Potassium Channel

KcsA

Potassium channels are the most widely distributed type of ion channel and are found in virtually all living organisms. They form potassium-selective pores that span cell membranes. Potassium channels are found in most cell types and control a wide variety of cell functions. Potassium channels function to conduct potassium ions down their electrochemical gradient, doing so both rapidly and selectively. Biologically, these channels act to set or reset the resting potential in many cells. In excitable cells, such as neurons, the delayed counterflow of potassium ions shapes the action potential. By contributing to the regulation of the action potential duration in cardiac muscle, malfunction of potassium channels may cause life-threatening arrhythmias. Potassium channels may also be involved in maintaining vascular tone.
**Potassium Channel Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators**

### (3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504C

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin is the (3R,5R)-enantiomer of Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 11 nM. Rosuvastatin potently blocks human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG) current with an IC₅₀ of 195 nM.

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

### (±)-Naringenin

Cat. No.: HY-W011641

(±)-Naringenin is a naturally-occurring flavonoid. (±)-Naringenin displays vasorelaxant effect on endothelium-denuded vessels via the activation of BKₐ₉ channels in myocytes.

- **Purity:** 96.62%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 2,2,2-Trichloroethanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1500

2,2,2-Trichloroethanol, the active form of the sedative hypnotic drug chloral hydrate, is an agonist for the nonclassical Kᵥ₂.1 channels TREK-1 (KCNK2) and TRAAK (KCNK4).

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 mg

### 4-Hydroxytolbutamide

(4-Hydroxytolbutamide)

Cat. No.: HY-100641

4-Hydroxytolbutamide (Hydroxytolbutamide) is a metabolite of Tolbutamide. 4-Hydroxytolbutamide is metabolized by CYP2C8 and CYP2C9. Tolbutamide is a first generation potassium channel blocker and a sulfonyleurea oral antidiabetic.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### 12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133596

12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid, a chlorinated resin acid, is a potent Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ (BK) channel opener. 12,14-Dichlorodehydroabietic acid blocks GABA-dependent chloride entry in mammalian brain and operates as a non-competitive GABAₐ antagonist.

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

### 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits Na⁺ and hKv1.4 channel with IC₅₀ of ~30 μM. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits Aβ levels, NF-κB activity, and COX-2 expression.

- **Purity:** 98.10%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-136615

5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium is a selective ATP-sensitive K⁺ (Kₐ₉) channel blocker (IC₅₀ of ~30 μM). 5-Hydroxydecanoate sodium is a substrate for mitochondrial outer membrane acyl-CoA synthetase and has antioxidant activity.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

### A2764 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135809

A2764 dihydrochloride is a highly selective inhibitor of TREK (TWIK-related spinal cord K⁺ channel, K2P18.1), which has moderate inhibitory effects on TREK-1 and TASK-1.

- **Purity:** 98.38%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### A2793

Cat. No.: HY-137563

A2793 is an efficient TWIK-related acid-sensitive K⁺ channel (TASK)-1 inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 6.8 μM.<br/>

- **Purity:** 99.81%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4’-methoxyflavone)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0451

Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4’-methoxyflavone) was a 4.0-fold and 5.5-fold more potent inhibitor of BACE-1 than oleosin acid and maslinic acid, respectively. Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4’-methoxyflavone) significantly suppressed the photoreceptor collapse.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Agitoxin-2  
Cat. No.: HY-P1282

Agitoxin-2 TFA is a K+ channel inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 201 pM and 144 pM for mKᵢ,1.3 and mKᵢ,1.1, respectively.

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

Almitrine mesylate (Almitrine bismesylate; Almitrine bismethanesulfonate; Almitrine dimesylate)  
Cat. No.: HY-107319

Almitrine mesylate, a peripheral chemoreceptor agonist, inhibits selectively the Ca²⁺-dependent K⁺ channel.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amiodarone  
Cat. No.: HY-14187

Amiodarone is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with an IC₅₀ of 19.1 µM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMP-PNP tetralithium (Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium)  
Cat. No.: HY-128933

AMP-PNP tetralithium (Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium) is a non-hydrolysable analogue of ATP and inhibits Kᵢᵣᵣ channels.

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

Agitoxin-2 TFA  
Cat. No.: HY-P1282A

Agitoxin-2 TFA is a K⁺ channel inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 201 pM and 144 pM for mKᵢ,1.3 and mKᵢ,1.1, respectively.

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

Allocryptopine  
Cat. No.: HY-N1933

Allocryptopine, a derivative of tetrahydropalmatine, is extracted from Corydalis decumbens (Thunb.) Pers. Papaveraceae. Allocryptopine has antiarrhythmic effects and potently blocks human ether-a-go-go related gene (hERG) current.

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

Amiodarone hydrochloride  
Cat. No.: HY-14188

Amiodarone hydrochloride is an antiarrhythmic drug for inhibition of ATP-sensitive potassium channel with IC₅₀ of 19.1 µM.

Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Annonacin  
Cat. No.: HY-N2877

Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of sodium/potassium (NKA) and sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg
Apamin (Apamine)  Cat. No.: HY-P0256

Apamin (Apamine) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg

APD668  Cat. No.: HY-15565

APD668 is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of G-protein coupled receptor GPR119, with EC₅₀ of 2.7 nM and 33 nM for hGPR119 and rGPR119, respectively.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AUT1  Cat. No.: HY-117639

AUT1 is a Kv3 potassium channel modulator, with pEC₅₀ of 5.33 and 5.31 for human recombinant Kv3.1b and Kv3.2a, respectively, exhibits 10-fold lower potency at human recombinant Kv3.3 channel (pEC₅₀ 4.5).

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azimilide Dihydrochloride  Cat. No.: HY-18600A

Azimilide Dihydrochloride (NE-10064 Dihydrochloride) is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (mink) channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes.

Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BL-1249  Cat. No.: HY-108596

BL-1249 is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and a potassium channel activator. BL-1249 potently activates Kᵥ₂.1 (TREK-1) and Kᵥ₁₀.₁ (TREK-2) with EC₅₀ values of 5.5 µM and 8.0 µM, respectively.

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

BMS-191011  Cat. No.: HY-108593

BMS-191011 (BMS-A) is an opener of the large-conductance, Ca²⁺-activated potassium (maxi-K) channel, effective in stroke models.

Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apamin TFA (Apamine TFA)  Cat. No.: HY-P0256A

Apamin TFA (Apamine TFA) is an 18 amino acid peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom), is known as a specifically selective blocker of Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ (SK) channels and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic activity.

Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg

Astemizole  Cat. No.: HY-12532

Astemizole (R 43512), a second-generation antihistamine drug to diminish allergic symptoms with a long duration of action, is a histamine H₁-receptor antagonist, with an IC₅₀ of 4 nM.

Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Azimilide  Cat. No.: HY-18600

Azimilide (NE-10064) is a class III antiarrhythmic compound, inhibits I(Ks) and I(Kr) in guinea-pig cardiac myocytes and I(Ks) (mink) channels expressed in Xenopus oocytes.

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

BAPTA-AM  Cat. No.: HY-100545

BAPTA-AM is a well-known membrane permeable Ca²⁺ chelator. BAPTA-AM inhibits hERG channels, hKᵥ₁.₃ and hKᵥ₁.₅ channels in HEK 293 cells with IC₅₀ of 1.3 µM, 1.45 µM and 1.23 µM, respectively.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BMS-191095</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-14256</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMS-191095</strong> is an activators of mitochondrial ATP-sensitive potassium (mitoKATP) channels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.06%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Branaplam</strong> (LM070; NVS-SM1)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-19620</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Branaplam</strong> (LM070; NVS-SM1) is a highly potent, selective and orally active survival motor neuron-2 (SMN2) splicing modulator with an EC_{50} of 20 nM for SMN. Branaplam inhibits human-ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) with an IC_{50} of 6.3 μM.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.67%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Butamben</strong> (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B1430</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butamben</strong> (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) has local narcotic effect. Butamben results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Charybdotoxin TFA</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-P0191A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charybdotoxin TFA</strong>, a 37-amino acid peptide isolated from venom of the scorpion Leirus quinquestriatus var. hebraeus, is a K^+ channel blocker.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chlorahololide C</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N8404</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorahololide C</strong>, a lindenane sesquiterpenoid dimer, is isolated from Chloranthus holostegius. Chlorahololide C is a potent and selective potassium channel blocker, with an IC_{50} of 3.6 μM.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chlorpromazine D6 hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-80407A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorpromazine D6 hydrochloride</strong> is the deuterium labeled Chlorpromazine. Chlorpromazine is an inhibitor of dopamine receptor, 5-HT receptor, potassium channel, sodium channel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chlorpromazine hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-80407A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorpromazine hydrochloride</strong> is an antagonist of the dopamine D2, 5HT2A, potassium channel and sodium channel. Chlorpromazine binds with D2 and 5HT2A with K_{i}s of 363 nM and 8.3 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cholesterol myristate</strong> (Cholesterol myristate; Cholesterol tetradecanoate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N2338</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cholesterol myristate</strong> is a natural steroid present in traditional Chinese medicine. Cholesterol myristate binds to several ion channels such as the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, GABA A receptor, and the inward-rectifier potassium ion channel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 250 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Clofilium tosylate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-33350</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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www.MedChemExpress.com
Cloperastine fendizoxide

Cat. No.: HY-82179

Cloperastine fendizoxide inhibits the hERG K⁺ currents in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC₅₀ value of 27 nM.

Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cloperastine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B2133

Cloperastine hydrochloride inhibits the hERG K⁺ currents in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC₅₀ value of 27 nM.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

CLP257

Cat. No.: HY-110143

CLP257 is a selective K⁺-Cl⁻ cotransporter KCC2 activator with an EC₅₀ of 616 nM. CLP257 is inactive against NKCC1, GABAA receptors, KCC1, KCC3 or KCC4. CLP257 restores impaired Cl⁻ transport in neurons with diminished KCC2 activity.

Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CLP290

Cat. No.: HY-103023

CLP290 is an orally available activator of the neuron-specific K⁺-Cl⁻ cotransporter KCC2, displays potential for treatment of a wide range of neurological and psychiatric indications.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CyPPA

Cat. No.: HY-2011509

CyPPA is a positive modulator of hSK3 and hSK2, with EC₅₀ values of 14 µM and 5.6 µM respectively. CyPPA is inactive on both hSK1 and hIK channels.

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

Daurisoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0221

Daurisoline is a hERG inhibitor and also an autophagy blocker.

Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DCPB

Cat. No.: HY-102052

DCPBIB, a derivative of 1-EBIO, is an extremely potent activator of Cl secretion in T84 colonic cells. DCEBIO stimulates Cl secretion via the activation of hNK1 K channels and the activation of an apical membrane Cl conductance.

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

Dehydrosoyasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-107301

Dehydrosoyasaponin I (Soyasaponin Be:DHS-1), a triterpene glycoside, is a potent and reversible calcium-activated potassium (maxi-K) channels activator.

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

Dequalinium Chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0567

Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K⁺ channels. Target: Potassium Channel Dequalinium Chloride is a selective blocker of apamin-sensitive K⁺ channels.

Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride</strong> (N-desethylamiodarone hydrochloride; LB 33020 hydrochloride)</th>
<th><strong>Diazoxide</strong> (Sch-6783; SRG-95213)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-130353</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1140</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride (N-desethylamiodarone hydrochloride) is a major active metabolite of Amiodarone. Desethylamiodarone hydrochloride is formed by CYP3A isoenzymes.</td>
<td>Diazoxide (Sch-6783) is an ATP-sensitive potassium channel activator, has the potential for hyperinsulinism treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dibutryl-cGMP sodium</strong> (Bt2cGMP sodium)</th>
<th><strong>Dihydroberberine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-130354</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1934</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibutryl-cGMP sodium (Bt2cGMP sodium) is a cell-permeable cGMP analogue. Dibutryl-cGMP sodium preferentially activates cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG).</td>
<td>Dihydroberberine inhibits human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) channels and remarkably reduces heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) expression and its interaction with hERG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dihydroisopimaric acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disopyramide</strong> (Dicorantil, SC-7031)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-133614</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-12533</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydroisopimaric acid activates large conductance Ca(^2+) activated K(^+) (BK) channels alphabeta1 in the direct measurement of BKalphabeta1 opening under whole-cell voltage clamp.</td>
<td>Disopyramide (Dicorantil) is a class IA antiarrhythmic drug with efficacy in ventricular and atrial arrhythmias. Disopyramide blocks the fast inward sodium current of cardiac muscle and prolongs the duration of cardiac action potentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DMP-543</strong> (XR-543)</th>
<th><strong>Dofetilide</strong> (UK 68789)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-108590</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B0232</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMP-543 (XR-543) is a K(_{\text{a7}}) channel blocker, also acts as a potent neurotransmitter release enhancer.</td>
<td>Dofetilide(Tikosyn) is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dofetilide D4</strong> (UK 68789 D4)</th>
<th><strong>Dofetilide N-oxide</strong> (UK-116856)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B02325</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100623</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dofetilide D4 (UK 68789 D4) is a deuterium labeled Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.</td>
<td>Dofetilide N-oxide (UK-116856) is a metabolite of Dofetilide. Dofetilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent that blocks potassium channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Domiphen bromide

**Cat. No.: HY-81467**

Domiphen bromide is a chemical antiseptic and a quaternary ammonium compound, used as a cationic surfactant.

| Purity      | >98.0%          |
| Clinical Data | Launched        |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g |

### Doxapram hydrochloride hydrate

**Cat. No.: HY-B0551A**

Doxapram hydrochloride hydrate inhibits TASK-1, TASK-3, TASK-1/TASK-3 heterodimeric channel function with EC50 of 410 nM, 37 μM, 9 μM, respectively. Target: Potassium Channel Doxapram is a respiratory stimulant.

| Purity      | 99.55%          |
| Clinical Data | Launched        |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

### Dronedarone Hydrochloride

**Cat. No.: HY-75839**

Dronedarone Hydrochloride is a non-iodinated amiodarone derivative that inhibits Na⁺, K⁺ and Ca²⁺ currents.

| Purity      | 99.93%          |
| Clinical Data | No Development Reported |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg |

### E-4031

**Cat. No.: HY-15551**

E-4031 is a class III antiarrhythmic agent which selectively blocks hERG potassium channel.

| Purity      | 96.20%          |
| Clinical Data | No Development Reported |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |

### Endoxifen Z-isomer hydrochloride

**Cat. No.: HY-18719A**

Endoxifen Z-isomer hydrochloride is the most important Tamoxifen metabolite responsible for eliciting the anti-estrogenic effects of this drug in breast cancer cells expressing estrogen receptor-alpha (ERα).

| Purity      | >98%            |
| Clinical Data | No Development Reported |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg |

### Flufenamic acid

**Cat. No.: HY-B1221**

Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX), activates AMPK, and also modulates ion channels, blocking chloride channels and L-type Ca²⁺ channels, modulating non-selective cation channels (NSC), activating...

| Purity      | 99.92%          |
| Clinical Data | Launched        |
| Size         | 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |
| **Glipizide**  
| **(CP 2872; K 4024)**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-80254**  
| Glipizide (CP 2872; K 4024) is a potent, orally active and sulfonilurea class antidiabetic agent and can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research but not type 1.  
| Purity: 99.47%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg  

| **Glipizide Maleate**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-8025A**  
| Glipizide Maleate (D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.  
| Purity: 99.97%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg  

| **Glyburide**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-15206**  
| Glyburide is a blocker of ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (KATP channel) with a pK_{ia} of 5.75. Antidiabetic agent.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg  

| **GI-530159**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-W013712**  
| GI-530159 is a selective, mechanosensitive opener of TREK1 (K_{i1,2.1}) and TREK2 (K_{i1,10.1}) channels, with an EC_{50} of 0.76 µM for TREK1. GI-530159 displays selectivity for TREK1/2 over TRAAK, TASK3 and other potassium channels.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg  

| **Glupirtine**  
| **(D 9998)**  
| Cat. No.: HY-17001A  
| Flupirtine (D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg  

| **Glupirtine Maleate**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-17001**  
| Flupirtine Maleate (D 9998) is a selective neuronal potassium channel opener that also has NMDA receptor antagonist properties.  
| Purity: 99.79%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg  

| **GAL-021**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-101422**  
| GAL-021 a new intravenous BKCa-channel blocker.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  

| **GI-530159**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-17451**  
| Glibornuride is a blocker of ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP} channel) with a pK_{i} of 5.75. Antidiabetic agent.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg  

| **Glibenclamide**  
| **(Glyburide)**  
| Cat. No.: HY-15206  
| Glibenclamide is a selective inhibitor of ATP-sensitive K^+ channel.  
| Purity: 99.79%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g  

| **Glibenclamide**  
| **(S1702; SE1702)**  
| Cat. No.: HY-80753  
| Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an IC_{50} of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.  
| Purity: 99.90%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g  

| **Gliclazide**  
| **(S1702, SE1702)**  
| Cat. No.: HY-80753  
| Gliclazide (S1702) is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an IC_{50} of 184 nM. Gliclazide is used as an antidiabetic.  
| Purity: 99.90%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g  

| **Glisoxepide**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-A0176**  
| Glisoxepide, a sulphonamide derivative, is an orally available nonselective K( ATP) channel blocker, with antihyperglycemic activity and cardiovascular regulation effect.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg  

| **GSK369796 Dihydrochloride**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-12082A**  
| GSK369796 Dihydrochloride is an affordable and effective antimalarial and inhibits HERG potassium ion channel repolarization with an IC_{50} of 7.5 µM.  
| Purity: 99.94%  
| Clinical Data: Phase 1  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  

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### Guanfu base A
Cat. No.: HY-N1483

Guanfu base A is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and is a potent noncompetitive CYP2D6 inhibitor, with a $K_i$ of 1.20 μM in human liver microsomes (HLMs) and a $K_i$ of 0.37 μM for the human recombinant form (rCYP2D6).

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

### Guanfu base G
Cat. No.: HY-N5006

Guanfu base G is an antiarrhythmic alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum. Guanfu base G inhibits HERG channel current with an $IC_{50}$ of 17.9 μM.

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

### GW9508
Cat. No.: HY-15589

GW9508 is a potent and selective G protein-coupled receptors FFA1 (GPR40) and GPR120 agonist with $pEC_{50}$s of 7.32 and 5.46, respectively. GW9508 shows ~100-fold selectivity for GPR40 over GPR120.

**Purity:** 99.64%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### HMR 1556
Cat. No.: HY-106369

HMR 1556, a chromanol derivative, is a potent $I_{Ks}$ blocker with $IC_{50}$s of 10.5 nM and 34 nM in canine and guinea pig left ventricular myocytes, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.90%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

### Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ)
Cat. No.: HY-B0252

Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming TGF-$
\beta$/Smad signaling pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide has direct vascular relaxant effects via opening of the calcium-activated potassium (KCA) channel.

**Purity:** 99.49%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

### Iberiotoxin
Cat. No.: HY-P0190

Iberiotoxin is a toxin isolated from Buthus tamulus scorpion venom. Iberiotoxin is a selective high conductance high conductance $\text{Ca}^{2+}$-activated $K^+$ channel inhibitor with a $K_i$ of ~1 nM. Iberiotoxin does not block other types of voltage-dependent ion channels.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 100 μg

### ICA-069673
Cat. No.: HY-101396

ICA-069673 is a KCNQ2/Q3 potassium channel activator with an $IC_{50}$ of 0.69 μM.

**Purity:** 99.70%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### ICA-27243
Cat. No.: HY-122114

ICA-27243 is a selective, potent and orally active KCNQ2/Q3 potassium channel opener with an $EC_{50}$ of 0.38 μM. ICA-27243 is less effective at activating KCNQ4 and KCNQ3/Q5. ICA-27243 has antiepileptic and anticonvulsant effects.

**Purity:** 99.11%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Ifenprodil tartrate
Cat. No.: HY-12882A

Ifenprodil tartrate is a typical noncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonist. Ifenprodil tartrate exerts high affinity at NR1A/NR2B receptors ($IC_{50}=0.34 \mu M$) over 400-fold than at NR1A/NR2A receptors ($IC_{50}=146 \mu M$).

**Purity:** 99.58%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg
IK1 inhibitor PA-6 (PA-6)  
Cat. No.: HY-112544

IK1 inhibitor PA-6 (PA-6), a pentamidine analogue, is a selective and potent %K_{2x} ion-channel-carried inward rectifier current inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 12-15 nM for human and mouse K_{2x} currents.

Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isopimaric acid  
Cat. No.: HY-N3463

Isopimaric acid is a potent opener of large conductance calcium activated K\(^+\) (BK) channels.

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

KCC2 blocker 1  
Cat. No.: HY-18172

KCC2 blocker 1 is an orally active and selective K\(^+\)-Cl cotransporter KCC2 blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM. KCC2 blocker 1 is a benzyl proline and has antiepileptic effect.

Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ketanserin (R41468) tartrate (R41468 tartrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-10562A

Ketanserin (R41468) tartrate is a selective 5-HT2 receptor antagonist. Ketanserin tartrate also blocks hERG current (%I_{hERG}) in a concentration-dependent manner (%IC_{50}=0.11 μM).

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Levcromakalim ((-)Cromakalim; BRL 38227)  
Cat. No.: HY-14255

Levcromakalim ((-)Cromakalim) is an ATP-sensitive K\(^+\) channel (K_{ATP}) activator.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Indapamide  
Cat. No.: HY-B0259

Indapamide is an orally active sulphonamide diuretic agent, that can reduce blood pressure by decreasing vascular reactivity and peripheral vascular resistance. Indapamide is also can reduce left ventricular hypertrophy.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

JNJ 303  
Cat. No.: HY-16953

JNJ 303 is a potent I_{Na} blocker with an IC_{50} value of 64 nM. JNJ 303 does not have any effects on other cardiac channels at concentrations of 3.3 μM for I_{I_Ca}, I_{I_V}, I_{I_Na}, and I_{I_K}. JNJ 303 induces QT-prolongations and causes unprovoked torsades de pointes (TdP).

Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KRN4884  
Cat. No.: HY-U00201

KRN4884 is a K\(^+\) channel opener. In the presence of intracellular ATP (1 mM), KRN4884 (0.1-3 μM) activates K_{ATP} channels in a concentration-dependent manner (EC_{50}=0.55 μM).

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

Levosimendan (Simssndar; OR-1259)  
Cat. No.: HY-14286

Levosimendan (Simssndar; OR-1259) is a calcium sensitiser used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg
Lidoflazine
Cat. No.: HY-112075

Lidoflazine is a high affinity blocker of the HERG (human ether-a-go-go-related gene) K⁺ channel. Lidoflazine is an antiarrhythmic calcium channel blocker that carries a significant risk of QT interval prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia.

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

Loureirin B
Cat. No.: HY-N1504

Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from Dracaena cochinchinensis, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), with an IC₅₀ of 26.10 μM; Loureirin B also inhibits ATP, the phosphorylation of ERK and JNK, and has anti-diabetic activity.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

LY 303511 hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-15643A

LY 303511 hydrochloride is a structural analogue of LY294002. LY303511 does not inhibit PI3K. LY303511 enhances TRAIL sensitivity of SHEP-1 neuroblastoma cells. LY303511 reversibly blocks K⁺ currents (IC₅₀=64.6±9.1 μM) in MIN6 insulinoma cells.

Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Linopirdine
Cat. No.: HY-W020468

Linopirdine (DU996) is an orally active, selective M-type K⁺ current (IM; Kv7; KCNQ Channels) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.4 μM. Linopirdine is a TRPV1 agonist. Linopirdine, a putative cognition enhancing drug, increases acetylcholine release in rat brain tissue.

Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Minoxidil (U10858)
Cat. No.: HY-80112

Minoxidil (U10858) is an ATP-sensitive potassium (Kₐtp) channel opener, a potent oral antihypertensive agent and a peripheral vasodilator that promotes vasodilation also affects hair growth.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Mitiglinide Calcium
Cat. No.: HY-17398

Mitiglinide Calcium (KAD-1229; S21403) is an ATP-sensitive K⁺ (Kₐtp) channel antagonist. Mitiglinide Calcium is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell Kₐtp channel). Mitiglinide Calcium can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.

Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Minoxidil sulfate
Cat. No.: HY-B1445

Minoxidil sulfate, a potent and ATP-sensitive K⁺ channel opener, is the sulfated metabolite of minoxidil. Minoxidil sulfate is considered as a vasodilator to promote hair growth in vivo.

Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate
Cat. No.: HY-80682A

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate is a drug for the treatment of type 2 diabetes; it is a highly selective KATP channel antagonist. IC₅₀ value: Target: KATP channel.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg
ML 297  
(VU 0456810; CID 56642816)  
Cat. No.: HY-110192

ML 297 (VU 0456810) is a potent and selective GIRK2 activator, with an EC50 of 0.16 μM. ML 297 is potential for the treatment of epilepsy.

Purity: 98.85%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML365  
(CID-53347902)  
Cat. No.: HY-12345

ML365 is a selective inhibitor of KCNK3/TASK1 two-pore domain potassium channel, with an IC50 of 4 nM (thallium flux assay). ML365 acts as a pharmacological tool that can be used to examine the specific roles of TASK1 channels.

Purity: 98.91%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML335  
Cat. No.: HY-104005

ML335 is a selective activator of both TREK-1 and TREK-2.

Purity: 99.93%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML277  
(CID-53347902)  
Cat. No.: HY-12343

ML277(CID53347902) is a novel, potent and selective K(v)7.1 (KCNQ1) potassium channel activator with EC50 of 270 nM.

Purity: 99.43%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ML402  
Cat. No.: HY-104027

ML402, a thiophene-carboxamide, is a selective K(v)2.1(TREK-1) and K(v)10.1(TREK-2) activator. ML402 is inactive against K(v)4.1(TRAK).

Purity: 99.77%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML67-33  
Cat. No.: HY-120348

ML67-33 is a selective activator of temperature- and mechano-sensitive K(v) channels. ML67-33 rapidly and reversibly affects K(v)2.1 (TREK-1) with EC50 of 36.3 μM and 9.7 μM in cell-free and HEK293 cells, respectively.

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

Myomodulin  
Cat. No.: HY-P0268

Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-Acetylprocainamide (Aceainde; NAPA)</td>
<td>HY-81109</td>
<td>N-Acetylprocainamide is a class III antiarrhythmic, which blocks K⁺ channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nateglinide (A4166; Senaglinide)</td>
<td>HY-80422</td>
<td>Nateglinide, a D-phenylalanine derivative, is an orally active and short-acting insulinotropic agent and a DPP IV inhibitor. Nateglinide inhibits ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels in pancreatic β-cells. Nateglinide is used for the treatment of type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.11%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<td>Nicorandil (SG-75)</td>
<td>HY-80341</td>
<td>Nicorandil (SG-75) is a potent potassium channel activator and targets vascular nucleoside diphosphate-dependent K⁺ channels and cardiac ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels (Kᵥ1.3).</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Purity: 99.76%</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonactin (Ammonium ionophore I)</td>
<td>HY-N6790</td>
<td>Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from Streptomyces griseus. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including K⁺ and NH₄⁺. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) of mitochondria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>NS-1619</td>
<td>HY-12496</td>
<td>NS-1619 is a selective large conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺-channel activator.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>NS13001</td>
<td>HY-102070</td>
<td>NS13001 is a potent, selective, orally active allosteric positive modulator of SK channels (small conductance calcium-activated potassium channels). The EC₅₀ are 1.8 and 0.14 μM for SK2 and SK3, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 95.03%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigericin sodium salt</td>
<td>HY-100381</td>
<td>Nigericin sodium salt is an antibiotic from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that works by acting as an H⁺, K⁺, and PO₄⁻ ionophore, a NLRP3 activator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>NS 11021</td>
<td>HY-13103</td>
<td>NS 11021 is a potent and specific Ca²⁺-activated big-conductance K Channels (KCa1.1 channels) activator. NS 11021 at concentrations above 0.3 μM activates KCa1.1 in a concentration-dependent manner by parallelshifting the channel activation curves to more negative potentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</table>
NS1643
Cat. No.: HY-16916
NS1643 is a partial agonist of human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) K⁺ channels with an EC₅₀ of 10.5 μM. NS1643 has distinct effects on urch (Kv1.2) currents by reducing channel inactivation especially at high concentrations.

Purity: 96.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

NS309
Cat. No.: HY-15416
NS309 is a potent and selective opener of the small or intermediate conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ (SK or IK, respectively) channels, but displays no activity at BK channels.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NS8593 hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-110105
NS8593 hydrochloride is a potent and selective small conductance Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channels (SK channels) inhibitor. NS8593 hydrochloride reversibly inhibits SK3-mediated currents with a Kᵢ value of 77 nM.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

OR-1855
Cat. No.: HY-W050000
OR-1855, an active metabolite of Levosimendan, has effect on human myometrial contractility. Levosimendan is a calcium sensitiser used in the management of acutely decompensated congestive heart failure.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NS19504
Cat. No.: HY-110153
NS19504 is a Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel (BK channel, KCa1.1 channel) activator (EC₅₀=11.0 µM) with relaxing effect on bladder smooth muscle spontaneous phasic contractions.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

OR-1896
Cat. No.: HY-135746
OR-1896 is an active long-lived metabolite of Levosimendan. OR-1896 is a highly selective phosphodiesterase (PDE) III isomorph inhibitor and a powerful vasodilator. OR-1896 can open ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels and has Ca²⁺-sensitizing effect.

Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
### Oxybutynin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80267</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxybutynin is an anticholinergic agent, which inhibits vascular K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt; channels in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 11.51 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oxybutynin chloride

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80267A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxybutynin chloride is an anticholinergic agent, which inhibits vascular K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt; channels in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 11.51 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oxypeucedanin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0747</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxypeucedanin is a furocoumarin derivative isolated from Angelica dahurica. Oxypeucedanin is a selective open-channel blocker, inhibits the hKv1.5 current with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 76 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Paederosidic acid methyl ester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N2433</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paederosidic acid methyl ester is an ATP-sensitive K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt; channel activator, isolated from &lt;i&gt;P. scandens&lt;/i&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Paxilline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N6778</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paxilline is an indole alkaloid mycotoxin from Penicillium paxill, acts as a potent BK channel inhibitor by an almost exclusively closed-channel block mechanism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Penitrem A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N6776</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penitrem A is an indole diterpene neurotoxic alkaloid produced by Penicillium, acts as a selective BK channel antagonist with antiproliferative and anti-invasive activities against multiple malignancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</table>

### P-1075

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-108573</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-1075 is a potent activator of sulfonylurea receptor 2-associated ATP-sensitive potassium channels (SUR2-K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt;6), with an EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 45 nM for SUR2B-K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt;6 channel activation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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### PAP-1 (5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-10015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAP-1 (5-(4-Phenoxybutoxy)psoralen) is a potent, selective, and orally active Kv1.3 blocker (IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; = 2 nM). PAP-1 blocks Kv1.3 in a use-dependent manner and acts by preferentially binding to the C-type inactivated state of the channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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### PD-118057

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-108594</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PD-118057 is a human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) channel activator that does not cause hERG blockade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</table>

### Phe-Met-Arg-Phe amide trifluoroacetate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P0249A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phe-Met-Arg-Phe amide trifluoroacetate is an activator of K&lt;sub&gt;a&lt;/sub&gt; current, with ED&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 23 nM in the peptidergic caudodorsal neurons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phe-Met-Arg-Phe, amide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirmenol hydrochloride</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinidine hydrochloride monohydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ropivacaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropivacaine hydrochloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinacidil monohydrate</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ProTx-I</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine hemisulfate hydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropivacaine hydrochloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ropivacaine mesylate
**Cat. No.: HY-B0563C**

Ropivacaine mesylate is a long-acting amide local anesthetic agent for a spinal block and effectively blocks neuropathic pain. Ropivacaine blocks impulse conduction via reversible inhibition of sodium ion influx in nerve fibresup.>

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Rosuvastatin Calcium
**(ZD 4522)**
**Cat. No.: HY-17504**

Rosuvastatin Calcium (Rosuvastatin hemicalcium; ZD 4522 Calcium) is a potent and selective HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Rosuvastatin D3
**(ZD 4522 D3)**
**Cat. No.: HY-17504AS**

Rosuvastatin D3 (ZD 4522 D3) is a deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg

### RPR-260243
**Cat. No.: HY-16915**

RPR-260243, a potent activator of human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG), slows deactivation and attenuates inactivation of hERG1 channels. RPR260243-modified HERG currents are inhibited by Dofetilide (IC_{50}=58 nM).

- **Purity:** 99.37%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Saikogenin D
**Cat. No.: HY-N4237**

Saikogenin D is isolated from Bupleurum chinense, has anti-inflammatory effects.

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

### SCH-23390 hydrochloride
**(R–)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride)**
**Cat. No.: HY-19545A**

SCH-23390 hydrochloride (R–)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective dopamine D_{1}-like receptor antagonist with K_{i} of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the D_{1} and D_{2} receptor, respectively.

- **Purity:** 99.31%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### SCH-23390 maleate
**(R–)-SCH-23390 maleate)**
**Cat. No.: HY-108400**

SCH-23390 maleate (R–)-SCH-23390 maleate) is a potent and selective dopamine D_{1}-like receptor antagonist with K_{i} of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the D_{1} and D_{2} receptor, respectively.

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

### Sematilide hydrochloride
**(CK-1752 hydrochloride)**
**Cat. No.: HY-101436A**

Sematilide hydrochloride (CK-1752 hydrochloride) is a selective I_{Na} channel blocker. Sematilide causes a concentration-dependent inhibition of the delayed rectifier K_{+} current (IC_{50}=25 μM). Sematilide is a class III antiarrhythmic agent.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
**Senicapoc**  
*(ICA-17043)*  
Cat. No.: HY-50694  

Senicapoc (ICA-17043) is a potent and selective Gardos channel (Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channel; KCa3.1) blocker with an IC_{50} of 11 nM. Senicapoc blocks Ca^{2+}-induced rubidium flux from human RBCs with an IC_{50} value of 11 nM and inhibits RBC dehydration with IC_{50} of 30 nM.  

**Purity:** 99.73%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**ShK-Dap22**  
Cat. No.: HY-P1274A  

ShK-Dap22 TFA is a potent Kv1.3-specific immunosuppressive Polyopeptide. ShK-Dap22 TFA is a selective Kv1.3 channel blocker with IC_{50} of 23 pM, 1.8 nM, 10.5 nM, 37 nM, and 39 nM for mKv1.3, mKv1.1, hKv1.6, mKv1.4, and rKv1.2 channels, respectively.  

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

---

**Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3**  
Cat. No.: HY-125820  

Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3 (compound135) is a potent and selective Sigma-1 (σ1) receptor antagonist with a K_i of 1.14 nM. Sigma-1 receptor antagonist 3 inhibits Human Ether-a-go-go-Related Gene (hERG) with an IC_{50} of 1.54 μM.  

**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**SKA-121**  
Cat. No.: HY-107414  

SKA-121 is a selective K_{Ca,3.1} activator. SKA-121 exhibits EC_{50} of 109 nM and 4.4 μM for K_{Ca,3.1} and K_{Ca,2.3}, respectively.  

**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**SKA-31**  
Cat. No.: HY-111655  

SKA-31 is a potent potassium channel activator with EC_{50} of 260 nM, 1.9 μM, 2.9 μM, and 2.9 μM for KCa3.1, KCa2.2, KCa2.1 and KCa2.3, respectively. SKA-31 potentiates endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor response and lowers blood pressure.  

**Purity:** 99.38%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Sotalol D6 hydrochloride**  
Cat. No.: HY-80437  

Sotalol D6 hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Sotalol hydrochloride. Sotalol hydrochloride is a non-selective competitive β-adrenergic receptor antagonist that also exhibits Class III antiarrhythmic properties by its inhibition of potassium channels.  

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

---

**Spadin**  
Cat. No.: HY-P1422  

Spadin, a natural peptide derived from a propeptide released in blood, is able to block the TREK-1 (KCNK2 or K_{Ca,2.1}) channel activity. Spadin binds specifically to TREK-1 with an affinity of 10 nM. Spadin is an efficient antidepressant in mice.  

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

---

**Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate**  
*(BTS 54-524 hydrochloride monohydrate)*  
Cat. No.: HY-14470  

Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate is a novel 5-HT (serotonin) and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor (SNRI). The IC_{50} for Sibutramine block of voltage-gated K^+ channel (K_{Ca}4.3 is 17.3 μM.  

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

---

**Clinical Data:**  
Manufactured by Hy-Bio Inc.  
www.MedChemExpress.com  
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Spadin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1422A

Spadin TFA, a natural peptide derived from a propeptide released in blood, is able to block the TREK-1 (KCNK2 or K_2p,1) channel activity. Spadin TFA binds specifically to TREK-1 with an affinity of 10 nM. Spadin TFA is an efficient antidepressant in mice.

Purity: 99.73%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tannic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2136

Tannic acid is a novel hERG channel blocker with IC_{50} of 3.4 μM.

Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: Launched

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tertiapin-Q

Cat. No.: HY-P1275

Tertiapin-Q is a highly selective blocker of GIRK1/4 heterodimer and ROMK1 (Kir_1.1).

Purity: 97.46%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrandrine

Cat. No.: HY-13764

Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated Ca^{2+} current (I_Ca) and Ca^{2+}-activated K^{+} current.

Purity: 99.90%

Clinical Data: Launched

Size: 10 mg, 250 mg

Tipepidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-121685A

Tipepidine hydrochloride reversibly inhibits dopamine (DA) D_1 receptor-mediated GIRK currents (I_{GIRK}) with an IC_{50} of 7.0 μM. Tipepidine hydrochloride subsequently activates VTA dopamine neuron. Tipepidine hydrochloride, a non-narcotic antitussive, exerts an antidepressant-like effect.

Purity: 99.99%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

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

Talatisamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0663

Talatisamine, a aconitum alkaloid specific K⁺ channel blocker. Talatisamine attenuates beta-amyloid oligomers induced neurotoxicity in cultured cortical neurons.

Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Terfenadine

Cat. No.: HY-B1193

Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of hERG with an IC_{50} of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an H1 histamine receptor antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca^{2+} homeostasis.

Purity: 99.93%

Clinical Data: Launched

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetraethylammonium chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1793

Tetraethylammonium chloride is a non-selective potassium channel blocker. Tetraethylammonium chloride is a good substrate for organic cation transporter (OCTN1). Tetraethylammonium chloride antitumor properties.

Purity: >98.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tifenazoxide

Cat. No.: HY-119322

Tifenazoxide (NN414) is a potent, orally active and SUR1/Kir6.2 selective K^{+} channels opener. Tifenazoxide has antidiabetic effect, can inhibit glucose stimulated insulin release in vitro and in vivo, and has a beneficial effect on glucose homeostasis.

Purity: >99.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tolbutamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0401

Tolbutamide is a first generation potassium channel blocker, sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic drug. Target: Potassium Channel Tolbutamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).

Purity: 99.96%

Clinical Data: Launched

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-80122</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N6688</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topiramate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Verruculogen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(McN 4853; RWJ 17021)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a GluR5 receptor antagonist.</td>
<td>Verruculogen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verruculogen inhibits Ca2+-activated K+ channels. Verruculogen is an M phase inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-13519</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-15041</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAM-34</strong></td>
<td><strong>U-89232</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAM-34 is a highly selective blocker of intermediate-conductance calcium-activated K+ channel (IKCa1) (IKCa1=20 nM).</td>
<td>U-89232 appears to be a cardioselective KATP channel opener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.95%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-106916</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-14182</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unoprostone</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vernakalant</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unoprostone, a prostaglandin F2α analogs (PGAs), activates BK channels to reduce oxidative stress and light-induced retinal cell death, and phosphoglycotic dysfunction. Unoprostone reduces intraocular pressure and is used topically for glaucoma or ocular hypertension.</td>
<td>Vernakalant(RSD-1235) is an investigational mixed ion channel blocker that can terminate acute atrial fibrillation (AF) in humans at 2 to 5 mg/kg and may be more atrial-selective than available agents; in treatment of antiarrhythmic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-14183</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-16689</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vernakalant Hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td><strong>VU 0240551</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(RSD1235 hydrochloride)</td>
<td>VU 0240551 is a potent neuronal K-Cl cotransporter KCC2 inhibitor (IC50=560 nM) and is selective versus NKCC1. VU 0240551 also inhibits hERG and L-type Ca2+ channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernakalant hydrochloride is a mixed voltage- and frequency-dependent Na+ and atria-preferred K+ channel blocker.</td>
<td>Purity: 99.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.33%</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
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<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-00173</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VU0134992 hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td><strong>U89232</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VU0134992 hydrochloride is the first subtype-prefering, orally active and selective Kir4.1 potassium channel pore blocker, with an IC50 of 0.97 µM. VU01349992 hydrochloride is 9-fold selective for homomeric Kir4.1 over Kir4.1/5.1 concatemeric channels (IC50=9 µM) at -120 mV.</td>
<td>U-89232 appears to be a cardioselective KATP channel opener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.57%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Aedes (Ae.) aegypti
No Development Reported

VU041
Cat. No.: HY-118607
VU041 is a first submicromolar-affinity inhibitor of Anopheles (An.) gambiae and Aedes (Ae.) aegypti inward rectifier potassium 1 (Kir1) channels with IC\textsubscript{50} values of 2.3 \textmu M and 1.7 \textmu M, respectively.

Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0463271
Cat. No.: HY-110110
VU0463271 is a potent KCC2 antagonist, with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 61 nM.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0463271 quarterhydrate
Cat. No.: HY-110110A
VU0463271 quarterhydrate is a potent KCC2 antagonist, with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 61 nM.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

VU0810464
Cat. No.: HY-127106
VU0810464 is a potent and selective non-ureaG protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium channels (GIRK, Kir3) activator. VU0810464 displays nanomolar potency for neuronal (EC\textsubscript{50}=165 nM) and GIRK1/4 (EC\textsubscript{50}=720 nM) channels with improved brain penetration.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VU591
Cat. No.: HY-108585A
VU591 is a potent, selective renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1) inhibitor, with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 0.24 \mu M.

Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

VU591 hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-108585
VU591 hydrochloride is a potent, selective renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1) inhibitor, with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 0.24 \mu M.

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

Y-26763
Cat. No.: HY-101069
Y-26763 is a K\textsuperscript{+} channel opener and active metabolite of Y-27152. Y-26763 is an ATP-sensitive K\textsuperscript{+} (K\textsubscript{ATP}) channel activator.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Y-27152
Cat. No.: HY-108582
Y-27152, a prodrug of the K\textsuperscript{+} (Kir6) channel opener Y-26763, is a long-acting K\textsuperscript{+} channel opener with less tachycardia: antihypertensive effects in hypertensive rats and dogs in conscious state.

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

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