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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

PGE synthase

Prostaglandin E synthase

PGE synthase (Prostaglandin E synthase), which converts cyclooxygenase (COX)-derived prostaglandin H_2 (PGH_2) to PGE_2 , is known to comprise a group of at least three structurally and biologically distinct enzymes. There are membrane-associated PGES (mPGES)-1, mPGES-2, and cytosolic PGES (cPGES).

mPGES-1 is a perinuclear protein that is markedly induced by proinflammatory stimuli and downregulated by anti-inflammatory glucocorticoids as in the case of COX-2. It is functionally coupled with COX-2 in marked preference to COX-1. mPGES-2 is synthesized as a Golgi membrane-associated protein, and the proteolytic removal of the N-terminal hydrophobic domain leads to the formation of a mature cytosolic enzyme. This enzyme is rather constitutively expressed in various cells and tissues and is functionally coupled with both COX-1 and COX-2. cPGES is constitutively expressed in a wide variety of cells and is functionally linked to COX-1 to promote immediate PGE_2 production.

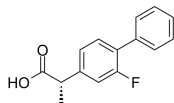
PGE synthase Inhibitors & Agonists

(S)-Flurbiprofen

(Esflurbiprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-15123

(S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with IC_{50} values of 0.48 μ M and 0.47 μ M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



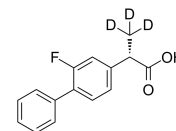
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3

(Esflurbiprofen-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-15123S

(S)-Flurbiprofen-d3 (Esflurbiprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (S)-Flurbiprofen. (S)-Flurbiprofen is an active enantiomer of Flurbiprofen, with IC_{50} values of 0.48 μ M and 0.47 μ M for COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

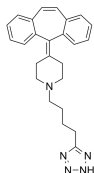


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AT-56

Cat. No.: HY-13988

AT-56 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of lipocalin-type prostaglandin D synthase (L-PGDS), with an IC_{50} of 95 μ M and K_i of 75 μ M. AT-56 could selectively suppress the drowsiness or pain reaction mediated by L-PGDS-catalyzed PGD_2 .

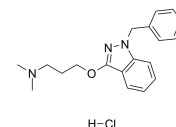


Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg

Benzdamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-30235A

Benzdamine hydrochloride is a locally-acting nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with local anesthetic and analgesic properties; selectively binds to prostaglandin synthetase and has notable in vitro antibacterial activity.



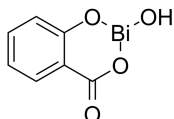
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg

Bismuth Subsalicylate

(Bismuth oxyosalicylate; Bismuth(III) salicylate basic)

Cat. No.: HY-B0550

Bismuth Subsalicylate is a potent and orally active antacid and anti-diarrheal agent. Bismuth Subsalicylate reduces inflammation/irritation of stomach and intestinal lining through inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis in vivo.

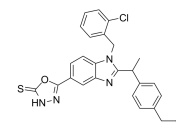


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

BRP-201

Cat. No.: HY-144237

Brp-201 is considered as a promising therapeutic target for the next generation of anti-inflammatory drugs in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. It is a new, effective and selective inhibitor of mPGES-1 with an IC_{50} value of 0.42 μ M.

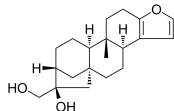


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a ERK inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against PGE_2 production and the mRNA expression of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

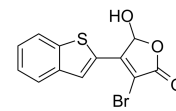


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

CAY10526

Cat. No.: HY-118119

CAY10526 is a specific microsomal PGE_2 synthase-1 (mPGES1) inhibitor. CAY10526 inhibits PGE_2 production through the selective modulation of mPGES1 expression but does not affect COX-2.

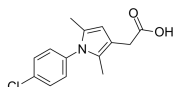


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clopirac

Cat. No.: HY-W173220

Clopirac is a potent and orally active inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase. Clopirac is an anti-inflammatory agent.

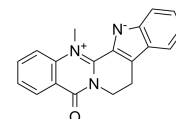


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

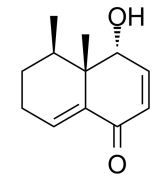
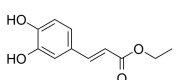
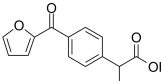
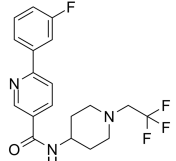
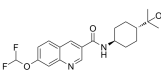
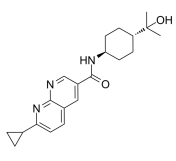
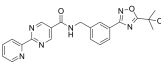
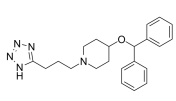
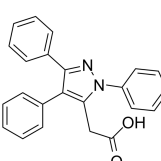
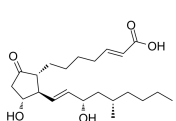
Dehydroevodiamine

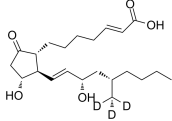
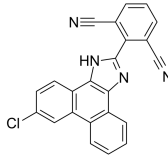
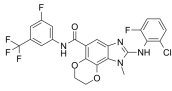
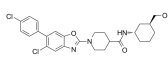
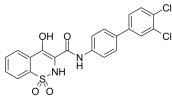
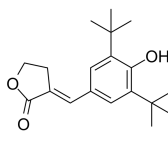
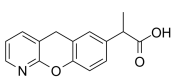
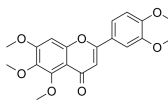
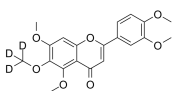
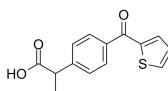
Cat. No.: HY-N2106

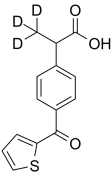
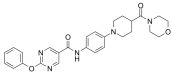
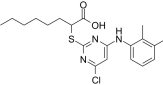
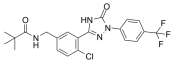
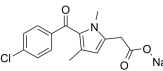
Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

<p>Desoxo-narchinol A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8435</p> <p>Desoxo-narchinol A is an orally active and potent anti-inflammatory agent. Desoxo-narchinol A can be isolated from the roots and rhizomes of <i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i>. Desoxo-narchinol A can be used for septic shock and inflammatory diseases research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported 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% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Furprofen</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-106907</p> <p>Furprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic properties. Furprofen acts via the inhibition of prostaglandin (PGE) synthesis. Furprofen can be treated orally for the relief of pain.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>HPGDS inhibitor 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10439</p> <p>HPGDS inhibitor 1 is a potent, selective and orally active Hematopoietic Prostaglandin D Synthase (HPGDS) inhibitor with an IC_{50}s of 0.6 nM and 32 nM in enzyme and cellular assays, respectively. HPGDS inhibitor 1 does not inhibit human L-PGDS, mPGES, COX-1, COX-2, or 5-LOX.</p> <p>Purity: 99.04% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>HPGDS inhibitor 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126134</p> <p>HPGDS inhibitor 2 is a highly potent and selective hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9.9 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>HPGDS inhibitor 3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146662</p> <p>HPGDS inhibitor 3 is an orally active and highly potent peripherally restricted hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS) inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 9.4 nM and EC_{50} of 42 nM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>hPGDS-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12791</p> <p>hPGDS-IN-1 is a hPGDS inhibitor ,with IC_{50} of 12 nM in the Fluorescence Polarization Assay or the EIA assay. IC_{50} value: 12 nM Target: hPGDS The detailed information please refer to WO2011044307A1 and WO2010080563A2.</p> <p>Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>HQL-79</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108259</p> <p>HQL-79, a potent, selective and orally active human hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS) inhibitor, highly selectively inhibits the synthesis of PGD_2, and acts as an anti-allergic agent, with a K_d of 0.8 μM and an IC_{50} of 6 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Isofezolac (LM 22070)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105939</p> <p>Isofezolac (LM 22070) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that inhibits prostaglandin-synthetase. Isofezolac anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Limaprost (17α,20-dimethyl-62-PGE1; ONO1206; OP1206)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0683</p> <p>Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation. Limaprost pain relief, has antianginal effects, and can be used for ischaemic symptoms research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p>Limaprost-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B06835</p> <p>Limaprost-d3 (17α,20-dimethyl-δ2-PGE1-d3) is the deuterium labeled Limaprost. Limaprost (OP1206) is a PGE1 analogue and a potent and orally active vasodilator. Limaprost increases blood flow and inhibits platelet aggregation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 500 μg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>MF63</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13283</p> <p>MF63 is a selective mPGES-1 inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.9 nM and 1.3 nM for pig mPGES-1 and human mPGES-1 enzyme, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>mPGES1-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100864</p> <p>mPGES1-IN-3 (Compound 17d) is a potent and selective microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 (mPGES-1) inhibitor, which exhibits excellent mPGES-1 enzyme (IC50: 8 nM), cell (A549 IC50: 16.24 nM) and human whole blood potency (IC50: 249.9 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PF-4693627</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-125415</p> <p>PF-4693627 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1) inhibitor (IC50=3 nM) for the treatment of inflammation caused by osteoarthritis (OA) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).</p> <p>Purity: 98.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg</p> 
<p>PF-9184</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19622</p> <p>PF-9184 is a potent and highly selective inhibitor of human microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1), with an IC50 of 16.5 nM. PF-9184 inhibits IL-1β-induced PGE2 synthesis in vitro.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PGS-IN-1</p> <p>(KME-4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101587</p> <p>PGS-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of prostaglandin synthetase (PGS) with an IC50 of 0.28 μM; also inhibits 5-lipoxygenase with an IC50 of 1.05 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.51% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>Pranoprofen</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0336</p> <p>Pranoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID) for the research of keratitis or other ophthalmology diseases. Pranoprofen inhibit COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes, thus blocking arachidonic acid converted to eicosanoids and reducing prostaglandins synthesis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.37% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Sinensetin</p> <p>(Pedalitin permethyl ether)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0297</p> <p>Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. It is a potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>Sinensetin-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0297S</p> <p>Sinensetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Sinensetin. Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. It is a potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Suprofen</p> <p>(TN-762)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0270</p> <p>Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p> <p>Purity: 99.11% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p>Suprofen-d3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0270S</p> <p>Suprofen-d3 (TN-762-d3) is the deuterium labeled Suprofen. Suprofen (TN-762) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>TFC 007</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110167</p> <p>TFC-007, a selective hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase (H-PGDS) inhibitor, show high inhibitory activity against H-PGDS enzyme (IC₅₀ value of 83 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>YS121</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111140</p> <p>YS121 is a dual inhibitor of microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase-1 (mPGES-1; IC₅₀=3.4 μM) and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX; IC₅₀=6.5 μM). YS121 dose-dependently reduces PGE2 production with EC₅₀=12 μM in IL-1β-stimulated A549 cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Zaloglanstat</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-139589</p> <p>(ISC-27864; GRC-27864)</p> <p>Zaloglanstat (ISC-27864) is the inhibitor of the microsomal prostaglandin E synthase-1 (mPGES-1), and can be used to study asthma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, acute or chronic pain and neurodegenerative diseases, etc.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Zomepirac sodium salt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0890</p> <p>(McN-2783-21-98)</p> <p>Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent prostaglandin biosynthesis inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). Zomepirac sodium salt can cause immune-mediated liver injury.</p> <p>Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p>Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0890S</p> <p>Zomepirac-d4 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Zomepirac sodium salt. Zomepirac sodium salt (McN-2783-21-98) is a potent prostaglandin biosynthesis inhibitor. Zomepirac sodium salt is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 