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Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

# CCR

## CC chemokine receptor

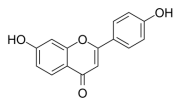
CCR (Chemokine receptors) are cytokine receptors found on the surface of certain cells that interact with a type of cytokine called chemokine. There have been 19 distinct chemokine receptors described in mammals. Each has a 7-transmembrane (7TM) structure and couples to G-protein for signal transduction within a cell, making them members of a large protein family of G protein-coupled receptors. Following interaction with their specific chemokine ligands, chemokine receptors trigger a flux in intracellular calcium ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) ions (calcium signaling). This causes cell responses, including the onset of a process known as chemotaxis that traffics the cell to a desired location within the organism. Chemokine receptors are divided into different families, CXC chemokine receptors, CC chemokine receptors, CX3C chemokine receptors and XC chemokine receptors that correspond to the 4 distinct subfamilies of chemokines they bind. Specific chemokine receptors provide the portals for HIV to get into cells, and others contribute to inflammatory diseases and cancer.

## CCR Antagonists, Inhibitors & Agonists

### 7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2609

7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (7,4'-DHF) is a flavonoid isolated from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*, the **eotaxin/CCL11** inhibitor, has the ability to consistently suppress eotaxin production and prevent dexamethasone (Dex) paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin...



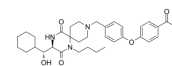
**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Aplaviroc

(AK 602; GSK 873140; GW 873140)

Cat. No.: HY-17450

Aplaviroc (AK 602), a SDP derivative, is a **CCR5** antagonist, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.1-0.4 nM for HIV-1<sub>Ba-L'</sub>, HIV-1<sub>JREFL</sub> and HIV-1<sub>MOKW</sub>.

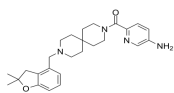


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### AZ084

Cat. No.: HY-119217

AZ084 is a potent, selective, allosteric and oral active **CCR8** antagonist, with a  $K_i$  of 0.9 nM. Has potential to treat asthma.

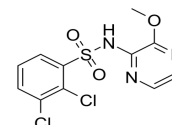


**Purity:** 99.36%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### AZD2098

Cat. No.: HY-U00064

AZD2098 is a potent and selective **CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4)** inhibitor with  $pIC_{50}$ s of 7.8, 8.0, 8.0 and 7.6 for human, rat, mouse and dog respectively, used for asthma research.

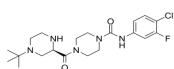


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### AZD2423

Cat. No.: HY-135891

AZD2423 is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, and non-competitive **CCR2** chemokine receptor negative allosteric modulator. AZD2423 has an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.2 nM for CCR2  $Ca^{2+}$  flux.



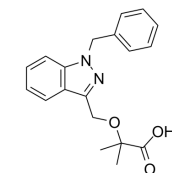
**Purity:** 98.03%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Bindarit

(AF2838)

Cat. No.: HY-B0498

Bindarit (AF2838) is a selective inhibitor of the monocyte chemotactic proteins **MCP-1/CCL2**, **MCP-3/CCL7**, and **MCP-2/CCL8**, and no effect on other CC and CXC chemokines such as MIP-1 $\alpha$ /CCL3, MIP-1 $\beta$ /CCL4, MIP-3/CCL23. Bindarit also has anti-inflammatory activity.

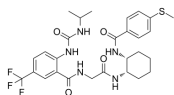


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### BMS CCR2 22

Cat. No.: HY-101908

BMS CCR2 22 is a potent, specific and high affinity **CC-type chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2)** antagonist with excellent binding affinity (binding  $IC_{50}$  of 5.1 nM) and potent functional antagonism (calcium flux  $IC_{50}$  of 18 nM and chemotaxis  $IC_{50}$  of 1 nM).

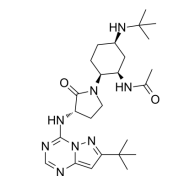


**Purity:** >99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### BMS-813160

Cat. No.: HY-109593

BMS-813160 is the first dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist, has the potential for cardiovascular treatment.



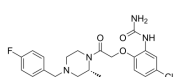
**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### BX471

(ZK-811752)

Cat. No.: HY-12080

BX471 (ZK-811752) is an orally active, potent and selective non-peptide **CCR1** antagonist with a  $K_i$  of 1 nM, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.



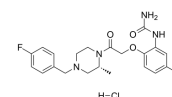
**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### BX471 hydrochloride

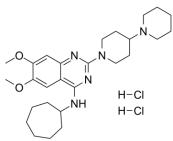
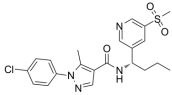
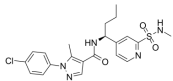
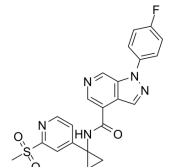
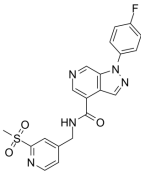
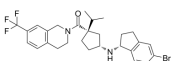
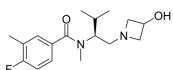
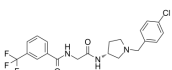
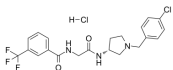
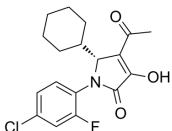
(ZK-811752 hydrochloride)

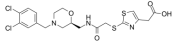
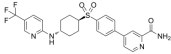
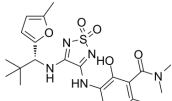
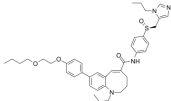
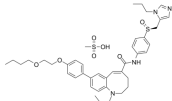
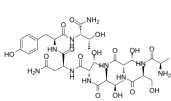
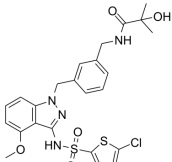
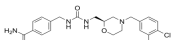
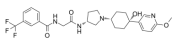
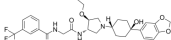
Cat. No.: HY-12080A

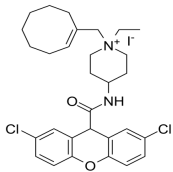
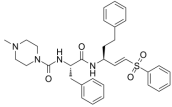
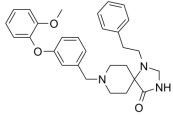
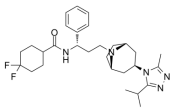
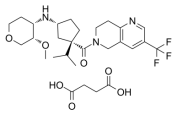
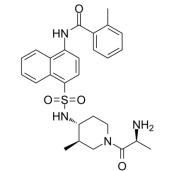
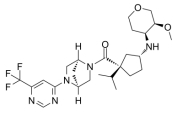
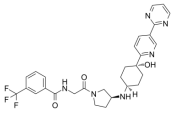
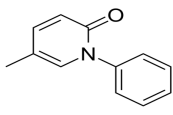
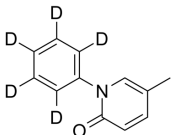
BX471 hydrochloride (ZK-811752 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective non-peptide **CCR1** antagonist with  $K_i$  of 1 nM for human CCR1, and exhibits 250-fold selectivity for CCR1 over CCR2, CCR5 and CXCR4.

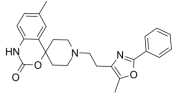
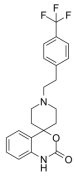
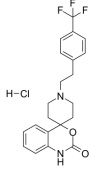
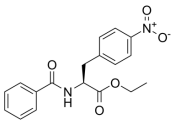
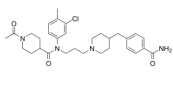
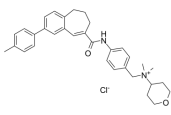
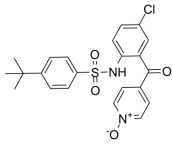
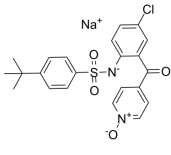
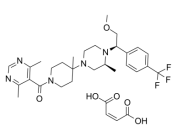
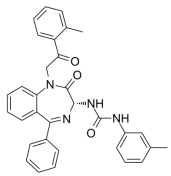


**Purity:** 98.00%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>C-021 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103364A</p> <p>C-021 dihydrochloride is a potent <b>CC chemokine receptor-4 (CCR4)</b> antagonist. C-021 dihydrochloride potently inhibits functional chemotaxis in human and mouse with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 140 nM and 39 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114193</p> <p>CCR1 antagonist 6 (compound 16q) is a <b>chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 7</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114194</p> <p>CCR1 antagonist 7 (compound 16r) is a <b>chemokine receptor 1 (CCR1)</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120588</p> <p>CCR1 antagonist 8 (compound 19n), a third azaindazole series compound, is a <b>CCR1</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.8 nM in <math>Ca^{2+}</math> flux assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.54%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>CCR1 antagonist 9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124759</p> <p>CCR1 antagonist 9 is a potent and selective <b>CCR1</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.8 nM in calcium flux assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112792</p> <p>CCR2 antagonist 1 is a high-affinity and long-residence-time <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101264</p> <p>CCR2 antagonist 3 is a chemokine receptor 2 (<b>CCR2</b>) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 4 (Teijin compound 1)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108323</p> <p>CCR2 antagonist 4 (Teijin compound 1) is a potent and specific <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 24 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 100.00%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride (Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103362</p> <p>CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride (Teijin compound 1 hydrochloride) is a potent and specific <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 180 nM for CCR2b. CCR2 antagonist 4 hydrochloride potently inhibits MCP-1-induced chemotaxis with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 24 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>CCR2-RA-[R]</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50081</p> <p>CCR2-RA-[R] is an allosteric antagonist of the <b>C-C chemokine receptor type 2 (CCR2)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 103 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.36%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>CCR3 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00331</p>	<p><b>CCR6 inhibitor 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112701</p>
<p>CCR3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of CCR3, used for the research of immunologic and inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CCR6 inhibitor 1 is a potent and selective CCR6 inhibitor, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.45 and 6 nM for monkey and human CCR6, much more selective at CCR6 over human CCR1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> &gt; 30000 nM), and CCR7 (<math>IC_{50}</math> 9400 nM). CCR6 inhibitor 1 markedly blocks ERK phosphorylation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>CCR7 Ligand 1 (CCR7-Cmp2105)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133073</p>	<p><b>Cenicriviroc (TAK-652; TBR-652)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14882</p>
<p>CCR7 Ligand 1 (CCR7-Cmp2105) is an allosteric Ligand and antagonist for human CC chemokine receptor 7 (CCR7) with a <math>K_d</math> of 3 nM. CCR7 Ligand 1, thiadiazole-dioxide ligand, suppresses arrestin binding in response to activation by CCL19 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 7.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cenicriviroc (TAK-652) is an orally active, dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and anti-infective activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cenicriviroc Mesylate (TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14882A</p>	<p><b>DAPTA (D-Ala-peptide T-amide; Adaptavir)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1034</p>
<p>Cenicriviroc Mesylate (TAK-652 Mesylate) is a dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and anti-infective activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.84%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>DAPTA is a synthetic peptide, functions as a viral entry inhibitor by targeting selectively CCR5, and shows potent anti-HIV activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>GSK2239633A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100183</p>	<p><b>GW 766994 (GW 994)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107051</p>
<p>GSK2239633A is a CC-chemokine receptor 4 (CCR4) antagonist, which inhibits the binding of [<math>^{125}</math>I]-TARC to human CCR4 with a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 7.96<math>\pm</math>0.11.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>GW 766994 (GW 994) is an orally active and specific chemokine receptor-3 (CCR3) antagonist. GW 766994 has the potential for asthma and eosinophilic bronchitis research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.53%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>INCB 3284</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15450A</p>	<p><b>INCB3344</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50674</p>
<p>INCB 3284 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable human CCR2 antagonist, inhibiting monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 binding to hCCR2, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.7 nM. INCB 3284 can be used in the research of acute liver failure.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.30%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>INCB3344 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable CCR2 antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.1 nM (hCCR2) and 9.5 nM (mCCR2) in binding antagonism and 3.8 nM (hCCR2) and 7.8 nM (mCCR2) in antagonism of chemotaxis activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

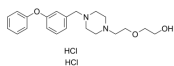
<p><b>J-113863</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103360</p> <p>J-113863 is a potent and selective <b>CCR1 (CD18)</b> antagonist with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 0.9 nM and 5.8nM for human and mouse <b>CCR1</b> receptors, respectively. J-113863 is also a potent antagonist of the human <b>CCR3</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.58 nM), but a weak antagonist of the mouse <b>CCR3</b> (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 460 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;99.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>K777</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119293</p> <p>K777 is a potent, orally active and irreversible <b>cysteine protease</b> inhibitor. K777 is also a potent <b>CYP3A4</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 60 nM and a selective <b>CCR4</b> antagonist featuring the potent chemotaxis inhibition.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>LMD-009</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121885</p> <p>LMD-009 is a selective <b>CCR8</b> nonpeptide agonist. LMD-009 mediates chemotaxis, inositol phosphate accumulation, and calcium release in high potencies with <math>EC_{50}</math>s from 11 to 87 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Maraviroc</b> (UK-427857)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13004</p> <p>Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective <b>CCR5</b> antagonist with activity against human <b>HIV</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>MK-0812 Succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-50669A</p> <p>MK-0812 Succinate is a potent and selective <b>CCR2</b> antagonist with high affinity at CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>ML604086</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124416</p> <p>ML604086 is a selective <b>CCR8</b> inhibitor, inhibiting CCL1 binding to CCR8 on circulating T-cells. ML604086 inhibits CCL1 mediated chemotaxis and increases in intracellular <math>Ca^{2+}</math> concentrations.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>PF-04634817</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117621</p> <p>PF-04634817 is a potent and orally active dual <b>CCR2/CCR5</b> antagonist with comparable human and rodent CCR2 potency (rat <math>IC_{50}</math>=20.8 nM), and displays 10-20 fold less rodent CCR5 potency (rat <math>IC_{50}</math>=470 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>PF-4136309</b> (INCB8761)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13245</p> <p>PF-4136309 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.2 nM, 17 nM and 13 nM for human, mouse and rat CCR2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.59%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Pirfenidone</b> (AMR69)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0673</p> <p>Pirfenidone (AMR69) is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates <b>CCL2</b> and <b>CCL12</b> production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces <b>TGF-β2</b> protein levels in human glioma cell lines. Pirfenidone also has anti-inflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Pirfenidone D5</b> (AMR69 D5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0673S</p> <p>Pirfenidone D5 (AMR69 D5) is a deuterium labeled Pirfenidone. Pirfenidone is an antifibrotic agent that attenuates <b>CCL2</b> and <b>CCL12</b> production in fibrocyte cells. Pirfenidone has growth-inhibitory effect and reduces <b>TGF-β2</b> protein levels in human glioma cell lines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p><b>RS 504393</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15418</p> <p>RS 504393 is a selective <b>CCR2</b> chemokine receptor antagonist (<math>IC_{50}</math> values are 89 nM and &gt; 100 <math>\mu</math>M for inhibition of human recombinant CCR2 and CCR1 receptors respectively).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>RS102895</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18611A</p> <p>RS102895 is a potent <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RS102895 hydrochloride</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18611</p> <p>RS102895 hydrochloride is a potent <b>CCR2</b> antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 360 nM, and shows no effect on CCR1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>SB297006</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103361</p> <p>SB297006 is a <b>CCR3</b> antagonist, which significantly inhibits proliferation and neurosphere formation in CCL11-treated neural progenitor cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>TAK-220</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19974</p> <p>TAK-220 is a selective and orally bioavailable <b>CCR5</b> antagonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.5 nM and 1.4 nM for inhibition on the binding of RANTES and MIP-1<math>\alpha</math> to CCR5, respectively, but shows no effect on the binding to CCR1, CCR2b, CCR3, CCR4, or CCR7; TAK-220 also selectively inhibits <b>HIV-1</b>,...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>TAK-779</b> (Takeda 779)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13406</p> <p>TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of <b>CCR5</b> and <b>CXCR3</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits <b>R5 HIV-1</b>, with <math>EC_{50}</math> and <math>EC_{90}</math> of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Vercirnon</b> (GSK-1605786; CCX282-B; Traficet-EN)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15724</p> <p>Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of <b>CCR9</b>. Vercirnon inhibits CCR9-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Vercirnon sodium</b> (GSK-1605786 sodium; CCX282-B sodium; Traficet-EN sodium)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15724A</p> <p>Vercirnon (GSK1605786A) sodium is an orally bioavailable, selective, and potent antagonist of <b>CCR9</b>. Vercirnon sodium inhibits CCR9-mediated <math>Ca^{2+}</math> mobilization and chemotaxis on Molt-4 cells with <math>IC_{50}</math> values of 5.4 and 3.4 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Vicriviroc maleate</b> (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17377</p> <p>Vicriviroc maleate (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and CNS penetrated antagonist of <b>CCR5</b>, with a <math>K_i</math> of 2.5 nM, and also inhibits HIV-1 in PBMC cells, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 3.3 nM (JrFL), 2.8 nM (ADA-M), 1.8 nM (301657), 4.9 nM (JV1083) and 10 nM (RU570).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>YM022</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103355</p> <p>YM022 is a highly potent, selective and orally active <b>gastrin/cholecystokinin (CCK)-B receptor (CCK-BR)</b> antagonist. YM022 shows the <math>K_i</math> values of 68 pM and 63 nM for CCK-B and CCK-A receptor, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>

## ZK756326 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101038A

ZK756326 dihydrochloride is a nonpeptide chemokine receptor agonist for the CC chemokine receptor CCR8.



**Purity:** 98.28%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg