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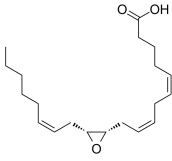
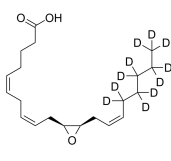
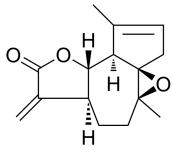
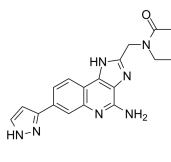
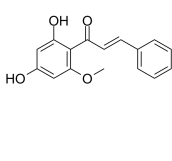
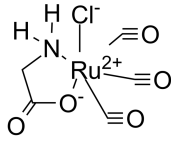
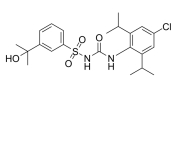
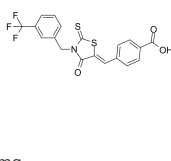
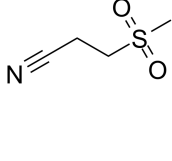
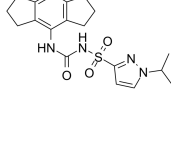
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

NOD-like Receptor (NLR)

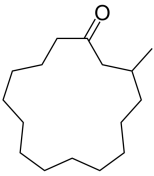
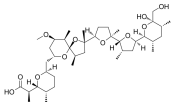
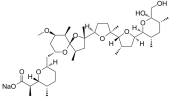
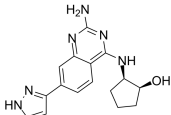
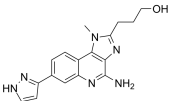
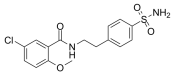
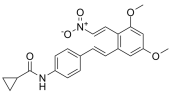
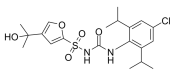
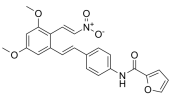
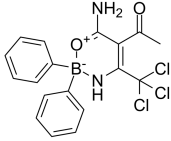
Nucleotide oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors (NLRs) are critical cytoplasmic pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs) that play an important role in the host innate immune response and immunity homeostasis. There are 23 NLR family members in humans and at least 34 NLR genes in mice. NLRs are expressed in many cell types including immune cells and epithelial cells, although certain NLR family members are expressed primarily in phagocytes including macrophages and neutrophils. The NLR family are most commonly classified according to their N-terminal domain, falling into one of four subfamilies; NLRA, NLRB, NLRC and NLRP.

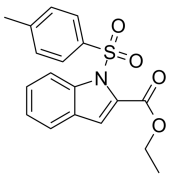
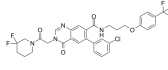
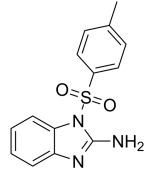
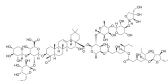
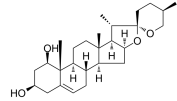
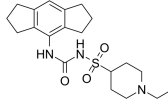
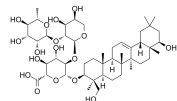
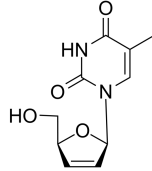
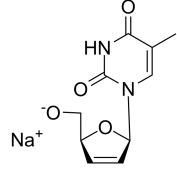
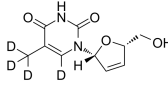
The NLRs recognize various ligands from microbial pathogens (peptidoglycan, flagellin, viral RNA, fungal hyphae, etc.), host cells (ATPs, cholesterol crystals, uric acid, etc.), and environmental sources (alum, asbestos, silica, alloy particles, UV radiation, skin irritants, etc.). Most NLRs act as PRRs, recognizing the above ligands and activate inflammatory responses. However, some NLRs may not act as PRRs but instead respond to cytokines such as interferons. The activated NLRs show various functions that can be divided into four broad categories: inflammasome formation, signaling transduction, transcription activation, and autophagy.

NOD-like Receptor (NLR) Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

<p>(±)11(12)-EET (11,12-EET)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130494</p> <p>(±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 25 µg, 50 µg</p> 	<p>(±)11(12)-EET-d11 ((±)11,12-EET-d11)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-130494S</p> <p>(±)11(12)-EET-d11 ((±)11,12-EET-d11) is the deuterium labeled (±)11(12)-EET. (±)11(12)-EET is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. (±)11(12)-EET can be used for the research of anti-inflammatory, angiogenic and cardioprotective.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Arglabin (+)-Arglabin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16059</p> <p>Arglabin ((+)-Arglabin), a natural product isolated from Artemisia glabella, is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. Arglabin shows anti-inflammatory and antitumor activities.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>BMS-986299</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139396</p> <p>BMS-986299 (compound 112) is a first-in-class NLRP3 inflammasome agonist with an EC₅₀ of 1.28 µM. (patent WO2018152396A1).</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Cardamonin (Cardamomin; Alpinetin chalcone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0279</p> <p>Cardamonin (Cardamomin) acts as an aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) activator. Cardamonin alleviates inflammatory bowel disease by the inhibition of NLRP3 inflammasome activation via an AhR/Nrf2/NQO1 pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 98.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>CORM-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100581</p> <p>CORM-3, a carbon monoxide-releasing molecule, attenuates NF-κB p65 nuclear translocation, reduces ROS generation and enhances intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels. CORM-3 reduces NLRP3 inflammasome activation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>CP-424174</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119721</p> <p>CP-424174 is a reversible inhibitor against IL-1β processing with an IC₅₀ of 210 nM. CP-424174 indirectly inhibits NLRP3.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>CY-09</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103666</p> <p>CY-09 is a selective and direct NLRP3 inhibitor. CY-09 directly binds to the ATP-binding motif of NLRP3 NACHT domain and inhibits NLRP3 ATPase activity, resulting in the suppression of NLRP3 inflammasome assembly and activation.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Dapansutrile</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17629</p> <p>Dapansutrile is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of NLRP3 inflammasome. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Emlenoflast (MCC7840)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137245</p> <p>Emlenoflast (MCC7840), a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of NLRP3 inflammasome, with an IC₅₀ of <100 nM. Emlenoflast can be used for the research of inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Emlenoflast sodium (MCC7840 sodium)</p> <p>Emlenoflast (MCC7840) sodium, a sulfonylurea, is a potent and selective inhibitor of NLRP3 inflammasome, with an IC_{50} of <100 nM. Emlenoflast sodium can be used for the research of inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Purity: 98.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GSK717</p> <p>GSK717 is a potent, selective NOD2 (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 2) inhibitor. GSK717 inhibits muramyl dipeptide (MDP)-induced NOD2-mediated signaling, with an IC_{50} of 400 nM for MDP-stimulated IL-8 secretion in HEK293/hNOD2 cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>INF39</p> <p>INF39 is an irreversible and noncytotoxic NLRP3 inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Isoandrographolide</p> <p>Isoandrographolide possesses cell differentiation inducing and hepatoprotective effect. Isoandrographolide inhibits NLRP3 inflammasome activation and attenuates silicosis in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>JC-171</p> <p>JC-171 is a selective NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 8.45 μM for inhibiting LPS/ATP-induced interleukin-1β (IL-1β) release from J774A.1 macrophages.</p> <p>Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JC124</p> <p>JC124 is a specific NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor. JC124 has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p>Purity: 97.13% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Licochalcone B</p> <p>Licochalcone B is an extract from the root of Glycyrrhiza inflata.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>MCC950 (CP-456773; CRID3)</p> <p>MCC950 (CP-456773; CRID3) is a potent and selective NLRP3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>MCC950 sodium (CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt)</p> <p>MCC950 sodium (CP-456773 sodium; CRID3 sodium salt) is a potent, selective NLRP3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.5 and 8.1 nM in BMDMs and HMDMs, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Muramyl dipeptide (MDP)</p> <p>Muramyl dipeptide (MDP) is a synthetic immunoreactive peptide, consisting of N-acetyl muramic acid attached to a short amino acid chain of L-Ala-D-isoGln. Muramyl dipeptide is an inducer of bone formation through induction of Runx2.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

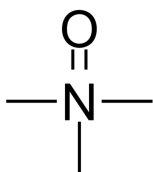
<p>Muscone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0633</p> <p>Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits NF-κB and NLRP3 inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, TNF-α and IL-6), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Nigericin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-127019</p> <p>Nigericin is an antibiotic derived from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> that act as a K⁺/H⁺ ionophore, promoting K⁺/H⁺ exchange across mitochondrial membranes. Nigericin can be a NLRP3 activator that induces the release of IL-1β as a NALP3-dependent manner.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Nigericin sodium salt</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100381</p> <p>Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from <i>Streptomyces hygroscopicus</i> that works by acting as an H⁺, K⁺, and Pb²⁺ ionophore, a NLRP3 activator.</p> <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>NLRP3 antagonist 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143563</p> <p>NLRP3 antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of NLRP3. NLRP3 is mainly expressed in macrophages and neutrophils and is involved in the body's intrinsic immunity against pathogenic infections and stress injury.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>NLRP3 modulators 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103715</p> <p>NLRP3 modulators 1 is the potent modulator of NLRP3.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>NLRP3-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011082</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-2, an intermediate substrate in the synthesis of glyburide, inhibits the formation of the NLRP3 inflammasome in cardiomyocytes and limits the infarct size following myocardial ischemia/reperfusion in the mouse, without affecting glucose metabolism.</p> <p>Purity: 98.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>NLRP3-IN-4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132892</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-4 is potent and orally active NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor with inflammatory activity for colitis.</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>NLRP3-IN-5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145087</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-5 is a NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor (WO2016131098 (N-((4-chloro-2,6-dimethylphenyl)carbamoyl)-4-(2-hydroxypropan-2-yl)furan-2-sulfonamide)).</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>NLRP3-IN-8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146594</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-8 (compound 27) is an orally active, directly binding NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 1.23 μM against IL-1β. NLRP3-IN-8 has good metabolic stability to liver microsomes ($t_{1/2}$ = 138.63 min), and has almost no toxicity (against L02: IC₅₀ $>$ 100 μM).</p> <p>Purity: $>$98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>NLRP3-IN-NBC6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131040</p> <p>NLRP3-IN-NBC6 is a potent, selective NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor (IC₅₀ = 574 nM) that acts independently of Ca²⁺.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> 

<p>NOD-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100691</p> <p>NOD-IN-1 is a potent mixed inhibitor of nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors, NOD1 and NOD2, with IC₅₀ of 5.74 μM and 6.45 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>NOD1/2 antagonist-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146034</p> <p>NOD1/2 antagonist-1 (compound 36b) is a potent NOD1/2 (nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptor 1/2) dual antagonist, with IC₅₀ values of 1.13 (NOD1) and 0.77 μM (NOD2), respectively. NOD1/2 antagonist-1 has an acceptable T_{1/2} (67.6 min).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Nodinitib-1 (ML130; CID-1088438)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18639</p> <p>Nodinitib-1 (ML130;CID-1088438) is a NOD1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.56 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86%</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>QS-21 (Stimulon)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101092</p> <p>QS-21, an immunostimulatory saponin, could be used as a potent vaccine adjuvant. QS-21 stimulates Th2 humoral and Th1 cell-mediated immune responses through action on antigen presenting cells (APCs) and T cells.</p> <p>Purity: 97.64%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>Ruscogenin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0496</p> <p>Ruscogenin, an important steroid saponin derived from <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, attenuates cerebral ischemia-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction by suppressing TXNIP/NLRP3 inflammasome activation and the MAPK pathway and exerts significant anti-inflammatory and anti-thrombotic activities.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Selnoflast</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132831</p> <p>Selnoflast (example 6) is a NLRP3 inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2019008025).</p> <p>Purity: 98.21%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Soyasaponin II</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122920</p> <p>Soyasaponin II is a saponin with antiviral activity. Soyasaponin II inhibits the replication of HSV-1, HCMV, influenza virus, and HIV-1. Soyasaponin II shows potent inhibition on HSV-1 replication.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>Stavudine (d4T)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0116</p> <p>Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Stavudine has activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).</p> <p>Purity: 99.67%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Stavudine sodium (d4T sodium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0116A</p> <p>Stavudine (d4T) sodium is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Stavudine sodium has activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Stavudine sodium also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Stavudine-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0116S</p> <p>Stavudine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Stavudine. Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Stavudine has activity against HIV-1 and HIV-2. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

Trimethylamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-116084

Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients. Trimethylamine N-oxide induces inflammation by activating the ROS/NLRP3 inflammasome.

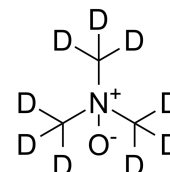


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9

Cat. No.: HY-116084S

Trimethylamine N-oxide-d9 is the deuterium labeled Trimethylamine N-oxide. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients.

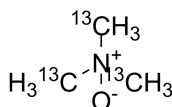


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Trimethylamine-N-oxide-13C3

Cat. No.: HY-116084S1

Trimethylamine-N-oxide-13C3 is the 13C-labeled Trimethylamine N-oxide. Trimethylamine N-oxide is a gut microbe-dependent metabolite of dietary choline and other trimethylamine-containing nutrients.



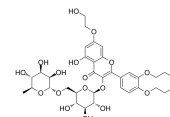
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Troloxerutin

(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troloxerutin, also known as vitamin P4, is a tri-hydroxyethylated derivative of natural bioflavonoid rutins which can inhibit the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and depress ER stress-mediated NOD activation.

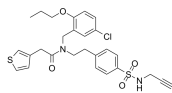


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

YQ128

Cat. No.: HY-130252

YQ128 is a potent and selective second-generation NLRP3 (NOD-like receptor P3) inflammasome inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.30 μM. YQ128 significantly and selectively suppresses the production of IL-1β, but not TNF-α, and it can cross the BBB to reach the CNS.



Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg