Androgen Receptor

Androgen receptor (AR) is a type of nuclear receptor that is activated by binding of either of the androgenic hormones testosterone or dihydrotestosterone in the cytoplasm and then translocating into the nucleus. Upon binding the hormone ligand, the receptor dissociates from accessory proteins, translocates into the nucleus, dimerizes, and then stimulates transcription of androgen responsive genes. The androgen receptor is most closely related to the progesterone receptor, and progestins in higher dosages can block the androgen receptor. The main function of the androgen receptor is as a DNA-binding transcription factor that regulates gene expression. Androgen regulated genes are critical for the development and maintenance of the male sexual phenotype. Mutations in this gene are also associated with complete androgen insensitivity (CAIS).
Androgen Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists & Modulators

**Androgen Receptor Inhibitor**

**AR-1**
Cat. No.: HY-112895A

(A)-UT-155 is a selective androgen receptor degrader (SARD) ligand. Less active than the S-isomer.

<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>

**Cat. No.: 99.71%**

**1 mg, 5 mg**

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

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**2,2,5,7,8-Pentamethyl-6-Chromanol (PMC)**
Cat. No.: HY-111024

2,2,5,7,8-Pentamethyl-6-Chromanol (PMC) is the anti-oxidant moiety of vitamin E (α-tocopherol). 2,2,5,7,8-Pentamethyl-6-Chromanol has potent androgen receptor (AR) signaling modulation and anti-cancer activity against prostate cancer cell lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.87%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3,3'-Diindolylmethane**
Cat. No.: HY-15758

3,3'-Diindolylmethane is a strong, pure androgen receptor (AR) antagonist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.74%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACP-105**
Cat. No.: HY-112256

ACP-105 is an orally available, selective and potent androgen receptor modulator (SARM), with pEC50 of 9.0 and 9.3 for AR wild type and T877A mutant, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.37%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adrenosterone**
Cat. No.: HY-17462

Adrenosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic effect. IC50 Value: Target: Adrenosterone has shown to be converted into 11-ketotestosterone by the Scenedesmus algae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.54%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ailanthone (Δ13-Dehydrochaparrinone)**
Cat. No.: HY-1943

Ailanthone (Δ13-Dehydrochaparrinone) is a potent inhibitor of both full-length androgen receptor (AR) (IC50=69nM) and constitutively active truncated AR splice variants (AR1-651) (IC50=309nM).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.7%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Andarine (S-4)**
Cat. No.: HY-12023

Andarine (S-4) is an investigational selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) and an active partial agonist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.92%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Androgen receptor antagonist 1**
Cat. No.: HY-130992

Androgen receptor antagonist 1 is an orally available full androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with an IC50 of 59 nM.

<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>

**Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol, dipropanoate, (3β,17β)- (Androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol, dipropionate)**
Cat. No.: HY-00272

Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol, dipropanoate, (3β,17β)- is the dipropanoate of 4-Androstenediol, a metabolite of testosterone.

<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>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Androstanolone acetate</td>
<td>HY-111847</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apalutamide (ARN-509)</td>
<td>HY-16060</td>
<td>99.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCC-4</td>
<td>HY-130492</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARD-266</td>
<td>HY-133020</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZD3514</td>
<td>HY-16079</td>
<td>98.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicalutamide</td>
<td>HY-14249</td>
<td>99.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifluranol (BX341)</td>
<td>HY-U00229</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMS-564929</td>
<td>HY-12111</td>
<td>98.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boldenone Cypionate</td>
<td>HY-118603</td>
<td>99.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boldenone Undecylenate (Ba 29038)</td>
<td>HY-17434</td>
<td>&gt;96.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Androstanolone acetate is an androgen ligand, which targets androgen receptor (AR). Androstanolone acetate binds to cIAP1 ligand Bestatin via a linker to form PROTACs.

Apalutamide (ARN-509) is a potent and competitive androgen receptor (AR) antagonist, binding AR with an IC₅₀ of 16 nM.

ARCC-4 is a low-nanomolar androgen receptor (AR) degrader based on PROTAC, with a DC₅₀ of 5nM. ARCC-4 is an enzalutamide-based von Hippel-Lindau (VHL)-recruiting AR PROTAC and outperforms enzalutamide.

ARD-266 is a highly potent and VHL E3 ligase-based androgen receptor (AR) PROTAC degrader. ARD-266 effectively induces degradation of AR protein in AR-positive LNCaP, VCaP, and 22Rv1 prostate cancer cell lines with DC₅₀ values of 0.2-1 nM.

AZD3514 is a potent and oral androgen receptor downregulator with Ki of 2.2 μM and has ability of reducing AR protein expression.

Bicalutamide is a non-steroidal androgen receptor inhibitor.
**Bromopropylate**

Cat. No.: HY-82044

Bromopropylate is a pesticide with moderate anti-androgenic activities.

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

**Clascoterone (Cortisolone 17 alpha-propionate; Cortisolone 17α-propionate; CB-03-01)**

Cat. No.: HY-13331

Clascoterone (Cortisolone 17α-propionate; CB-03-01) is a new topical and peripherally selective androgen antagonist.

Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**CSRM617**

Cat. No.: HY-122611

CSRM617 is a selective small-molecule inhibitor of the transcription factor ONECUT2 (OC2, a master regulator of androgen receptor) with a Kd of 7.43 uM in SPR assays, binding to OC2-HOX domain directly. CSRM617 induces apoptosis by appearance of cleaved Caspase-3 and PARP.

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

**Cyprodinil**

Cat. No.: HY-116214

Cyprodinil is an anilinopyrimidine broad-spectrum fungicide that inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine in phytopathogenic fungi.

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

**Cypotroperone acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-13604

Cypotroperone acetate is an androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with IC50 of 7.1 nM, as well as a weak progesterone receptor agonist with weak pro-gestational and glucocorticoid activity.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

**Cyproterone acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-13604

Cyproterone acetate is an androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with IC50 of 7.1 nM, as well as a weak progesterone receptor agonist with weak pro-gestational and glucocorticoid activity.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

**D4-abiraterone**

Cat. No.: HY-109619

D4-abiraterone is a major metabolite of abiraterone. D4-abiraterone is an inhibitor of CYP17A1, 3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3βHSD) and steroid-5α-reductase (SRD5A) and also an antagonist of androgen receptor.

Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Danazol**

Cat. No.: HY-81029

Danazol is a derivative of the synthetic steroid ethisterone, that suppresses the production of gonadotrophins, and has some weak androgenic effects.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

**Clascoterone (Cortisolone 17 alpha-propionate; Cortisolone 17α-propionate; CB-03-01)**

Cat. No.: HY-13331

Clascoterone (Cortisolone 17α-propionate; CB-03-01) is a new topical and peripherally selective androgen antagonist.

Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Darolutamide**

Cat. No.: HY-16985

Darolutamide (ODM-201; BAY-1841788) is a potent androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with an IC50 of 26 nM in in vitro assay.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Dehydroisoandrosterone 3-acetate**

Cat. No.: HY-81405

Dehydroisoandrosterone 3-acetate is a testosterone/estrogen precursor and known modulator of vertebrate aggression.

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

**DHEA (Prasterone; Dehydroisoandrosterone; Dehydroepiandrosterone)**

Cat. No.: HY-14650

DHEA (Prasterone) is one of the most abundant steroid hormones. DHEA (Prasterone) mediates its action via multiple signaling pathways involving specific membrane receptors and via transformation into androgen and estrogen derivatives (e.g.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimethomorph</strong></td>
<td>HY-80846</td>
<td>Dimethomorph is a morpholine fungicide that inhibits fungal cell wall formation. Dimethomorph inhibits mycelial growth of the oomycete fungi P. citrophthora, P. parasitica, P. capsici, and P. parasitica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimethylcurcumin</strong></td>
<td>HY-15194</td>
<td>Dimethylcurcumin (ASC-J9) is an androgen receptor degradation enhancer that effectively suppresses castration resistant prostate cancer cell proliferation and invasion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DJ-V-159</strong></td>
<td>HY-114165</td>
<td>DJ-V-159 is an agonist for G protein-coupled receptor family C group 6 member A (GPRC6A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enzalutamide</strong></td>
<td>HY-70002</td>
<td>Enzalutamide (MDV3100) is an androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 36 nM in LNCaP prostate cells. Enzalutamide is an autophagy activator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epiandrosterone</strong></td>
<td>HY-80352</td>
<td>Epiandrosterone is a steroid hormone with weak androgenic activity. Epiandrosterone is naturally produced by the enzyme 5α-reductase from the adrenal hormone DHEA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flutamide</strong></td>
<td>HY-80022</td>
<td>Flutamide is an antiandrogen drug, with its active metabolite binding at androgen receptor with Ki values of 55 nM, and primarily used to treat prostate cancer. Target: androgen receptor in vitro. Flutamide (Eulexin) is an antiandrogen drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLPG0492</strong></td>
<td>HY-18102</td>
<td>GLPG0492 is a novel selective androgen receptor modulator; exhibited anabolic activity on muscle, strongly dissociated from the androgenic activity on prostate after oral dosing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLPG0492 R enantiomer</strong></td>
<td>HY-18102A</td>
<td>GLPG0492 R enantiomer is the R enantiomer of GLPG-0492, which is a novel selective androgen receptor modulator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GSK-2881078</strong></td>
<td>HY-100186</td>
<td>GSK-2881078 is a selective androgen receptor modulator potentially for the treatment of cachexia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clinical Data:**
- **Purity:**
  - >98%
  - >98.0%
  - >98.19%
  - >98%
  - >98.0%
  - >98%
- **Clinical Data:**
  - NO Development Reported
  - Phase 2
  - Phase 1
- **Size:**
  - 1 mg, 5 mg
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg
  - 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isosilybin B</td>
<td>HY-N7045</td>
<td>Isosilybin B, a flavonolignan isolated from silymarin, has anti-prostate cancer (PCA) activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>via inhibiting proliferation and inducing G1 phase arrest and apoptosis. Isosilybin B causes androgen receptor (AR) degradation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leelamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-110028</td>
<td>Leelamine hydrochloride is a tricyclic diterpene molecule that is extracted from the bark of pine trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linuron</td>
<td>HY-81866</td>
<td>Linuron is a phenylurea herbicide that is widely used to control the growth of grass and weeds in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>various agriculture crops and in orchards. Linuron is a photosystem II inhibitor. Linuron is also a competitive androgen receptor (AR) antagonist with a Kᵢ of 100 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LY2452473</td>
<td>HY-114530</td>
<td>LY2452473 is an orally bioavailable, selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.24%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</td>
<td>HY-804695</td>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate is a widely used synthetic steroid by its interaction with progesterone, androgen and glucocorticoid receptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Medroxyprogesterone 17-acetate; MPA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI-136</td>
<td>HY-19319</td>
<td>MI-136 inhibits DHT-induced expression of androgen receptor (AR) target genes. Target: androgen receptor in vitro: MI-136, a variant of a previously described inhibitor that can specifically inhibit the menin-MLL interaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.64%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate D3</td>
<td>HY-80469</td>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate D3 is deuterium labeled Medroxyprogesterone acetate. Medroxyprogesterone acetate is a widely used synthetic steroid by its interaction with progesterone, androgen and glucocorticoid receptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Medroxyprogesterone 17-acetate D3; MPA D3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK-0773</td>
<td>HY-11027</td>
<td>MK-0773 is a selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) that binds to AR with an IC₅₀ of 6.6 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PF-05314882)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Desmethyl Apalutamide</td>
<td>HY-135331</td>
<td>N-Desmethyl Apalutamide is an active metabolite of Apalutamide. N-Desmethyl Apalutamide is a less potent antagonist of the androgen receptor and is responsible for one-third of the activity of Apalutamide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N-desmethyl Enzalutamide (N-desmethyl MDV 3100)  Cat. No.: HY-70002A

N-desmethyl Enzalutamide is the active metabolite of Enzalutamide. N-desmethyl Enzalutamide is the active metabolite of Enzalutamide.

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nilutamide (Nilandron, RU 23908)  Cat. No.: HY-13702

Nilutamide (Nilandron) is a non-steroidal anti-androgen drug proposed in the treatment of metastatic prostatic carcinoma.

Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ORM-15341  Cat. No.: HY-19337

ORM-15341 is a potent and full antagonist for human AR (hAR) with IC₅₀ values of 38 nM as shown by transactivation assays in AR-HEK293 cells stably expressing full-length hAR and an androgen-responsive luciferase reporter gene construct.

Purity: 95.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prochloraz (BTS 40542)  Cat. No.: HY-80845

Prochloraz is an imidazole antifungal that inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis via inhibition of the cytochrome P450-dependent 14α-demethylation of lanosterol, which results in disruption of the fungal cell membrane and cell death.

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

Proxalutamide (GT0918)  Cat. No.: HY-103184

Proxalutamide (GT0918) is a potent androgen receptor (AR) antagonist.

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

ODM-204  Cat. No.: HY-111421

ODM-204 is novel nonsteroidal dual inhibitor of both androgen receptor and CYP17A1 enzyme, with IC₅₀ of 80 nM and 22 nM, respectively.

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

p,p'-DDE (4,4'-DDE, p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)  Cat. No.: HY-B1986

p,p'-DDE (4,4'-DDE), a major metabolite of persistent dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), is a potent androgen receptor antagonist, with an IC₅₀ of 5 μM and a Kᵢ of 3.5 μM.

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

PROTAC AR Degrader-4  Cat. No.: HY-111848

PROTAC AR Degrader-4 comprises a cIAP1 ligand binding group, a linker and an androgen receptor (AR) binding group. PROTAC AR Degrader-4 is an AR degrader. Degradation inducers based on cIAP1 are called specific and non-genetic IAP-dependent protein erasers (SNIPERs).

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

RAD140  Cat. No.: HY-14383

RAD140 is a potent, orally bioavailable, nonsteroidal selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM).

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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RU 58841 (PSK-3841; HMR-3841)  
Cat. No.: HY-10561
RU 58841 (PSK-3841) is a specific androgen receptor antagonist or anti-androgen. RU 58841 (PSK-3841) has a dramatic effect on hair regrowth.

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

SK33  
Cat. No.: HY-135732
SK33, a trifluoromethylated enobosarm analog, is a potent, and tissue selective anti-androgen. SK33 reduces androgen receptor (AR) transcriptional activity.

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

Spironolactone (SC9420)  
Cat. No.: HY-80561
Spironolactone is a potent antagonist of the androgen receptor. Target: Androgen Receptor
Spironolactone is a potassium sparing diuretic that acts by antagonism of aldosterone in the distal renal tubules.

Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Testosterone propionate  
Cat. No.: HY-81269
Testosterone propionate is a slower releasing anabolic steroid used mainly in the treatment of low testosterone levels in men.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g

Stanolone benzoate (Androstane benzoate; Dihydrotestosterone benzoate; DHTB)  
Cat. No.: HY-128698
Stanolone benzoate (Androstane benzoate) is a synthetic androgen and anabolic steroid.

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

Topterone (Win 17665)  
Cat. No.: HY-U00198
Topterone is a topical antiandrogen.

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

Triptophenolide (Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0475
Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii.

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

UT-155  
Cat. No.: HY-112895
UT-155 is a selective and potent androgen receptor (AR) antagonist, with a Ki of 267 nM for UT-155 binding to AR-LBD.

Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UT-34  
Cat. No.: HY-136242
UT-34 is a potent, selective and orally active second-generation pan-androgen receptor (AR) antagonist and degrader with IC50 of 211.7 nM, 262.4 nM and 215.7 nM for wild-type, F876L and W741L AR, respectively.

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

YK11  
Cat. No.: HY-107480
YK11 is a partial agonist of androgen receptor, with osteogenic activity.

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg