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></th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(+)-Borneol</strong></td>
<td>HY-N1368A</td>
<td>(d-Borneol) is a natural bicyclic monoterpene used for analgesia and anesthesia in traditional Chinese medicine; enhances GABA receptor activity with an EC₅₀ of 248 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(-)-Borneol</strong></td>
<td>HY-N1368B</td>
<td>(L-Borneol) has a highly efficacious positive modulating action at GABA receptor with an EC₅₀ of 237 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10-Deacetylbaccatin III</strong></td>
<td>HY-16565</td>
<td>is an intermediate for taxol analog preparations. IC₅₀ value. Target: Taxol 10-Deacetylbaccatin III is the fifth intermediate of paclitaxel biosynthesis. The...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11-oxo-mogroside V</strong></td>
<td>HY-N0501</td>
<td>is a natural sweetener, isolated from the fruits of Momordica grosvenori, exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O₂⁻, H₂O₂, and *OH w...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</strong></td>
<td>HY-N1490</td>
<td>is an analogue of Andrographolide that can be isolated from A. paniculata. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits NF-κB activation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid</strong></td>
<td>HY-N0180</td>
<td>is the major bioactive component of Glycyrrhiza Radix and possesses anti-ulcerative, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20(R)-Protopanaxatriol</strong> (20(R)-APPT)</td>
<td>HY-N0798</td>
<td>is a natural aglycone of ginsenosides Re, Rf, Rg1, Rg2 and Rh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</strong></td>
<td>HY-N1490</td>
<td>is an analogue of Andrographolide that can be isolated from A. paniculata. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits NF-κB activation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20-Deoxyingenol</strong></td>
<td>HY-N0866</td>
<td>is a natural compound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioactivity:**

**10-Deacetylbaccatin III:**

- Reduction in cancer cell proliferation
- Inhibition of NF-κB activation
- Antioxidant activity

**11-oxo-mogroside V:**

- High antioxidant activity
- Inhibition of reactive oxygen species

**14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide:**

- Inhibition of NF-κB activation
- Anti-inflammatory effects

**18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid:**

- Anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative properties
- Antioxidant activity

**20(R)-Protopanaxatriol:**

- Enhances analgesic and anesthetic effects

**20-Deoxyingenol:**

- Natural compound

### References

[1] [2]
<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>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-epi-Taxol</td>
<td>HY-N0227</td>
<td>7-epi-Taxol is an active metabolite of taxol, with activity comparable to that of taxol against cell replication, promoting microtubule bundle formation and against microtubule depolymerization.</td>
<td>99.75%</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>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>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7beta-Hydroxylathyrol</td>
<td>HY-N1484</td>
<td>7beta-Hydroxylathyrol is a natural product.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acevaltrate</td>
<td>HY-N2070</td>
<td>Acevaltrate, isolated from Valeriana glechomifolia, inhibits the Na+/K+ ATPase activity in the rat kidney and brain hemispheres with IC50 of 22.8±1.1 μM and 42.3±1.0 μM, respectively.</td>
<td>99.56%</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>Ajugol</td>
<td>HY-N0914</td>
<td>Ajugol is an iridoid glucoside.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKBA</td>
<td>HY-N0892</td>
<td>Acetyl-11-keto-β-Boswellic acid (AKBA) is an active triterpenoid compound from the extract of Boswellia serrata; a novel Nrf2 activator. IC50 value: Target: Nrf2 activator in vitro: AKBA significantly reduced infarct volumes and apoptotic cells, and also increased neurologic scores by...</td>
<td>99.71%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alantolactone</td>
<td>HY-N0038</td>
<td>Alantolactone is a selective STAT3 inhibitor, with potent anticancer activity.</td>
<td>99.94%</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>Albiflorin</td>
<td>HY-N0037</td>
<td>Albiflorin is a major constituent contained in peony root; possesses therapeutic potential for neurodegenerative diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Albiflorin significantly ameliorated Glu-induced reduction of cell viability, nuclear and mitochondrial apoptotic alteration, and...</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alismoxide

Bioactivity: Alismoxide is a natural product.

Purity: 97.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg

Alisol B

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-Acetylasimol B, 23-O-Acetylalisol B; Alisol B monoacetate)

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

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

Alisol C 23-acetate (23-O-Acetylasol C; Alisol C monoacetate)

Bioactivity: Alisol C 23-acetate, a natural product extracted from Alisma orientale, can significantly and strongly inhibit DTH response after oral administration.

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

Alisol F

Bioactivity: Alisol F is a natural product.

Purity: 96.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alisol G (Alisol-G; 25-Anhydroalisol A)

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

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

alpha-Boswellic acid (α-Boswellic acid)

Bioactivity: alpha-Boswellic acid is a natural product.

Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Cyperone (α-Cyperone; (+)-α-Cyperone)

Bioactivity: 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.

Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

alpha-Hederin (α-Hederin)

Bioactivity: alpha-hederin is a water-soluble pentacyclic triterpenoid saponin, possessing several biological properties such as antispasmodic, molluscicidal, anthelmithic and inhibiting cell proliferation In vitro: a-hederin is cytotoxic and inhibits proliferation in both cell lines at rather low concentrations....

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

Andrographolide (Andrographis)

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

Purity: 97.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg

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

**((+)-Arglabin)**

**Cat. No.: HY-16059**

**Bioactivity:** Arglabin is a sesquiterpene gamma-lactone isolated from Artemisia glabella, an anticancer natural compound.

**Purity:** 99.17%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

## Artemisinin

**(Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)**

**Cat. No.: HY-80094**

**Bioactivity:** Artemisinin is an anti-malarial drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

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

## Astaxanthin

**Cat. No.: HY-82163**

**Bioactivity:** Astaxanthin, a red dietary carotenoid isolated from Haematococcus pluvialis, is an inhibitor of PPARγ and a potent antioxidant with anti-proliferative, neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory activity. Astaxanthin has potential in the treatment of various diseases, such as cancers and...

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

## Astragaloside A

**(Astramembranin I; Astragalin A)**

**Cat. No.: HY-N0099**

**Bioactivity:** Astragaloside A is one of the major active constituents of Astragalus membranaceus in Traditional Chinese Medicine; has been widely used to treat ischemic diseases. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: AS-IV treatment promotes umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) proliferation, migration, and tube...

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

## Astragaloside I

**(Astraisveisriavan IV; Cyclosieversioside B)**

**Cat. No.: HY-N0432**

**Bioactivity:** Astragaloside I is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

## Astragaloside II

**(Astraisveisriavan VIII)**

**Cat. No.: HY-N0433**

**Bioactivity:** Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

## Astragaloside III

**Cat. No.: HY-N0434**

**Bioactivity:** Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

## Astragaloside IV

**Cat. No.: HY-N0431**

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

**Purity:** 99.15%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Atractylenolide I</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0201</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Atractylenolide I is a sesquiterpene derived from the rhizome of <em>Atractylodes macrocephala</em>, possesses diverse bioactivities, such as neuroprotective, anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties. Atractylenolide I reduces protein levels of phosphorylated JAK2 and STAT3 in A375 cells, and...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.56%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 30 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Atractylenolide II</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0202</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of <em>Atractylodes macrocephala</em> (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Atractylenolide III</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0203</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Atractylenolide III is a major component of <em>Atractylodes rhizome</em> can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.61%</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>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Atractyloside A</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0237</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Atractyloside A(126054-77-1) is a natural TCM reference compound.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.08%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aucubin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0664</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bakuchiol</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0235</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Bakuchiol is a phytoestrogen isolated from the seeds of <em>Psoralea corylifolia</em> L; has anti-tumor effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.25%</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</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Barlerin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0758</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of <em>Lamiophlomis rotata Kudo</em>, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibit NF-κB.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.52%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Benzoylpaeoniflorin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0852</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Benzoylpeoniflorin is a natural product; may treat coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.82%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Betulin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0083</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein (SREBP) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 34.5 μM in K562 cell line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Betulinaldehyde</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0084</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Betulinaldehyde (Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.56%</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, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Betulinic acid**  
(Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-10529

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

**Purity:** 98.18%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**Bevirimat**  
(PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0842

**Bioactivity:** Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312) is an anti-HIV drug derived from a betulinic acid-like compound; is believed to inhibit HIV by a novel mechanism, so-called maturation inhibition.

**Purity:** 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

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**Britannilactone**  
(Desacetylinulicin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0895

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

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

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**Camphor**  
((±)-Camphor)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0808

**Bioactivity:** Camphor ((±)-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities \[1\]. Camphor i...

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

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**Carnosic acid**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0644

**Bioactivity:** Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.

**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

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**Betulonic acid**  
(Betunolic acid; Liquidambaric acid; (+)-Betulonic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1451

**Bioactivity:** Betulonic acid belongs to the pentacyclic triterpenic derivative class, has antitumor activities. In vitro: BEA-NP is found over three-times more permeable than that solubilized by DMSO in Caco-2 cell monolayers.[1] In vivo: The tumor growth in the S180 berry mice orally doses with BEA-NP at 75...

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

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**Bilobalide**  
((-)-Bilobalide)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0076

**Bioactivity:** Bilobalide is a biologically active terpenic trilactone present in Ginkgo biloba. An increasing number of studies have demonstrated its neuroprotective effects. IC\textsubscript{50} Value: 3.33 (pIC\textsubscript{50} Value) \[1\] Target: neuroprotective in vitro: Inhibition by BB and GB was abolished in mutant receptors containing T65...

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

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**Brusatol**  
(NSC 172924; (+)-Brusatol)  
Cat. No.: HY-19543

**Bioactivity:** Brusatol (NSC 172924), isolated from the Brucea javanica plant, inhibits Nrf2.

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

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**Canthaxanthin**  
(E 161g; all-trans-Canthaxanthin)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1960

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

---

**Catalpol**  
(Catalpinoside)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0820

**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, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

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| **Ceanothic acid**  
(Emmolic acid) | **Cat. No.: HY-N3558** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Ceanothic acid (Emmolic acid) is a ring-A homologue of betulinic acid. Ceanothic acid inhibits OVCAR-3, HeLa, and FS-5 cells with the cell survival of 68%, 65%, and 81%, respectively.</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> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cephalomannine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-77554</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Cephalomannine is a taxol derivative with antitumor, antiproliferative properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.29%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Chikusetsusaponin Iva**  
(Calenduloside F) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0818** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> 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...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Corosolic acid**  
(Colosolic acid; Corsolic acid; Glucosol) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0280** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Corosolic acid isolated from the fruit of Cramosae pinnatifida var. psilosa, was reported to have anticancer activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Costunolide**  
((+)-Costunolide; Costus lactone) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0036** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Costunolide, a sesquiterpene lactone, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties and mediates apoptosis. IC50 Value: 6.2 - 9.8 ug/mL(sarcoma cell viability).[3] Target: Apoptosis inducer in vitro. Costunolide significantly inhibited RANKL-induced BMM differentiation into...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.84%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cucurbitacin B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0416</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids, could repress cancer cell progression. IC50 value: Target: anticancer natural compound in vitro: Cucurbitacin-B inhibited growth and modulated expression of cell-cycle regulators in SHSY5Y cells. At the...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.92%</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, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cucurbitacin I**  
(Elaterin B; JSI-124; NSC-521777) | **Cat. No.: HY-N1405** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Cucurbitacin I is a natural selective inhibitor of JAK2/STAT3, with potent anti-cancer activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 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, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Curcumol**  
((-)-Curcumol) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0104** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Curcumol is a sesquiterpene originally isolated from curcuma rhizomes; shows anticancer activities both in vitro and in vivo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Curdione**  
((+)-Curdione) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0353** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong> Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.52%</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>
Cycloastragenol
(Cycologalagenin; Cycologalegenin; 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

Cynaropicrin
Cat. No.: HY-N2350

Bioactivity: Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) release with IC₅₀ of 8.24 and 3.18 μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively. Cynaropicrin also inhibits the increase of cartilage degradation factor (MMP13) and suppresses NF-κB...

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

Daphylloside
Cat. No.: HY-N6245

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

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 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. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Dehydrocostus Lactone promoted apoptosis with increased activation of caspases 8, 9, 7, 3, enhanced PARP cleavage, decreased Bcl-xL expression and increased...

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

Deoxyandrographolide
Cat. No.: HY-N0857

Bioactivity: 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. IC50 value: Target: Anticancer natural compound in vitro: Treatment with 14-DAG activated AMPK through induction of...

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

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

Bioactivity: Dihydroartemisinin is a potent anti-malaria agent.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dipsacoside B
Cat. No.: HY-N0266

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

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

DL-Borneol
((±)-Borneol)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1368

Bioactivity: DL-Borneol is a racemic mixture of D-Borneol and L-Borneol. DL-Borneol is widely used for the treatment of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases in China.

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

Docetaxel
(RP-56976)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0011

Bioactivity: Docetaxel is an antineoplastic drug by inhibiting microtubule depolymerization, and attenuating of the effects of bcl-2 and bcl-xL gene expression.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
### Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester

**Bioactivity:** Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester is a natural compound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Echinocystic acid

**Bioactivity:** Echinocystic acid is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast. EA inhibit RANKL-induced NF-κB activation and ERK phosphorylation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eleutheroside E

**Bioactivity:** Eleutheroside E, a principal component of Eleutherococcus euticosus, has anti-inflammatory and protective effects in ischemia heart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.65%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eucalyptol (1,8-Cineole)

**Bioactivity:** Eucalyptol is an inhibitor of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor, potassium channel, TNF-α and IL-1β.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Epoxyymicheliolide (1β,10β-Epoxyymicheliolide)

**Bioactivity:** Epoxyymicheliolide is a micheliolide derivative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Farnesol

**Bioactivity:** Farnesol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in Candida albicans, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Forskolin (Coleonol; Colforsin)

**Bioactivity:** Forskolin is a potent adenylate cyclase activator, with IC<sub>50</sub> and EC<sub>50</sub> of 41 nM and 0.5 μM for type I adenyl cyclase, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.52%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ganoderic acid A

**Bioactivity:** Ganoderic acid can inhibit the JAK-STAT3 signaling pathway, also inhibit proliferation, viability, ROS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.84%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Genipin ((+)-Genipin)

**Bioactivity:** Genipin is a natural water soluble crosslinking reagent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.40%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside; Genipin 1-β-gentiobioside; Genipin gentiobioside)

**Bioactivity:** Genipin 1-β-D-gentiobioside (Genipin 1-gentiobioside) is one of the most abundant and bioactive iridoid glycosides in Gardenia jasminoides Ellis, which possesses hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antithrombotic activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Bioactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geniposide</td>
<td>HY-N0009</td>
<td>Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a variety of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidant, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geniposidic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0010</td>
<td>Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiopicroside</td>
<td>HY-N0494</td>
<td>Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits P450 activity, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; and a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 61 µM and 22.8 µM for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgolide A</td>
<td>HY-B0355</td>
<td>Ginkgolide A (BN-S2020) is an extract from in Ginkgo biloba leaves and a g-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgolide B</td>
<td>HY-N0784</td>
<td>Ginkgolide B, an important active terpenoid from Ginkgo biloba leaves, is reported to increase cell viability and decrease cell apoptosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginkgolide C</td>
<td>HY-N0785</td>
<td>Ginkgolide C (BN-S2022; Ginkgolide-C) is a flavone isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves, possessing multiple biological functions, such as decreasing platelet aggregation and ameliorating Alzheimer disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside C-K</td>
<td>HY-N0904</td>
<td>Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing iNOS and COX-2. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of CYP2C9 and CYP2A6 in human liver microsomes with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;s of 32.0±3.6 µM and 63.6±4.2 µM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside F1</td>
<td>HY-N0598</td>
<td>Ginsenoside F1, an enzymatically modified derivative of Ginsenoside Rg1, demonstrates competitive inhibition of CYP3A4 activity and weaker inhibition of CYP2D6 activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside Rb1</td>
<td>HY-N0039</td>
<td>Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits Na&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;, K&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;-ATPase activity with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 6.3±1.0 µM; Ginsenoside also inhibits IRAK-1 activation and phosphorylation of NF-κB p65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside Rb2</td>
<td>HY-N0040</td>
<td>Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate GPR120 gene expression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced NF-κB transcriptional activity with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 8.2 μM in K-293 T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of COX-2 and iNOS mRNA.

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

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor \textsubscript{A} (GABA\textsubscript{A})-mediated ion channel currents (I\textsubscript{GABA\textsubscript{A}}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of TNF-α and IL-1β.

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

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rb3 is a trace component of ginseng root. Ginsenoside Rf inhibits N-type Ca\textsuperscript{2+} channel.

Purity: 94.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 displays promising effects by reducing cerebral Aβ levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces NF-κB nuclear translocation.

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

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits Na\textsuperscript{+} and hKv1.4 channel with IC\textsubscript{50} of 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits Aβ levels, NF-κB activity, and COX-2 expression via suppression of the DNA binding activities of NF-κB p65.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg5 inhibits the expression of PPAR-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1β.

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

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) is isolated from the root of Panax ginseng. Ginsenoside Rh1 inhibits the expression of PPAR-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1β.

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

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

Ginsenoside Rh3
Cat. No.: HY-N0606

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

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

Ginsenoside Rh4
Cat. No.: HY-N0905

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Rh4 is a rare saponin obtained from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rh4 activates Bax, caspase 3, caspase 8, and caspase 9. Ginsenoside Rh4 also induces apoptosis.

Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

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

Bioactivity: Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a Ca\(^{2+}\)-antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an IC\(_50\) of 155 μM. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of TXA\(_2\) more than it reduces the activities of...

Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 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

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

Hederacoside D
Cat. No.: HY-N0254

Bioactivity: Hederacoside D is one of the bioactive saponins from Hedera helix, and plays pivotal roles in the overall biological activity.

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

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

Bioactivity: Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponin, acting as a direct HMGB1 antagonist, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

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

Bioactivity: Gynostemma Extract (Ginsenoside C-Mx1) 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 B (Kalopanaxsaponin B)
Cat. No.: HY-N0253

Bioactivity: Hederacoside B 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: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 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:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Hinokitiol

(β-Thujaplicin)

**Cat. No.: HY-B2230**

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

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Ingenol

((-)-Ingenol)

**Cat. No.: HY-N0865**

**Bioactivity:** Ingenol is a PKC activator, with a $K_i$ of 30 μM, with antitumor activity.

**Purity:** 99.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Ingenol Mebutate

(Ingenol 3-angelate; PEP005)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0719**

**Bioactivity:** Ingenol Mebutate is an active ingredient in Euphorbia peplus, acts as a potent PKC modulator, with $K_i$ of 0.3, 0.105, 0.162, 0.376, and 0.171 mM for PKC-α, PKC-β, PKC-γ, PKC-δ, and PKC-ε, respectively, and has antiinflammatory and antitumor activity. 98.74%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide

(Ingenol 3,4,5,20-bisacetonide)

**Cat. No.: HY-N0871**

**Bioactivity:** Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide is a natural compound.

**Purity:** 98.60%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide

**Cat. No.: HY-N0869**

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

**Purity:** 99.73%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate

(Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide)

**Cat. No.: HY-N0870**

**Bioactivity:** Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate is a natural compound.

**Purity:** 98.18%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Inulicin

(1-O-Acetylbritannilactone)

**Cat. No.: HY-N0896**

**Bioactivity:** Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound isolated from Inula Britannica L. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of Src and FAK. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE$_2$ production and COX-2 expression, anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.

**Purity:** 99.38%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Isoalantolactone

((+)-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin)

**Cat. No.: HY-N0780**

**Bioactivity:** Isoalantolactone is an apoptosis inducer, which also acts as an alkylating agent.

**Purity:** 99.99%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

Isoastraigaloside I

**(Isoastraigaloside-1)**

**Cat. No.: HY-N0887**

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

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
**Isoastragaloside II**  
(Astrasieversianin-VII)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0888

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

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

---

**Isoastragaloside IV**  
Cat. No.: HY-N4214

**Bioactivity:** Isoastragaloside IV is a triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Astragali Radix.

**Purity:** 99.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

---

**Isosteviol**  
((-)-Isosteviol; iso-Steviol)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0872

**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. Target: Isosteviol dose-dependently relaxed the vasopressin (10-8 M)-induced vasoconstriction in isolated aortic rings with or without...

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

---

**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:** 98.19%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Limonene**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0544

**Bioactivity:** Limonene is a monoterpenic in citrus peel oil. A popular disinfectant and food preservative. Antimicrobial activities [1], Anti-proliferative activities [2], Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect [3].

**Purity:** 95.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

---

**Limonin**  
(Limonic 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. IC50 Value: Target: HIV, anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits. Limonin is chemically induced carcinogenesis inhibitor and HIV-1 replication inhibitor....

**Purity:** 98.52%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Linalool**  
Cat. No.: HY-N0368

**Bioactivity:** Linalool is natural monoterpen in essential oils of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of N-methyl d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity [1].

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

---

**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:** 98.0%
**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:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

www.MedChemExpress.com
**Macranthoidin B**
*Macranthoiside I*

**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*

**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*

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

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

---

**Melittoside**

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

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

---

**Methyl deacetylasperulosidate** *(6α-Hydroxygeniposide; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester)*

**Bioactivity:** Methyl deacetylasperulosidate is an iridoid isolated from Borreria and Spermacoce species.

**Purity:** 98.37%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Micheliolide**

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

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

---

**Mogrol**

**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:** 98.06%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate**

**Bioactivity:** Monoammonium glycyrrhizinate hydrate has various pharmacological actions such as anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, antigastriculcer, and antihepatitis activities. *In Vivo:* The increase of the lung W/D weight ratios is significantly reduced by high and medium dose of MAG (10 and...

**Purity:** 95.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 1 g

---

**Monomelittoside** *(Danmelittoside)*

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

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

---

**Morroniside**

**Bioactivity:** Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

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

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nagilactone B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N3216</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Nagilactone B, extracted from the root bark of Podocarpus nagi, is a liver X receptor (LXR) agonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.0%</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Neoandrographolide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0721</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Neoandrographolide is a diterpenoid from the Andrographis paniculata (Acanthaceae).</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>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nimbolide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-116035</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (Azadirachta indica L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of NF-κB. Nimbolide inhibits CDK4/CDK6 kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the NF-κB, Wnt, P13K-Akt, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways.</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></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Notoginsenoside Ft1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0910</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng, stimulator of angiogenesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.0%</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>Notoginsenoside R1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0615</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Notoginsenoside R1, the main bioactive component in panaxnotoginseng, is reported have some neuronal protective, antihypertensive effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>97.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Notoginsenoside R2</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0909</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Notoginsenoside R2 is a newly isolated notoginsenoside from Panax notoginseng, showed neuroprotective effects against 6-OHDA-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.</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>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oridonin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0004</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from Rabdosia rubescens, acts as an inhibitor of AKT, with IC50s of 8.4 and 8.9 μM for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oleanolic Acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0156</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Oleanolic acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxypaeoniflorin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0748</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bioactivity:</strong></td>
<td>Oxypaeoniflorin is a natural product derived from Radix Paeoniae Rubra and Radix Paeoniae Alba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pachymic Acid

**Bioactivity:** Pachymic acid is a lanostane-type triterpenoid from *P. cocos*. Pachymic acid inhibits **Akt** and **ERK** signaling pathways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Paclitaxel (Taxol)

**Bioactivity:** Paclitaxel (Taxol), a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent, stabilizes **tubulin polymerization**, resulting in arrest at the G2/M phase of the cell cycle and apoptotic cell death.\(^1\)\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.97%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Paeoniflorin (Peoniflorin)

**Bioactivity:** Paeoniflorin is a herbal constituent extracted from the root of *Paeonia albiflora* Pall. Target: Others Paeoniflorin (PF) is the principal bioactive component of *Radix Paeoniae alba*, which is widely used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson’s ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Palbinone

**Bioactivity:** Palbinone is a terpenoid isolated from the roots of *Paeonia albiflora* Pall. Potently inhibits **3α-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3α-HSD)**, with an **IC\(_{50}\)** of 46 nM. **Anti-inflammatory activity**.\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Panaxadiol (20(R)-Panaxadiol)

**Bioactivity:** Panaxadiol is a novel antitumor agent extracted from the Chinese medical herb *Panax ginseng*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in Ethanol, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Panaxatriol

**Bioactivity:** Panaxatriol is a natural product that can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Parthenolide ((-)-Parthenolide)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.88%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Phorbol (4β-Phorbol)

**Bioactivity:** Phorbol is a highly toxic diterpene, whose esters have important biological properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>96.39%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Picrotoxin (Cocculin)

**Bioactivity:** Picrotoxin is a noncompetitive antagonist of **GABAA receptor**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate)

**Bioactivity:** Pleuromutilin inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
<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>Podocarpic acid</td>
<td>HY-N2318</td>
<td>Podocarpic acid is a natural product, which has the best all-round positive effect and acts as a novel TRPA1 activator.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoginsenoside F11 (Ginsenoside A1)</td>
<td>HY-N0541</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside A (Anemoside A3)</td>
<td>HY-N0204</td>
<td>Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulchinenoside C (Anemoside B4)</td>
<td>HY-N0205</td>
<td>Anemoside B4 is Pulsatilla koreana Nakai that have many numerous biological effects in vitro, including enhancing hypoglycemic, anti-tumor, neuroprotective and anti-angiogenic activity.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quillaic acid (Quillaja sapogenin)</td>
<td>HY-N0839</td>
<td>Quillaic acid(Quillaja sapogenin) is the major aglycone of the widely studied saponins of the Chilean indigenous tree Quillaja saponaria Mol; can elicit dose-dependent antinociceptive effects in two murine thermal models.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebaudioside A</td>
<td>HY-N0466</td>
<td>Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, α-glucosidase inhibitor with IC50 of 35.01 μg/ml can inhibit ATP-sensitive K+ channels. Target: α-glucosidase (IC 50: 35.01 ug/mL In vitro: rebaudioside A stimulate the insulin secretion from MIN6 cells in a dose- and glucose-dependent manner. In conclusion...)</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebaudioside C (Dulcoside B)</td>
<td>HY-N0467</td>
<td>Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.</td>
<td>96.39%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehmannioside D</td>
<td>HY-N0912</td>
<td>Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10mM x 1mL in Water, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rosmarinic acid (Labiatenic acid)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0529

Bioactivity: Rosmarinic acid (RA) is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits MAO-A, MAO-B and COMT enzymes with IC_{50} values of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.

Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rubusoside  
Cat. No.: HY-N0668

Bioactivity: Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent. It can enhance the solubility of a number of pharmaceutically important compounds, such as liquiritin, teniposide, curcumin, and etoposide.

Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ruscogenin  
Cat. No.: HY-N0496

Bioactivity: Ruscogenin, an important steroid sapogenin derived from Ophiopogon japonicus, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities...

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

Saikogenin A  
Cat. No.: HY-N6584

Bioactivity: Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor.

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

Saikosaponin D  
Cat. No.: HY-N0250

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

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

Ryanodine  
Cat. No.: HY-103306

Bioactivity: Ryanodine is a cell permeant ryanodine receptor modulator. Ryanodine can either stimulate or inhibit Ryanodine-mediated Ca^{2+} release depending on its concentrations. Poisonous diterpenoid found in Ranya speciosa.

Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Scabertopin  
Cat. No.: HY-N1247

Bioactivity: Scabertopin, isolated from the whole plant of Elephantopus scaber [1], is a sesquiterpene lactone. Scabertopin has been found to be prominent anticancer constituents [2].

Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

Siamenoside I  
Cat. No.: HY-N0612

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

Squalene (Super Squalene; trans-Squalene; AddaVax)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1214

Bioactivity: Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.

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

Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2072

Bioactivity: Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin), extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an NMDA receptor antagonist with high affinity.

Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Rosmarinic acid (Labiatenic acid) is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits MAO-A, MAO-B and COMT enzymes with IC_{50} values of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.

Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent. It can enhance the solubility of a number of pharmaceutically important compounds, such as liquiritin, teniposide, curcumin, and etoposide.

Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioactivity: Ruscogenin, an important steroid sapogenin derived from Ophiopogon japonicus, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities...

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

Bioactivity: Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor.

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

Bioactivity: Ryanodine is a cell permeant ryanodine receptor modulator. Ryanodine can either stimulate or inhibit Ryanodine-mediated Ca^{2+} release depending on its concentrations. Poisonous diterpenoid found in Ranya speciosa.

Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Bioactivity: Scabertopin, isolated from the whole plant of Elephantopus scaber [1], is a sesquiterpene lactone. Scabertopin has been found to be prominent anticancer constituents [2].

Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg

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

Bioactivity: Squalene is an intermediate product in the synthesis of cholesterol, and shows several pharmacological properties such as hypolipidemic, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antioxidant, and antitoxicant activity.

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

Bioactivity: Transcrocetin (trans-Crocetin), extracted from saffron (Crocus sativus L.), acts as an NMDA receptor antagonist with high affinity.

Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
Transcrocetin meglumine salt  
*(trans-Crocetin meglumine salt)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-42937*  
**Bioactivity:** Transcrocetin meglumine salt, extracted from saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.), acts as an NMDA receptor antagonist with high affinity.  
**Purity:** 95.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tripterin  
*(Celastrol)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-13067*  
**Bioactivity:** Tripterin (Celastrol) is a proteasome inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified 205 proteasome with IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5 μM.  
**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Triptolide  
*(PG490)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-32735*  
**Bioactivity:** Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative effects. Triptolide is a NF-κB activation inhibitor.  
**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Triptonide  
*(NSC 165677; PG 492)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-32736*  
**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:** 98.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg

Triptophenolide  
*(Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0475*  
**Bioactivity:** Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Triptophenolide can remarkably inhibit the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction induced by DNBC and BSA and diminished the peripheral blood ANAE+lymphocytes...  
**Purity:** 99.32%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tubeimoside I  
*(Tubeimoside-1; Lobatoside-H)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0890*  
**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:** 98.03%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tubeimoside II  
*(Tubeimoside-B)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0891*  
**Bioactivity:** Tubeimoside II(Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ursolic acid  
*(Prunol; Urson, Malol)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0140*  
**Bioactivity:** Ursolic acid (Prunol) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy.  
**Purity:** 99.27%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ursonic acid  
*(3-Ketoursolic acid)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N1486*  
**Bioactivity:** Ursonic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways. In vitro: Ursonic acid is important in the induction of apoptosis via AKT/NF-κB signaling suppression in T24 human bladder cancer cells and this occurs in a dose-dependent...  
**Purity:** 98.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Wilforlide A  
*(Regelide; Abruslactone A)*  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0476*  
**Bioactivity:** Wilforlide A is a natural product, separated from the ethanolic extract of tripterygium wilfordii.  
**Purity:** 99.60%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bioactivity: Transcrocetin meglumine salt, extracted from saffron (*Crocus sativus* L.), acts as an NMDA receptor antagonist with high affinity.  
*Purity:* 99.60%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg  

Bioactivity: Tripterin (Celastrol) is a proteasome inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified 205 proteasome with IC<sub>50</sub> of 2.5 μM.  
*Purity:* 99.91%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg  

Bioactivity: Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative effects. Triptolide is a NF-κB activation inhibitor.  
*Purity:* 99.83%  
*Clinical Data:* Phase 3  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg  

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:* 98.65%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg  

Bioactivity: Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Triptophenolide can remarkably inhibit the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction induced by DNBC and BSA and diminished the peripheral blood ANAE+lymphocytes...  
*Purity:* 99.32%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg  

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:* 98.03%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 10 mg, 50 mg  

Bioactivity: Tubeimoside II (Tubeimoside-B) is a natural analogue of oleanane type of triterpenoid saponin; show anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antitumor-promoting effects.  
*Purity:* >98%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg  

Bioactivity: Ursolic acid (Prunol) is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid carboxylic acid, exerts anti-tumor effects and is an effective compound for cancer prevention and therapy.  
*Purity:* 99.27%  
*Clinical Data:* Phase 2  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg  

Bioactivity: Ursonic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways. In vitro: Ursonic acid is important in the induction of apoptosis via AKT/NF-κB signaling suppression in T24 human bladder cancer cells and this occurs in a dose-dependent...  
*Purity:* 98.17%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg  

Bioactivity: Wilforlide A is a natural product, separated from the ethanolic extract of tripterygium wilfordii.  
*Purity:* 99.60%  
*Clinical Data:* No Development Reported  
*Size:* 10mM x 1mL in DMSO, 5 mg, 10 mg
### α-Amyrin acetate

**Cat. No.: HY-N2842**

**Bioactivity:** α-Amyrin acetate, a natural triterpenoid, has anti-inflammatory activity, antispasmodic profile and the relaxant effect.[1][2].

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 500 mg

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### β-Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N0411**

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

**Purity:** 98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

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

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### β-Caryophyllene

((−)-trans-Caryophyllene; (−)-β-caryophyllene; (-)-(E)-Caryophyllene)  
**Cat. No.: HY-N1415**

**Bioactivity:** β-Caryophyllene is a CB2 receptor agonist.

**Purity:** 94.40%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 500 mg