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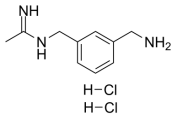
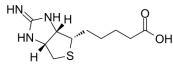
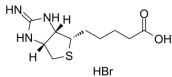

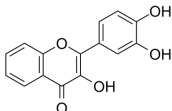
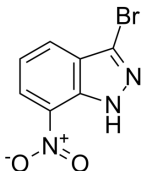

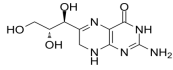
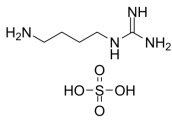
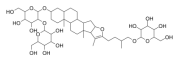
Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

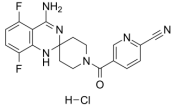
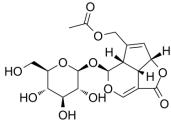
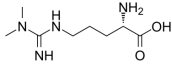
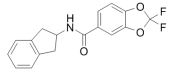
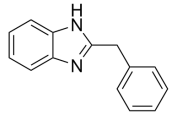
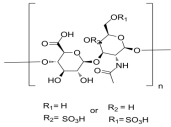
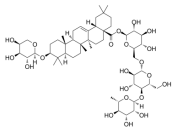
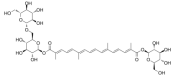
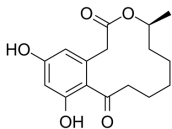
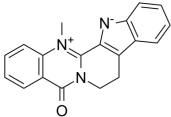
NO Synthase

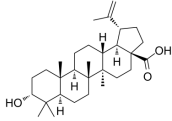
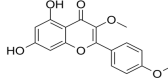
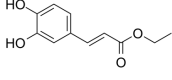
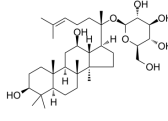
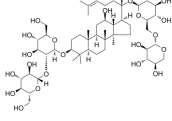
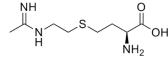
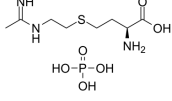
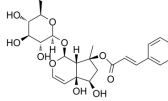
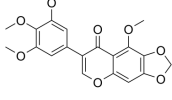
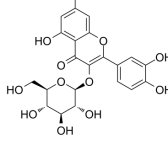
Nitric oxide synthases; NOS

Nitric oxide synthases (NOSs) are a family of enzymes catalyzing the production of nitric oxide (NO) from L-arginine. NO synthases catalyze the oxidation of L-arginine to NO and L-citrulline. Mammals contain three NOS isoforms: neuronal NOS (nNOS), inducible NOS (iNOS), and endothelial NOS (eNOS). NO produced from these different NOS isoforms is involved in a wide range of physiologic functions in the nervous, immune, and cardiovascular systems. Unregulated NO production can lead to pathologic conditions such as stroke, inflammation, and hypertension. Therefore, the control of NOS activity by isoform selective NOS inhibitors has great potential for therapeutic treatments of NO-related diseases.

NO Synthase Inhibitors, Agonists & Activators

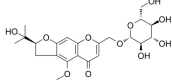
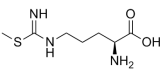
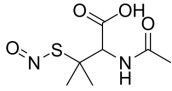
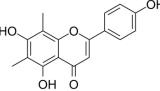

<p>1400W Dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18731</p> <p>1400W dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of human inducible NO synthase with K_i values of 7 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.66%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>2-Iminobiotin (Guanidinobiotin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118700</p> <p>2-Iminobiotin (Guanidinobiotin) is a biotin (vitamin H or B7) analog. 2-Iminobiotin is a reversible nitric oxide synthases inhibitor with K_s of 21.8 and 37.5 μM for murine iNOS and rat n-cNOS, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide (Guanidinobiotin hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118700A</p> <p>2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide (Guanidinobiotin hydrobromide) is a biotin (vitamin H or B7) analog. 2-Iminobiotin hydrobromide is a reversible nitric oxide synthases inhibitor with K_s of 21.8 and 37.5 μM for murine iNOS and rat n-cNOS, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>20-HETE (20-hydroxy Arachidonic Acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15598</p> <p>20-HETE (20-hydroxy Arachidonic Acid) is a CYP450 metabolite and a potent vasoconstrictor. 20-HETE is an endogenous inhibitor of the large-conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel in renal arterioles.</p>  <p>Purity: >95.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol (DiOHF)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111804</p> <p>3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol (DiOHF) is an effective antioxidant, which reduces superoxide and improves nitric oxide (NO) function in diabetic rat mesenteric arteries.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101175</p> <p>3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole is a more potent and selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) than eNOS or inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). 3-Bromo-7-nitroindazole affects the intercellular messenger nitric oxide (NO) synthesis throughout the body and brain.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.12%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>6-Biopterin (L-Biopterin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102015</p> <p>6-Biopterin (L-Biopterin), a pterin derivative, is a NO synthase cofactor.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.02%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>7,8-Dihydroneopterin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136341</p> <p>7,8-Dihydroneopterin, an inflammation marker, induces cellular apoptosis in astrocytes and neurons via enhancement of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) expression. 7,8-Dihydroneopterin can be used in the research of neurodegenerative diseases.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Agmatine sulfate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101238</p> <p>Agmatine sulfate exerts modulatory action at multiple molecular targets, such as neurotransmitter systems, ion channels and nitric oxide synthesis. It is an endogenous agonist at imidazoline receptor and a NO synthase inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Anemarsaponin B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0811</p> <p>Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin isolated from the rhizomes of <i>A. asphodeloides</i> (Liliaceae). Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mRNA levels of iNOS and COX-2.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>AR-C102222 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12122A</p> <p>AR-C102222 hydrochloride is a potent, competitive, orally active and highly selective inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 37 nM. AR-C102222 hydrochloride has antinociception and anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Asperuloside</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1382</p> <p>Asperuloside is an iridoid isolated from <i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>, with anti-inflammatory activity. Asperuloside inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), suppresses NF-κB and MAPK signaling pathways.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p>Asymmetric dimethylarginine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113216</p> <p>Asymmetric dimethylarginine is an endogenous inhibitor of nitric oxide synthase (NOS), and functions as a marker of endothelial dysfunction in a number of pathological states.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>AVE-3085</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19504</p> <p>AVE-3085 is a potent endothelial nitric oxide synthase enhancer, used for cardiovascular disease treatment.</p>  <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p>Bendazol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2141</p> <p>Bendazol is a hypotensive drug which can also enhance NO synthase activity in renal glomeruli and collecting tubules.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Chondroitin sulfate (Chondroitin polysulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B2162</p> <p>Chondroitin sulfate, one of five classes of glycosaminoglycans, has been widely used in the treatment of osteoarthritis. Chondroitin sulfate reduces inflammation mediators and the apoptotic process and is able to reduce protein production of inflammatory cytokines, iNOS and MMPs.</p>  <p>Purity: >95.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 250 mg, 1 g</p>
<p>Ciwujanoside C3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4134</p> <p>Ciwujanoside C3, an orally active and brain penetrated compound, is isolated from the leaves of <i>Acanthopanax henryi</i> Harms. Ciwujanoside C3 has anti-inflammatory effect and can reinforce object recognition memory.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>Crocin II</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0698</p> <p>Crocin II is isolated from the fruit of <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> with antioxidant, anticancer, and antidepressant activity. Crocin II inhibits NO production with an IC_{50} value of 31.1 μM. Crocin II suppresses the expressions of protein and m-RNA of iNOS and COX-2.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p>Curvularin (S)-Curvularin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6770</p> <p>Curvularin, a fungal metabolite and a potent mycotoxin naturally isolated from <i>Curvularia lunata</i>, inhibits cytokine-induced nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), with an IC_{50} of 9.5 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Dehydroevodiamine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2106</p> <p>Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from <i>Evodiae Fructus</i>, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>

<p>Epibetulinic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0223</p> <p>Epibetulinic acid, isolated from the root bark of <i>Maytenus cuzcoccina</i> and the leaves of <i>Maytenus chiapensis</i>, exhibits potent inhibitory effects on NO and prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) production in mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) stimulated with bacterial endotoxin with IC₅₀s of 0.7 and 0.6...</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Ermanin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3848</p> <p>Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Tanacetum microphyllum</i>. Ermanin potently inhibits iNOS, COX-2 activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Ethyl Caffate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6966</p> <p>Ethyl Caffate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from <i>Bidens pilosa</i>.</p> <p>Purity: 98.91%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Ginsenoside C-K (Ginsenoside compound K; Ginsenoside K)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0904</p> <p>Ginsenoside C-K, a bacterial metabolite of G-Rb1, exhibits anti-inflammatory effects by reducing iNOS and COX-2. Ginsenoside C-K exhibits an inhibition against the activity of CYP2C9 and CYP2A6 in human liver microsomes with IC₅₀s of 32.0±3.6 μM and 63.6±4.2 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>Ginsenoside Rb3 (Gyenoside IV)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0041</p> <p>Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed <i>Panax notoginseng</i>. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced NF-κB transcriptional activity with an IC₅₀ of 8.2 μM in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of COX-2 and iNOS mRNA.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>GW274150</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12119</p> <p>GW274150 is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) (IC₅₀=2.19 μM; K_d=40 nM) and rat iNOS (ED₅₀=1.15 μM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.15%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>GW274150 phosphate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12119A</p> <p>GW274150 phosphate is a potent, selective, orally active and NADPH-dependent inhibitor of human inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) (IC₅₀=2.19 μM; K_d=40 nM) and rat iNOS (ED₅₀=1.15 μM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.59%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Harpagoside</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0396</p> <p>Harpagoside is isolated from <i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i> (Hp). Harpagoside has inhibitory effects on COX-1 and COX-2 activity and inhibits NO production.</p> <p>Purity: 98.35%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>Irisfloreutin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0268</p> <p>Irisfloreutin, a naturally occurring isoflavone, is an abundant active constituent in <i>Rhizoma Belamcandae</i>. Irisfloreutin markedly reduces the transcriptional and translational levels of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) as well as the production of NO. Anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.68%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p>Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1445</p> <p>Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside) is a naturally occurring polyphenol that has antioxidant, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory properties.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p>Isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN)</p>	<p>Kuwanon A</p>
<p>Isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN) is an NO donor that prevents LV remodeling and degradation of cardiac function following myocardial infarction (MI).</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (<i>Morus alba</i> L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 96.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Arginine (S)-(+)-Arginine)</p>	<p>L-Arginine hydrochloride (S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride)</p>
<p>L-Arginine is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis. Target: Others L-Arginine is an α-amino acid. It was first isolated in 1886. The L-form is one of the 20 most common natural amino acids.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p>L-Canavanine sulfate</p>	<p>L-NAME hydrochloride (NG-Nitroarginine methyl ester hydrochloride)</p>
<p>L-Canavanine sulfate is a selective inhibitor of inducible NO synthase.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>L-NAME hydrochloride inhibits NOS with an IC_{50} of 70 μM. L-NAME is a precursor to NOS inhibitor L-NOARG which has an IC_{50} value of 1.4 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.07% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>L-NIL</p>	<p>L-NIO dihydrochloride</p>
<p>L-NIL is a potent and selective inhibitor of inducible NO synthase with IC_{50}s of 3.3 and 92 μM for mouse inducible NO synthase and rat brain constitutive NO synthase, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.26% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>L-NIO dihydrochloride is a potent, non-selective and NADPH-dependent nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitor, with K_s of 1.7, 3.9, 3.9 μM for neuronal (nNOS), endothelial (eNOS), and inducible (iNOS), respectively. L-NIO dihydrochloride induces a consistent focal ischemic infarction in rats.</p> <p>Purity: >95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>L-NMMA acetate (Tilarginine acetate; Methylarginine acetate)</p>	<p>Luteolin 5-O-glucoside</p>
<p>L-NMMA acetate is a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor of all NOS isoforms including NOS1, NOS2, and NOS3. The K_i values for nNOS (rat), eNOS (human), and iNOS (mouse) are approximately 0.18, 0.4, and 6 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Luteolin 5-O-glucoside, a major flavonoid from <i>Cirsium maackii</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside inhibits LPS-induced NO production and t-BHP-induced ROS generation. Luteolin 5-O-glucoside suppresses the expression of iNOS and COX-2 in macrophages.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p>Madecassic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0569</p>	<p>Methylene Blue (Basic Blue 9; Methylthionium chloride; CI-52015)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14536</p>
<p>Madecassic acid is isolated from <i>Centella asiatica</i> (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by iNOS, COX-2, TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 inhibition via the downregulation of NF-κB activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Methylene blue (Basic Blue 9) is a guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor. Methylene blue is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Methylene blue trihydrate (C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1359</p>	<p>Mifepristone (RU486; RU 38486)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13683</p>
<p>Methylene blue trihydrate (C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate) is a guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor. Methylene blue trihydrate is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.</p> <p>Purity: >97.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Mifepristone is a progesterone receptor (PR) and glucocorticoid receptor (GR) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.2 nM and 2.6 nM in in vitro assay.</p> <p>Purity: 98.67%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Neocryptotanshinone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119720</p>	<p>NOC 18</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136278</p>
<p>Neocryptotanshinone, a fatty diterpenoids from <i>Salvia Miltiorrhiza</i>, inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation by suppression of NF-κB and iNOS signaling pathways.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>NOC 18 is a nitric oxide donor and activates an inward current in cultured rat cerebellar granules cells. NOC 18 increases cGMP production in cultured vascular smooth muscle cells. NOC 18 reduces contractility of cardiac muscle preparations in vitro.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nω-Propyl-L-arginine (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102062</p>	<p>Nω-Propyl-L-arginine hydrochloride (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102062A</p>
<p>Nω-Propyl-L-arginine (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine) is a potent, competitive, and highly selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS), with a K_i of 57 nM. Nω-Propyl-L-arginine displays a 149-fold selectivity for nNOS over endothelial NOS (eNOS).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Nω-Propyl-L-arginine (N-omega-Propyl-L-arginine) hydrochloride is a potent, competitive, and highly selective inhibitor of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS), with a K_i of 57 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Pectolarin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0314</p>	<p>Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside (Quzhaqigan)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2237</p>
<p>Pectolarin, isolated from <i>Cirsium chanroenicum</i>, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolarin inhibits secretion of IL-6 and IL-8, as well as the production of PGE2 and NO.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p>Piceatannol 3'-O-glucoside, an active component of Rhubarb, activates endothelial nitric oxide (NO) synthase through inhibition of arginase activity with IC_{50}s of 11.22 μM and 11.06 μM against arginase I and arginase II, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p>

<p>Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0635</p> <p>Prim-O-glucosylcimifugin exerts anti-inflammatory effects through the inhibition of iNOS and COX-2 expression by through regulating JAK2/STAT3 signaling.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>S-MTC</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00432</p> <p>S-MTC is a selective type I nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (SNAP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121526</p> <p>S-Nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (SNAP) is a nitric oxide donor and acts as a stable inhibitor of platelet aggregation.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Syzalterin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1187</p> <p>Syzalterin is an inhibitor of NO production with an IC₅₀ of 1.87 µg/mL.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>Tat-NR2B9c (Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0117</p> <p>Tat-NR2B9c (Tat-NR2Bct; NA-1) is a postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95) inhibitor, with EC₅₀ values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRLSSIESDV</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Tat-NR2B9c TFA (Tat-NR2Bct TFA; NA-1 TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0117A</p> <p>Tat-NR2B9c TFA (Tat-NR2Bct TFA) is a postsynaptic density-95 (PSD-95) inhibitor, with EC₅₀ values of 6.7 nM and 670 nM for PSD-95d2 (PSD-95 PDZ domain 2) and PSD-95d1, respectively.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRLSSIESDV (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 98.99% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Tat-NR2Baa</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2307</p> <p>Tat-NR2BAA is the control peptide of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRLSSIEADA</p> <p>Purity: 96.26% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Tat-NR2Baa TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P2307A</p> <p>Tat-NR2BAA TFA is the control peptide of Tat-NR2B9c (HY-P0117), inactive. The sequence of Tat-NR2BAA TFA is similar to Tat-NR2B9c, but it has a double-point mutation in the COOH terminal tSXV motif, making it incapable of binding PSD-95.</p> <p>YGRKKRRQRRRLSSIEADA (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Tetrahydrobiopterin (Sapropterin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107383</p> <p>Tetrahydrobiopterin is a cofactor of the aromatic amino acid hydroxylases enzymes and also acts as an essential cofactor for all nitric oxide synthase (NOS) isoforms.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>TP508</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0316</p> <p>TP508 is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic thrombin peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 activates endothelial NO synthase (eNOS) and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.</p> <p>AGYKPEDEGKRGDACEGDSGGPFV</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

TP508 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0316A

TP508 TFA is a 23-amino acid nonproteolytic **thrombin** peptide that represents a portion of the receptor-binding domain of thrombin molecule. TP508 TFA activates endothelial **NO synthase (eNOS)** and stimulates production of NO in human endothelial cells.

AGYKPDGKRGDACEGGDSGGPFV (TFA salt)

Purity: 98.87%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

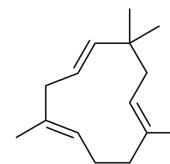
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

α -Humulene

(Humulene; α -Caryophyllene)

Cat. No.: HY-N6968

α -Humulene is a main constituent of *Tanacetum vulgare* L. (Asteraceae) essential oil with anti-inflammation ($IC_{50} = 15 \pm 2 \mu\text{g/mL}$). α -Humulene inhibits COX-2 and iNOS expression.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg