Tyrosinase

Tyrosinase is a copper-containing metalloprotein belonging to the type-3 copper protein family, together with haemocyanins and catechol oxidases. Tyrosinases are the catalysts in mammals responsible for the formation of melanin in skin and hair color, as well as browning in fruit and vegetables following cell damage.

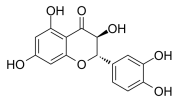
Tyrosinases are found in various prokaryotes as well as in plants, fungi, arthropods, and mammals and are responsible for pigmentation, wound healing, radiation protection, and primary immune response. Tyrosinases perform two sequential enzymatic reactions: hydroxylation of monophenols and oxidation of diphenols to form quinones which polymerize spontaneously to melanin. In plants, sponges, and many invertebrates, tyrosinases are important for wound healing and primary immune responses; in arthropods, they play a role in sclerotization, and in bacteria, tyrosinases protect DNA from UV damage.

Tyrosinase Inhibitors & Modulators

(-)-Taxifolin
((-)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136B

(-)-Taxifolin is the less active enantiomer of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM.

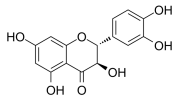


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Taxifolin
((±)-Dihydroquercetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136A

(±)-Taxifolin ((±)-Dihydroquercetin) is the racemate of Taxifolin. Taxifolin exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an IC_{50} value of 193.3 μM.



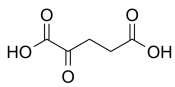
Relative stereochemistry

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

2-Ketoglutaric acid
(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636

2-Ketoglutaric acid (Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid) is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. 2-Ketoglutaric acid also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions.

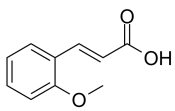


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1386

2-Methoxycinnamic acid is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **tyrosinase**.

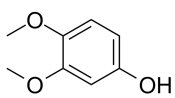


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1780

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol is a plant-derived phenylpropanoid compound and can use as a whitening agent in cosmetics. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has **tyrosinase**-inhibiting activity. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has potent antioxidant effect isolated from the bacterial fermentation broth.

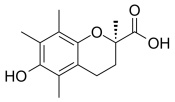


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(R)-Trolox

Cat. No.: HY-101445A

(R)-Trolox is a vitamin E analogue and a competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.83 mM and a ID_{50} value of 1.88 mM. The (R)-Trolox has stronger **tyrosinase** affinity than the (S) enantiomer (K_i value of 0.61 mM).

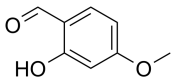


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N0445

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, a chemical compound and an isomer of Vanillin, could be used to synthesis Urolithin M7.

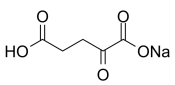


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium
(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636A

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium (Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium) is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. 2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions.

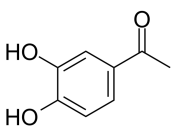


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone
(3,4-DHAP)

Cat. No.: HY-N1775

3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (3,4-DHAP), isolated from Picea Schrenkiana Needles exhibits a strong suppressive action against **tyrosinase** activity, with an IC_{50} of 10 μM. 3',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (3,4-DHAP) is a vasoactive agent and antioxidant.

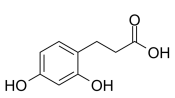


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1750

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (DPPacid) is a potent and competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, inhibits L-Tyrosine and DL-DOPA with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 3.02 μM and 11.5 μM, respectively.

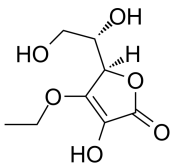


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W003607

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid, a stable vitamin C derivative, is a cosmetic **tyrosinase** tnhibitor with a whitening capacity. 3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid also has antioxidant abilities.



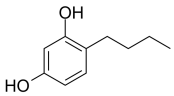
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Butylresorcinol

(Butylresorcinol)

Cat. No.: HY-107369

4-Butylresorcinol is a phenol derivative which can inhibit **tyrosinase** with IC_{50} of 11.27 μM.

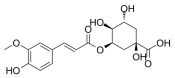


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7929

5-Feruloylquinic acid (5-FQA) possesses antioxidative effects and tyrosinase inhibitory activities.



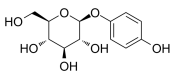
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arbutin

(β-Arbutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0192

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



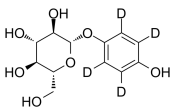
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Arbutin-d4

(β-Arbutin-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0192S

Arbutin-d4 is deuterium labeled Arbutin. Arbutin (β-Arbutin) is a competitive inhibitor of tyrosinase in melanocytes, with Kiapp values of 1.42 mM for monophenolase; 0.9 mM for diphenolase. Arbutin is also used as depigmenting agents.

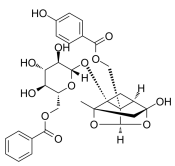


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N2101

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



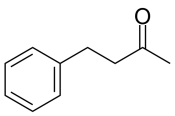
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Benzylacetone

(4-Penylbutan-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W015616

Benzylacetone is an aromatic compound from agarwood. Benzylacetone exhibits potent and reversible **antityrosinase** (mushroom) activity with IC_{50}s of 2.8 mM and 0.6 mM for monophenolase and diphenolase, respectively. Benzylacetone has appetite-enhancing and locomotor-reducing effects.

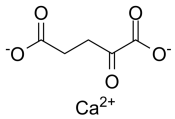


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate

Cat. No.: HY-W013636B

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is a reversible inhibitor of **tyrosinase** (IC_{50}=15 mM).

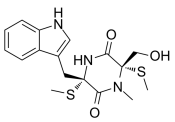


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chetoseminudin B

Cat. No.: HY-N10286

Chetoseminudin B possesses **mushroom tyrosinase** inhibitory activity with IC_{50} of 31.7 μM.



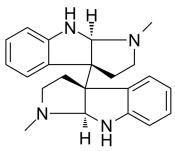
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chimonanthine

((-)-Chimonanthine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5118

Chimonanthine is an alkaloid of Chimonanthus praecox, inhibits tyrosinase and tyrosine-related protein-1 mRNA expression, amd inhibits melanogenesis.



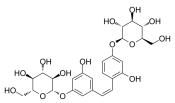
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Mulberroside A

(Mulberroside D)

Cat. No.: HY-N0619A

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

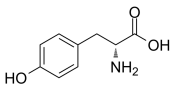


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444

D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting **tyrosinase** activity. D-Tyrosine inhibits biofilm formation and trigger the self-dispersal of biofilms without suppressing bacterial growth.

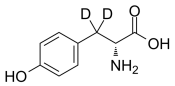


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Tyrosine-d2

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444S

D-Tyrosine-d2 is the deuterium labeled D-Tyrosine. D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting tyrosinase activity.

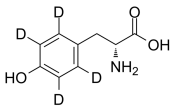


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Tyrosine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444S1

D-Tyrosine-d4 is the deuterium labeled D-Tyrosine. D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting tyrosinase activity.

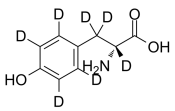


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Tyrosine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444S2

D-Tyrosine-d7 is the deuterium labeled D-Tyrosine. D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting tyrosinase activity.

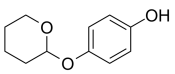


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deoxyarbutin

Cat. No.: HY-B1461

Deoxyarbutin is a new effective lighten ingredient, can effectively inhibit tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis to get significant and lasting lightening effect.

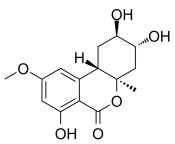


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroaltenuene B

Cat. No.: HY-N10219

Dihydroaltenuene B is a potent **mushroom tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 38.33 μM. Dihydroaltenuene B shows the hydrogen bonding interactions between the 3-OH and 4′-OH and the His244, Met280 and Gly281 residues of tyrosinase.

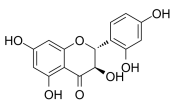


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydromorin

Cat. No.: HY-N3748

Dihydromorin, a natural flavanonol compound, is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor.

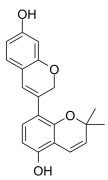


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glabrene

Cat. No.: HY-N3943

Glabrene, an isoflavene derived from licorice root, shows estrogen-like activity. Glabrene is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μM.

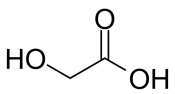


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Glycolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015967

Glycolic acid is an inhibitor of **tyrosinase**, suppressing melanin formation and lead to a lightening of skin colour.

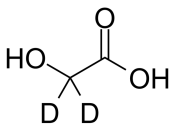


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Glycolic acid-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W015967S

Glycolic acid-d2 is the deuterium labeled Glycolic acid. Glycolic acid is an inhibitor of **tyrosinase**, suppressing melanin formation and lead to a lightening of skin colour.

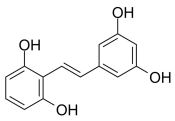


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gnetol

Cat. No.: HY-126052

Gnetol is a phenolic compound isolated from the root of Gnetum ula Brongn. Gnetol potently inhibits **COX-1** (IC_{50} of 0.78 μM) and **HDAC**. Gnetol is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.5 μM for murine tyrosinase and suppresses melanin biosynthesis.

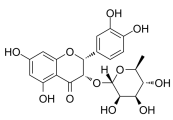


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoastilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N4005

Isoastilbin is a dihydroflavonol glycoside compound in Rhizoma Smilacis glabrae and Astragalus membranaceus. Isoastilbin inhibits **glucosyltransferase (GTase)** with an IC_{50} value of 54.3 μg/mL, and also inhibits **tyrosinase** activity.

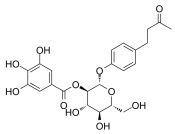


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isolindleyin

Cat. No.: HY-N6244

Isolindleyin, a butyrophenone, is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor, with a K_d of 54.8 μM for human tyrosinase. Isolindleyin exhibits anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-melanogenic activities.

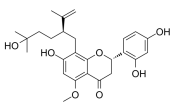


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kurarinol

Cat. No.: HY-122933

Kurarinol is a flavanone found in the root of Sophora flavescens. Kurarinol is a competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 0.1 μM for mushroom tyrosinase.



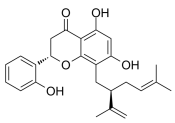
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kushenol A

(Leachianone E)

Cat. No.: HY-N2278

Kushenol A (Leachianone E) is isolated from the root of Sophora flavescent. Kushenol A is a non-competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor to block the conversion of L-tyrosine to L-DOPA, shows IC_{50} and $K_i$values of 1.1 μM and 0.4 μM, respectively.

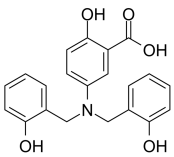


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lavendustin B

Cat. No.: HY-108935

Lavendustin B is an inhibitor of **HIV-1 integrase interaction with LEDGF/p75** with an IC_{50} of 94.07 μM. Lavendustin B is an ATP-competitive **GLUT1** inhibitor with a K_i of 15 μM. Lavendustin B is also a weak inhibitor of **tyrosine kinases**.

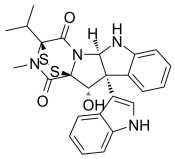


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leptosin D

Cat. No.: HY-N10287

Leptosin D, a thiodiketopiperazine alkaloid, is a **mushroom tyrosinase** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 28.4 μM.



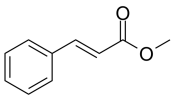
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl cinnamate

(Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W017212

Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate), an active component of Zanthoxylum armatum, is a widely used natural flavor compound. Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate) possesses antimicrobial activity and is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor that can prevent food browning.

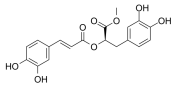


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl rosmarinate

Cat. No.: HY-N3266

Methyl rosmarinate is a noncompetitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor which is isolated from Rabdosia serra, with an IC_{50} of 0.28 mM for mushroom tyrosinase, and also inhibits **a-glucosidase**.



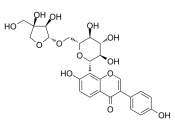
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mirificin

(Puerarin apioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2134

Mirificin (Puerarin apioside) is a isoflavone in Puerariae Lobatae Radix. Mirificin inhibits **tyrosinase (TYR)** with an IC_{50} of 12.66 μM.

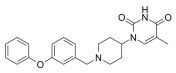


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MtTMPK-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-143452

MtTMPK-IN-4 (compound 2), a para-piperidine, is a potent **mycobacterium tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.1 μM. MtTMPK-IN-4 is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor. MtTMPK-IN-4 is a potent antibacterial agent.

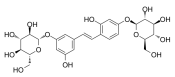


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mulberroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0619

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

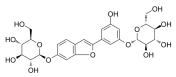


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mulberroside F

Cat. No.: HY-N3518

Mulberroside F is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside F shows inhibitory effects on **tyrosinase** activity and on the melanin formation.



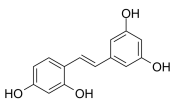
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxyresveratrol

(trans-Oxyresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1430

Oxyresveratrol (trans-Oxyresveratrol) is a potent naturally occurring antioxidant and free radical scavenger (IC_{50} of 28.9 μM against DPPH free radicals).

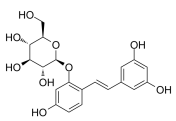


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3516

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29.75 μM.

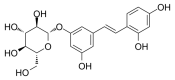


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3517

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.64 μM.

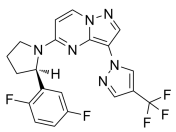


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Paltimatrectinib

Cat. No.: HY-145587

Paltimatrectinib (compound I-147) is a potent **tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <10 nM for tropomyosin kinases A (TrkA). Paltimatrectinib has the potential for cancer and inflammatory diseases.

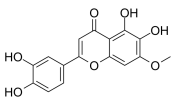


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pedalitin

Cat. No.: HY-N3101

Pedalitin is a inhibitor of tyrosinaseIC_{50}=0.28 mM and α-glucosidaseIC_{50}=0.29 mM.

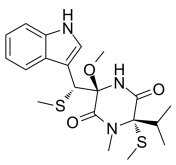


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phaeosphaone D

Cat. No.: HY-N10285

Phaeosphaone D is a thiodiketopiperazine alkaloid compound isolated from Phaeosphaeria fuckelii, an endophytic fungus. Phaeosphaone D displays mushroom tyrosinase inhibitory activity with an IC_{50} value of 33.2 μM.

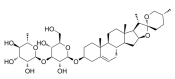


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin C

Cat. No.: HY-W019829

Polyphyllin C (compound 2) is a spirostanol saponin. Polyphyllin C exhibits mild (IC_{50}=36.87μM) activities against the **tyrosinase** and moderate (IC_{50}=1.59 μg/mL) antileishmanial activities.

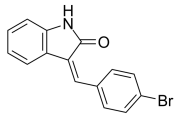


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SU-4942

Cat. No.: HY-21290

SU-4942 is a tyrosine kinase signal signal modulator. SU-4942 inhibits VEGF- and endothelial cell growth factor (ECGF)-induced mitogenesis in endothelial cells (US5792783A).

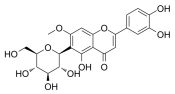


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Swertiajaponin

Cat. No.: HY-N2204

Swertiajaponin is a tyrosinase inhibitor, forms multiple hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic interactions with the binding pocket of tyrosinase, with an **IC_{50}** of 43.47 μM.



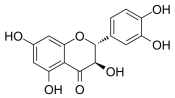
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taxifolin

((+)-Dihydroquercetin; (+)-Taxifolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136

Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-**tyrosinase** activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against **collagenase** with an **IC_{50}** value of 193.3 μM. Taxifolin is an important natural compound with antifibrotic activity.



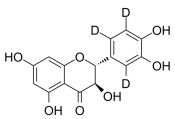
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taxifolin-d3

((+)-Dihydroquercetin-d3; (+)-Taxifolin-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0136S

Taxifolin-d3 is deuterium labeled Taxifolin. Taxifolin ((+)-Dihydroquercetin) exhibits important anti-tyrosinase activity. Taxifolin exhibits significant inhibitory activity against collagenase with an IC50 value of 193.3 μM.

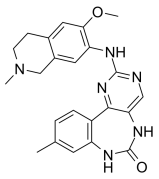


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TNK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145111

TNK2-IN-1 is a **TNK2** inhibitor. TNK2-IN-1 has an **IC_{50}** of 224 nM for TNK2. TNK2-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer.

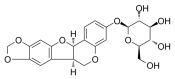


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trifolirhizin

Cat. No.: HY-N0616

Trifolirhizin is a pterocarpan flavonoid isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Trifolirhizin possesses potent **tyrosinase** inhibitory activity with an **IC_{50}** of 506 μM. Trifolirhizin exhibits potential anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

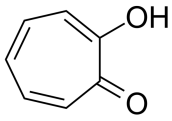


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tropolone

Cat. No.: HY-N7135

Tropolone, a tropone derivative with a hydroxyl group in the 2-position, is a precursor of manyazulene derivatives such as methyl 2-methylazulene-1-carboxylate.

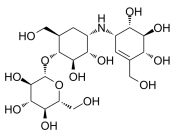


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Validamycin A

Cat. No.: HY-B0856

Validamycin A, a fungicidal, is an agricultural antibiotic. Validamycin A is originally isolated from Streptomyces hygroscopicus var. limoneus. Validamycin A inhibits the growth of A. flavus, with a **MIC** of 1μg/mL.

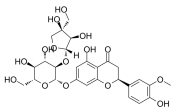


Purity: ≥60.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Viscumneoside III

Cat. No.: HY-N8223

Viscumneoside III, a dihydroflavone O-glycoside, is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.5 mM. Viscumneoside III has anti-angina pectoris.

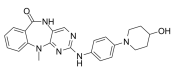


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

XMD16-5

Cat. No.: HY-101243

XMD16-5 is a potent **TNK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** values of 16 and 77 nM for the D163E and R806Q mutations, respectively.



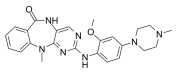
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XMD8-87

(ACK1-B19)

Cat. No.: HY-15811

XMD8-87 is a potent **TNK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** values of 38 and 113 nM for the D163E and R806Q mutations, respectively.

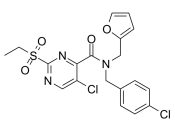


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ZAP-180013

Cat. No.: HY-136179

ZAP-180013 is a **zeta-chain-associated protein kinase 70 (ZAP-70)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.8 μM. ZAP-180013 inhibits the interaction of **ZAP-70** SH2 domain with immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAMs).



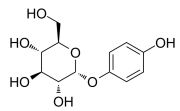
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Arbutin

(4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3002

α-Arbutin (4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside) is emerging as popular and effective skin whiteners, acting as **tyrosinase** inhibitor.

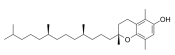


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Tocopherol

Cat. No.: HY-133680

β-Tocopherol is an analogue of vitamin E, exhibits antioxidant properties. β-Tocopherol can inhibit **tyrosinase** activity and melanin synthesis. β-Tocopherol also can prevent the inhibition of cell growth and of PKC activity caused by d-alpha-tocopherol.

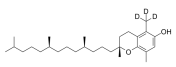


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Tocopherol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-113068S

β-Tocopherol-d3 is the deuterium labeled β-Tocopherol. β-Tocopherol is an analogue of vitamin E, exhibits antioxidant properties. β-Tocopherol can inhibit **tyrosinase** activity and melanin synthesis.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg