activity; protein kinase C inhibitor (IC50 = 25 μM).</td>
<td>95.67%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 -SO₂OH. Other groups can also confer acidity, usually weakly: the thiol group -SH, the enol group, and the phenol group. Organic acids are commonly used for acidulant, antioxidant, flavoring agent, and some possess antibacterial activities.

An aldehyde is an organic compound containing a functional group with the structure -CHO, consisting of a carbonyl center (a carbon double-bonded to oxygen) with the carbon atom also bonded to hydrogen and to an R group, which is any generic alkyl or side chain. Many aldehydes are found in essential oils and often contribute to their favorable odors, e.g. cinnamaldehyde, cilantro, and vanillin. Possibly because of the high reactivity of the formyl group, aldehydes are not common in several of the natural building blocks: amino acids, nucleic acids, lipids. Most sugars, however, are derivatives of aldehydes. These aldoses exist as hemiacetals, a sort of masked form of the parent aldehyde. For example, in aqueous solution only a tiny fraction of glucose exists as the aldehyde.
Acids and Aldehydes Inhibitors & Modulators

1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,3-O-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 1,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1412

Bioactivity: 1,3-Dicaffeoylquinic acid is a caffeoylquinic acid derivative, and activates PI3K/Akt.

Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt  
(Zinc undecylenate)  
Cat. No.: HY-80914A

Bioactivity: 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: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

23-Hydroxybetulinic acid  
(Anemosapogenin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0566

Bioactivity: 23-hydroxybetulinic acid is one of the bioactive components responsible for its anticancer activity.

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

6-Acetamidohexanoic acid  
(Acexamic Acid; 6-Acetamidocaproic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1259

Bioactivity: 6-Acetamidohexanoic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate.

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

Amineptine  
Cat. No.: HY-16044

Bioactivity: Amineptine(Survector) is a tricyclic antidepressant drug selectively blocking dopamine uptake, on 3H-imipramine binding, which was investigated in platelets of major depressed patients in conjunction with changes in clinical state.

Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Asarylaldehyde  
(Asaronaldehyde; Asaraldehyde; 2,4,5-trimethoxy-Benzaldehyde)  
Cat. No.: HY-100580

Bioactivity: Asarylaldehyde is a natural COX-2 inhibitor, which isolated from carrot (Daucus carota L.) seeds significantly inhibits cyclooxygenase II (COX-2) activity at IC_{50} value 100 μg/mL.

Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

Cholic acid  
Cat. No.: HY-N0324

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

Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate  
(Lithium citrate tribasic tetrahydrate; Trilithium citrate te... )  
Cat. No.: HY-B1295

Bioactivity: Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate is a pharmaceutical and construction material, used in HPLC gradient elution for quantitative amino acid analysis.

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

Cynarin  
(Cynarine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0359

Bioactivity: Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistaminic and antiviral activities.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Docosahexaenoic Acid  
(DHA; Cervonic Acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-B2167

Bioactivity: 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: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lipoic acid</strong> ([(R)-(+)–α-Lipoic acid; alpha-Lipoic acid; R-(+)-Thioctic acid)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-18733</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Lipoic acid inhibits activation of nuclear factor kappa-B, which is involved in AIDS progression.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Phase 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Palmitelaidic Acid</strong> (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-N2341</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Palmitelaidic acid is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: 98.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in Ethanol, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Prostaglandin E2</strong> (PGE2)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-101952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Prostaglandin E2 is a vasodilator isolated from prostate gland secretion, working by binding and activating the <strong>prostaglandin E2 receptor</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Taurine</strong> (2-Aminoethanesulfonic acid)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-B0351</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Taurine is an organic acid widely distributed in animal tissues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Phase 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Valproic acid</strong> (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic acid)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-10585</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Valproic acid is an <strong>HDAC inhibitor</strong> by selectively inducing proteasomal degradation of HDAC2, used in the treatment of epilepsy, bipolar disorder and prevention of migraine headaches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Valproic acid sodium salt</strong> (Sodium Valproate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-10585A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: Valproic acid (sodium salt) is an <strong>HDAC inhibitor</strong> by selectively inducing proteasomal degradation of HDAC2, used in the treatment of epilepsy, bipolar disorder and prevention of migraine headaches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>α-Lipoic Acid</strong> ([±]-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid; Thioctic acid)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-N0492</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong>: α-Lipoic Acid, a natural product, is reported to have antioxidative property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>: Phase 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Others

HDAC Inhibitor:
Vorinostat (SAHA)

HDAC (Histone deacetylase)
### Others Inhibitors & Modulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(±)-Carnitine chloride</td>
<td>HY-81453</td>
<td>(±)-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.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3’-Diindolymethane</td>
<td>HY-15758</td>
<td>3,3’-Diindolymethane is a strong, pure androgen receptor (AR) antagonist.</td>
<td>99.04%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Aminocaproic acid</td>
<td>HY-80236</td>
<td>6-Aminocaproic acid is an antifibrinolytic agent that acts by inhibiting plasminogen activators which have fibrinolytic properties.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ademetionine</td>
<td>HY-80617</td>
<td>Ademetionine(S-adenosyl-l-methionine; SAME; AdoMet) is a naturally-occurring substance which is a major source of methyl groups in the brain.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amidopyrine</td>
<td>HY-80533</td>
<td>Amidopyrine is white crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antipyretic.</td>
<td>98.61%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha-Mangostin</td>
<td>HY-N0328</td>
<td>Alpha-mangostin is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (IDH1-R132H) with a $K_i$ of 2.85 μM.</td>
<td>98.59%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amylase</td>
<td>HY-B2192</td>
<td>Amylase is an enzyme produced by pancreas and salivary glands, catalyzing the hydrolysis of starch into sugars.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Others Inhibitors & Modulators**

- **Bioactivity:**
  - 17α-Methyltestosterone has similar binding affinity to AR and similar androgenic and anabolic activities as testosterone.
  - 5-Aminolevulinic acid HCl is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.
  - Actinomycin D inhibits DNA repair with $IC_{50}$ of 0.42 μM.
  - Alpha-mangostin is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (IDH1-R132H) with a $K_i$ of 2.85 μM.
  - Amidopyrine is white crystalline substance used as an analgesic and antipyretic.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angiotensin II human</td>
<td>HY-13948</td>
<td>Angiotensin II human is converted by Angiotensin I through removal of two C-terminal residues by the enzyme angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE). Angiotensin II is mediated by $\text{AT}_1$ and $\text{AT}_2$ receptors, which are seven transmembrane glycoproteins with 30% sequence similarity.</td>
<td>99.34%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansamitocin P-3 (Antibiotic C 15003P3; Maytansinol butyrate)</td>
<td>HY-15739</td>
<td>Ansamitocin P-3 is a microtubule inhibitor. Ansamitocin P-3 is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascomycin (Immunomycin, FR-900520; FK520)</td>
<td>HY-13357</td>
<td>Ascomycin(Immunomycin, FR-900520, FK520) is an ethyl analog of tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties.</td>
<td>98.04%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atractylodin (Atractydin)</td>
<td>HY-N0238</td>
<td>Atractylodin is an active component of the essential oil contained in the rhizomes of Atractylodes lancea and A.</td>
<td>99.83%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambuterol ((±)-Bambutero)</td>
<td>HY-17501</td>
<td>Bambuterol is a long acting beta-adrenoceptor agonist (LABA) used in the treatment of asthma; it also is a prodrug of terbutaline.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bekanamyxin (Kanamycin B)</td>
<td>HY-B1174</td>
<td>Bekanamyxin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betamethasone dipropionate</td>
<td>HY-13571</td>
<td>Betamethasone dipropionate is a glucocorticoid steroid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive abilities.</td>
<td>99.12%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotin (Vitamin B7; Vitamin H; D-Biotin)</td>
<td>HY-80511</td>
<td>Biotin is a water-soluble, enzyme co-factor present in minute amounts in every living cell.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombesin ((pGLU)QRLGNQWAVGHL-NH2; GLP-Gln-Arg-Leu-Gly-Asn-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH2)</td>
<td>HY-0195</td>
<td>Bombesin is a tetradecapeptide originally isolated from frog skin; plays an important role in the release of gastrin and the activation of G-protein receptors.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brefeldin A (Ascotoxin; Cyanein; Decumbin; Nectrolide; BFA; Synergisidin)</td>
<td>HY-16592</td>
<td>Brefeldin A is a fungal metabolite that induces the Golgi proteins to redistribute into the ER, blocks the secretion from the Golgi apparatus and increases CRISPR/Cas9-mediated editing frequencies.</td>
<td>99.54%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bromocriptine mesylate
(CB-154)  
Cat. No.: HY-12705A

Bioactivity: Bromocriptine mesylate is a potent dopamine D2/D3 receptor agonist, which binds D2 dopamine receptor with $pK_i$ of 8.05±0.2.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bruceantin
((-)-Bruceantin; NCI165563; NSC165563)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0840

Bioactivity: Bruceantin (NCI165563) 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: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bruceine A
(Dihydrobrusatol; NSC310616)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0841

Bioactivity: 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: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

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

Bioactivity: Calcifediol is a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, acting as a competitive inhibitor with an apparent $K_i$ of 3.9 μM, suppresses PTH secretion and mRNA ($ED_{50}=2$ nM).

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

Chloramphenicol  
Cat. No.: HY-80239

Bioactivity: Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic.

Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

Chloretetracycline hydrochloride
(7-Chlortetrascycline hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1327

Bioactivity: Chloretetracycline Hydrochloride is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibit binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.

Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 250 mg

Cimifugin
(Cimitin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0634

Bioactivity: Cimifugin is a major components of Yu-ping-feng-san, a Chinese medical formula that is used clinically for allergic diseases and characterized by reducing allergy relapse.

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Butyphthalide (3-n-Butyphthalide) is an anti-cerebral-ischemia drug; first isolated from the seeds of celery, showed efficacy in animal models of stroke.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bioactivity: Butylphthalide (3-n-Butyphthalide) is a natural quassinoid compound extracted from the dried fruits of Brucea javanica (L); are potential candidates for the treatment of canine babesiosis.

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

Cholecalciferol
(Vitamin D3; Colecalciferol)  
Cat. No.: HY-15398

Bioactivity: Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D, Repotted that upon metabolic activation, Cholecalciferol induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Cercosporamide
((-)-Cercosporamide)  
Cat. No.: HY-16982

Bioactivity: Cercosporamide is a potent and selective Mnk inhibitor, and a orally bioavailable antifungal agent, suppresses phosphorylation of eIF4E and exhibits antileukemic effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 u g, 1 mg, 5 mg

Bioactivity: Butylphthalide (3-n-Butyphthalide) is an anti-cerebral-ischemia drug; first isolated from the seeds of celery, showed efficacy in animal models of stroke.

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

Bioactivity: Calcifediol is a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, acting as a competitive inhibitor with an apparent $K_i$ of 3.9 μM, suppresses PTH secretion and mRNA ($ED_{50}=2$ nM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg
Clenbuterol hydrochloride  
**Cat. No.: HY-81614**

**Bioactivity:** Clenbuterol hydrochloride is a $\beta_2$ adrenergic receptor agonist. It is a powerful bronchodilator with fat-burning properties.

**Purity:** 99.23%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Cylacobin  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0389**

**Bioactivity:** Cylacobin is a diterpenoid furanolactone with anti-inflammation activity.

**Purity:** 99.42%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Combretastatin A4 (CRC 87-09)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N2146**

**Bioactivity:** Combretastatin A4 is a microtubule-targeting agent that binds $\beta$-tubulin with $K_d$ of 0.4 μM.

**Purity:** 98.41%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)  
**Cat. No.: HY-101402**

**Bioactivity:** Cyclo(His-Pro) is a cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyreotropin-releasing hormone.

**Purity:** 99.17%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cycloheximide (Naramycin A; Actidione)  
**Cat. No.: HY-12320**

**Bioactivity:** Cycloheximide is an inhibitor of protein biosynthesis in eukaryotic organisms, with $IC_{50}$ of 532.5 nM and 2880 nM for protein synthesis and RNA synthesis in vivo, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.17%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

D-Cycloserine  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0030**

**Bioactivity:** D-Cycloserine is an analog of the amino acid D-alanine.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Glutamine  
**Cat. No.: HY-100587**

**Bioactivity:** D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

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

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin; Firefly luciferin)  
**Cat. No.: HY-12591A**

**Bioactivity:** D-luciferin is the natural substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

**Purity:** 98.11%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Mannitol (Mannitol; Mannite)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0378**

**Bioactivity:** D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator.

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

D-Pantothenic acid (pantothenate; vitamin B5)  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0430**

**Bioactivity:** D-Pantothenic acid(pantothenate) is a water-soluble vitamin and an essential nutrient for many animals.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg
**D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt** (Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt; Calcium pant...)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0681

**Bioactivity:** D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt, a kind of water soluble vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g

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**Desmethoxyyangonin**  
(Demethoxyyangonin; 5,6-Dehydrokavain)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0918

**Bioactivity:** Desmethoxyyangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the Piper methysticum (kava) plant; reversible inhibitor of MAO-B.

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

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**Desmopressin**  
(DDAVP)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-17370A

**Bioactivity:** Desmopressin(DDAVP) is the synthetic analogue of the antidiuretic hormone arginine vasopressin.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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**Dibucaine hydrochloride**  
(Cinchocaine hydrochloride)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0552A

**Bioactivity:** Dibucaine Hydrochloride is a local anesthetic of the amide type now generally used for surface anesthesia.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g, 10 g

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**Diclazuril**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0357

**Bioactivity:** Diclazuril is an anti-coccidial drug.

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

---

**Dihydrokavain**  
((+)-Dihydromethysticin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0920

**Bioactivity:** 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:** 5 mg, 10 mg

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**Dihydromethysticin**  
((+)-Dihydromethysticin)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0921

**Bioactivity:** Dihydromethysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has marked activity on the induction of CYP3A23.

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

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**Dimethyldrazole**  
(1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1244

**Bioactivity:** Dimethyldrazole is a nitroimidazole class drug that combats protozoan infections.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 1 g

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**Dimenhydrinate**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1215

**Bioactivity:** Dimenhydrinate is an anti-emetic and anti-histamine commonly available over-the-counter as a motion sickness remedy.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

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**Dolastatin 10**  
(DLS 10; NSC 376128)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-15580

**Bioactivity:** Dolastatin 10 is a potent antimitotic peptide, isolated from the marine mollusk Dolabela auricularia, that inhibits tubulin polymerization.

**Purity:** 99.83%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg

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www.MedChemExpress.cn
| **Dopamine hydrochloride**  
(ASL279) | **Cat. No.: HY-B0451A** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Dopamine HCl is a catecholamine neurotransmitter present in a wide variety of animals. And a dopamine D1-5 receptors agonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Doxorubicin hydrochloride**  
(Adriamycin; Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride) | **Cat. No.: HY-15142** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Doxorubicin hydrochloride is a Topoisomerase II (Top2) catalytic inhibitor, also is a broad spectrum antibiotic used in the treatment of cancers, with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 374 nM for Hela cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Doxorubicin**  
(Adriamycin; Hydroxydaunorubicin) | **Cat. No.: HY-15142A** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Doxorubicin is a Topoisomerase II (Top2) catalytic inhibitor, also is a broad spectrum antibiotic used in the treatment of cancers, with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 374 nM for Hela cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Eicosapentaenoic Acid**  
(EPA; Timnodonic acid) | **Cat. No.: HY-B0660** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) is an omega-3 fatty acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Erythromycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80220</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Erythromycin, an oral macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces erythreus, reversibly binds to the 50S ribosome of bacteria, and inhibits protein synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate**  
(Erythromycin cyclic carbonate; Erythromycin A 11,12-carbonate) | **Cat. No.: HY-100584** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate, derivative of Erythromycin, which is active against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Folic acid**  
(Vitamin B9; Vitamin M) | **Cat. No.: HY-16637** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fusidic acid sodium salt**  
(Sodium fusidate; SQ-16360) | **Cat. No.: HY-B1350A** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Fusidic acid sodium salt is a bacteriostatic antibiotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 500 nM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Gambogic Acid activates caspases with EC₅₀ of 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Gambogic Acid 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 IC₅₀ of approximately 5.86 μM at 24 h.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Gambogic Acid 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 IC₅₀ of approximately 5.86 μM at 24 h.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Glyramide is a chlorophenyl-containing sulfonylurea with hypoglycemic activity; Glyramide rarely causes hepatic injury.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Iberin, a sulfoxide analogue of sulforaphane, is a naturally occurring member of isothiocyanate family. It inhibits cell survival with an IC₅₀ of 2.3 μM in HL60 cell.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Ethanol, 2 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bioactivity</strong></th>
<th>Inosine, an endogenous purine nucleoside, has immunomodulatory, neuroprotective, and analgesic properties.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 10 g, 25 g, 100 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Isotretinoin
(13-cis-Retinoic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-15127

Bioactivity: 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: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO,
100 mg, 500 mg

L-Arginine
((S)-(+)-Arginine)
Cat. No.: HY-N0455

Bioactivity: L-Arginine is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 g, 5 g

L-Ascorbic acid sodium ((+)-Sodium L-ascorbate; Vitamin C sodium salt; Sodium L-ascorbate)
Cat. No.: HY-B0166A

Bioactivity: L-Ascorbic acid (sodium) is a more bioavailable form of vitamin C that is an antioxidant agent.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water,
1 g

L-Carnitine
(Levocarnitine)
Cat. No.: HY-B0399

Bioactivity: L-Carnitine is constituent of striated muscle and liver. It is used therapeutically to stimulate gastric and pancreatic secretions and in the treatment of hyperlipoproteinemias.

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

L-Cycloserine
((S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone; (S)-Cycloserine)
Cat. No.: HY-B1122

Bioactivity: L-Cycloserine irreversibly inhibit GABA pyridoxal 5'-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase in E. coli, as well in the brains of various animals in a time-dependent manner, results in increased levels of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), which is an inhibitory neurotransmitter in vivo.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water,
10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-SelenoMethionine
Cat. No.: HY-B1000A

Bioactivity: L-SelenoMethionine is a major natural food-form of selenium.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water,
100 mg, 500 mg

L-Thyroxine
(Levothyroxine; T4)
Cat. No.: HY-18341

Bioactivity: L-Thyroxine (Levothyroxine) is an iodine containing hormone produced from thyroglobulin in the thyroid follicular cells; reduces total cholesterol level, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol as well as waist to hip ratio in subclinical hypothyroidism pateints.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g
**Lasalocid** (Antibiotic X-537A; Lasalocid-A; X-537A; Ionophore X-5
37A)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1071

**Bioactivity:** Lasalocid is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives

**Purity:** 98.03%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Lasalocid sodium** (Sodium lasalocid)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1071A

**Bioactivity:** In vitro: Lasalocid sodium treatment led to an increase in cell wall thickness, whilst the quantity and sugar composition of the cell wall remained unchanged in BY-2 cells

**Purity:** 98.09%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Ligustilide**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0401

**Bioactivity:** Ligustilide is an effective constituent extracted from Angelica sinensis

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Loteprednol Etabonate**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-17358

**Bioactivity:** Loteprednol Etabonate is an anti-inflammatory corticosteroid used in optometry and ophthalmology.

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

---

**Lucidin** (NSC 30546)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-15733

**Bioactivity:** Lucidin (NSC 30546) is a natural component of Rubia tinctorum L. lucidin is mutagenic in bacteria and mammalian cells.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Lycopene**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0287

**Bioactivity:** Lycopene is naturally occurring carotenoids found in tomato, tomato products, and in other red fruits and vegetables; exhibits antioxidant effects.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Malotilate** (NKK 105)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-A0060

**Bioactivity:** Malotilate is a liver protein metabolism improved compound, which selectively inhibit the 5-lipoxygenase.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Mepivacaine hydrochloride**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0517A

**Bioactivity:** Mepivacaine is a tertiary amine used as a local anesthetic.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g

---

**Methysticin** (DL-Methysticin; (±)-Mystemici)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N0922

**Bioactivity:** Methysticin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; has CYP1A1 inducing effects which may be responsible for their toxicity.

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

---

**Metoprolol**  
**Cat. No.:** HY-17503

**Bioactivity:** Metoprolol (Toprol) is a selective β1 receptor blocker used in treatment of several diseases of the cardiovascular system, especially hypertension

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microcystin-LR</strong> (Cyanoginosin-LR; MC-LR; Toxin T 17 (Microcystis aeruginosa))</td>
<td>HY-P0072</td>
<td>Microcystin-LR inhibits protein phosphatase type 1 and type 2A (PP1 and PP2A) activities in the cytoplasm of liver cells.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>50u g, 100u g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Midecamycin</strong> (SF-837; Antibiotic SF-837)</td>
<td>HY-B1908</td>
<td>Midecamycin, an acetoxy-substituted macroline antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milnacipran</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0168</td>
<td>Milnacipran is a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) used in the clinical treatment of fibromyalgia.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monocrotaline</strong> (Crotaline)</td>
<td>HY-N0750</td>
<td>Monocrotaline is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the Crotalaria spectabilis plant to induce pulmonary hypertension in rodents.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mulberroside A</strong></td>
<td>HY-N0619</td>
<td>Mulberroside A, the major active anti-tyrosinase compound in the root bark extract of Morus alba L. (Moraceae), is widely employed as an active ingredient in whitening cosmetics.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natamycin</strong> (Pimaricin)</td>
<td>HY-B0133</td>
<td>Natamycin (pimaricin) is an antifungal macrolide polyene that binds to cell membrane sterols.</td>
<td>99.78%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nicotinamide N-oxide</strong></td>
<td>HY-101407</td>
<td>Nicotinamide N-oxide, an in vivo nicotinamide metabolite, is a potent, and selective antagonist of the CXCR2 receptor.</td>
<td>99.45%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Novobiocin Sodium</strong> (Albamycin; Cathomycin)</td>
<td>HY-B0425A</td>
<td>Novobiocin Sodium is an antibiotic compound derived from Streptomyces niveus.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O-Acetylserine</strong> (O-Acetyl-L-serine)</td>
<td>HY-101409</td>
<td>O-Acetylserine (O-Acetyl-L-serine) is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of the amino acid cysteine in bacteria and plants.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octopamine hydrochloride ((±)-p-Octopamine hydrochloride)</td>
<td>HY-B0528A</td>
<td>99.56%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Octopamine Hydrochloride is an endogenous biogenic amine that is closely related to norepinephrine, and has effects on the adrenergic and dopaminergic systems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornidazole</td>
<td>HY-B0508</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Ornidazole (Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxybutynin chloride</td>
<td>HY-B0267A</td>
<td>98.15%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Oxybutynin is an anticholinergic medication used to relieve urinary and bladder difficulties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.15%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline</td>
<td>HY-B0275</td>
<td>99.44%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Oxytetracycline is a tetracycline analog isolated from the actinomycete streptomyces rimosus and used in a wide variety of clinical conditions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.44%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pefloxacin mesylate (Pefloxacinium mesylate)</td>
<td>HY-B0147A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Pefloxacin mesylate is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt)</td>
<td>HY-B0975</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Penicillin V Potassium is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, is a penicillin that is orally active, acts by inhibiting the biosynthesis of cell-wall peptidoglycan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)</td>
<td>HY-18739</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) is a PKC-activating phorbol ester, increases the intracellular Ca(^{2+}) concentration ([Ca(^{2+})](<em>i)) in a dose-dependent manner, with an EC(</em>{50}) of 11.7 nM.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytic acid (myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate); Inositol hexaphosphate)</td>
<td>HY-N0814</td>
<td>64.55%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 250 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Phytic acid is a major phosphorus storage compound of most seeds and cereal grains.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 64.55%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in Water, 250 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prilocaine</td>
<td>HY-B0137</td>
<td>96.81%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Prilocaine is a local anesthetic of the amino amide type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 96.81%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prilocaine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0137A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioactivity: Prilocaine hydrochloride is a local anesthetic of the amino amide type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Size: 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin
Cat. No.: HY-N0635

Bioactivity: Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin is a natural product.

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

Puromycin
(CLI9000)
Cat. No.: HY-B1743

Bioactivity: Puromycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from the bacterium Streptomyces alboniger. It is a protein synthesis inhibitor.

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

Proparacaine Hydrochloride
(Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-66012

Bioactivity: Proparacaine Hydrochloride is a voltage-gated sodium channels antagonist with ED50 of 3.4 mM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

Puromycin Dihydrochloride
(CLI1900 dihydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-B1743A

Bioactivity: Puromycin dihydrochloride is the dihydrochloride salt of puromycin. Puromycin is an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from the bacterium Streptomyces alboniger.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ranolazine
(CVT 303; RS 43285-003)
Cat. No.: HY-80280

Bioactivity: Ranolazine is an antianginal medication.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Rapamycin
(Sirolimus)
Cat. No.: HY-10219

Bioactivity: Rapamycin is a specific mTOR inhibitor with IC50 of 0.1 nM.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g, 5 g

Retinoic acid
(ATRA; Tretinoin; Vitamin A acid; all-trans-Retinoic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-14649

Bioactivity: Retinoic acid is a natural agonist of RAR/RXR nuclear receptors. Retinoic acid also bind to PPARβ/δ, with Kd of 17 nM.

Purity: >98.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

S-Methyl-L-cysteine
(L-S-Methylcysteine)
Cat. No.: HY-B2188

Bioactivity: 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: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size:

Salinomycin
(Procoxacin)
Cat. No.: HY-15597

Bioactivity: Salinomycin is an inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin signaling, which acts on the Wnt/Fzd/LRP complex. Salinomycin strongly suppresses Wnt1-stimulated reporter activity with an IC50 of 163 nM, and reduces β-catenin levels.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SDMA
(NG,NG’-Dimethyl-L-arginine)
Cat. No.: HY-101410

Bioactivity: SDMA (Symmetric dimethylarginine) is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide (NO) synthase activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
**Silvestrol**

*Cat. No.: HY-13251*

**Bioactivity:** Silvestrol is isolated from the fruits and twigs of Aglaia foveolata, by inducing caspase-3 activation to cause cell death.

**Purity:** 99.28%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg

---

**Sisomicin sulfate**

*Cat. No.: HY-B1222*

**Bioactivity:** Sisomicin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in Water, 250 mg

---

**Spectinomycin dihydrochloride**

*Cat. No.: HY-B0438*

**Bioactivity:** Spectinomycin Dihydrochloride is a new parenteral antibiotic prepared from Streptomyces spectabilis.

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

---

**Squalamine**

*Cat. No.: HY-16468*

**Bioactivity:** Squalamine(MSI-1256) is an aminosterol compound with potent broad spectrum antiviral activity.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Stachydrine**

*Cat. No.: HY-N0298*

**Bioactivity:** Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb Leonurus heterophyllus sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis.

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

---

**Staurosporine**

*(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)*

*Cat. No.: HY-15141*

**Bioactivity:** Staurosporine is a very potent universal inhibitor of protein kinases but showing little selectivity, with $IC_{50}$ of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for PKC, PKA, c-Fgr, and Phosphorylase kinase, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Streptozocin**

*(Streptozotocin; U 9889)*

*Cat. No.: HY-13753*

**Bioactivity:** Streptozocin is a potent DNA-methylating agent, with $IC_{50}$ values of 11.7, 904 and 1024 μg/mL for HL60, K562 and C1498 cells respectively.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Sulfadiazine**

*Cat. No.: HY-B1267*

**Bioactivity:** Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables; has shown anticancer and cardioprotective activities.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Bioactivity</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiostrepton</td>
<td>Thiostrepton is a natural cyclic oligopeptide antibiotic, is a natural product of the ribosomally synthesized and post-translationally modified peptide (RiPP) class.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</td>
<td>HY-B0990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiopronin</td>
<td>Tiopronin is a prescription thiol drug used to control the rate of cystine precipitation and excretion in the disease cystinuria.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg</td>
<td>HY-B0373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolnaftate</td>
<td>Tolnaftate is a synthetic thiocarbamate used as an anti-fungal agent.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>HY-B0370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toltrazuril</td>
<td>Toltrazuril is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>HY-B0175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenbolone</td>
<td>Trenbolone(β-Trenbolone) is a steroid used by veterinarians on livestock to increase muscle growth and appetite</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td>HY-17433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tylosin</td>
<td>Tylosin (Fradizine; Tylocine; Tylosin A) is a broad spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive organisms and a limited range of Gram-negative organisms</td>
<td>95.01%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</td>
<td>HY-B0519A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubercidin</td>
<td>Tubercidin (7-Deazaadenosine) is an adenosine analog, is an antibiotic obtained from Streptomyces tubercidicus</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>HY-100126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varenicline Tartrate</td>
<td>Varenicline Tartrate(CP 526555-18; Champix tartrate; Chantix tartrate) is a nicotinic receptor partial agonist; it stimulates nicotine receptors more weakly than nicotine itself does</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td>HY-10021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venlafaxine</td>
<td>Venlafaxine is an antidepressant of the serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) class.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>HY-80196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangonin</td>
<td>Yangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the kava plant; possess significant binding affinity for the cannabinoid receptor CB1 and inhibits NF-κB activation through suppression of the transcriptional activity of the RelA/p65 subunit of NF-κB.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>HY-N0919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **γ-Glu-Phe**  
| (γ-Glutamylphenylalanine)  
| Cat. No.: HY-101399 |

| **Bioactivity:** | γ-Glu-Phe is a γ-3 glutamyl dipeptide found in sourdough. |

| **Purity:** | 98.13% |
| **Clinical Data:** | No Development Reported |
| **Size:** | 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |