



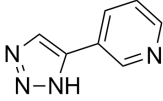
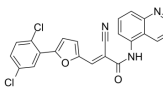
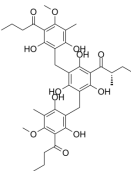
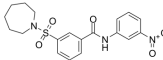
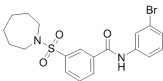
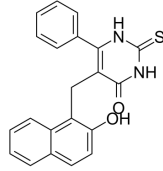
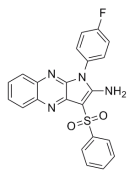
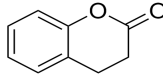
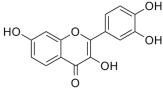
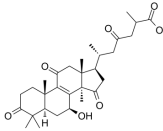
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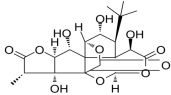
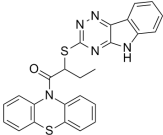
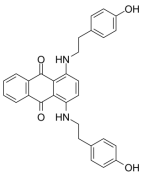
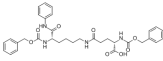
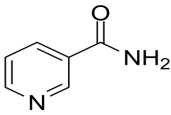
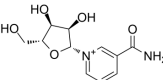
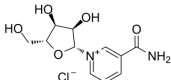
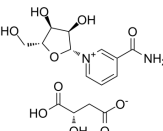
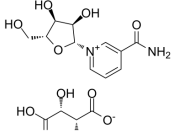
Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

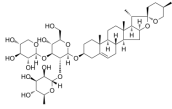
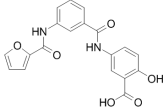
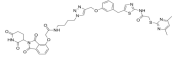
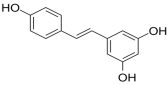
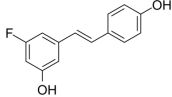
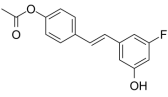
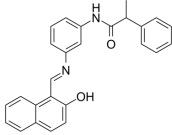
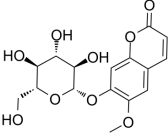
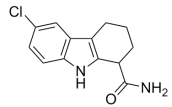
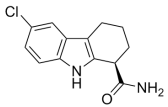
Sirtuin

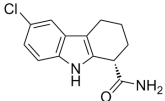
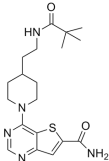
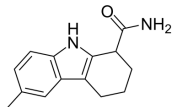
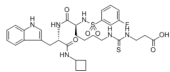
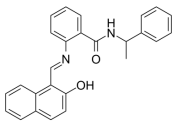
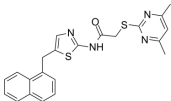
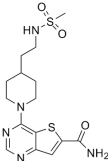
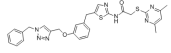
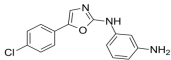
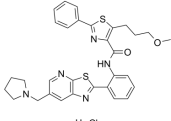
Sirtuin (Sir2 proteins) are a class of proteins that possess either mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase, or deacylase activity, including deacetylase, desuccinylase, demalonylase, demyristoylase and depalmitoylase activity. Sirtuins regulate important biological pathways in bacteria, archaea and eukaryotes. Sirtuins have been implicated in influencing a wide range of cellular processes like aging, transcription, apoptosis, inflammation and stress resistance, as well as energy efficiency and alertness during low-calorie situations. Sirtuins can also control circadian clocks and mitochondrial biogenesis.

Sirtuin Inhibitors, Activators, Agonists & Modulators

<p>3-TYP</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108331</p> <p>3-TYP is a selective SIRT3 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 16 nM, more potent over SIRT1 (IC_{50}=88 nM), SIRT2 (IC_{50}=92 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AGK2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100578</p> <p>AGK2 is a selective SIRT2 inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3.5 μM. AGK2 can also inhibit SIRT1 and SIRT3 with IC_{50} of 30 and 91 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Agrimol B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0704</p> <p>Agrimol B is a polyphenol derived from <i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> Ledeb, suppresses adipogenesis via inducing SIRT1 translocation and expression, and reducing PPARγ expression.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>AK-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101465</p> <p>AK-1 is a potent, specific and cell-permeable SIRT2 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12.5 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>AK-7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16691</p> <p>AK-7 is a selective cell- and brain-permeable SIRT2 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 15.5 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cambinol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100732</p> <p>Cambinol is a SIRT1 and SIRT2 inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 56 μM and 59 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CAY10602</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-104073</p> <p>CAY10602 is a SIRT1 activator.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dihydrocoumarin (Hydrocoumarin; Chroman-2-one)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1926</p> <p>Dihydrocoumarin is a compound found in <i>Mellilotus officinalis</i>. Dihydrocoumarin is a yeast Sir2p inhibitor. Dihydrocoumarin also inhibits human SIRT1 and SIRT2 with IC_{50}s of 208 μM and 295 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>Fisetin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0182</p> <p>Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.02% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Ganoderic acid D</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1511</p> <p>Ganoderic acid D, a highly oxygenated tetracyclic triterpenoid, is the major active component of <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i>. Ganoderic acid D upregulates the protein expression of SIRT3 and induces the deacetylated cyclophilin D (CypD) by SIRT3.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.40% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Gardenia yellow (Crocin I)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6675</p> <p>Gardenia yellow is an active member of crocin, increases mRNA expression of SIRT3, and acts as an orally active antidepressant agent.</p> <p>Gardenia yellow</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ginkgolide C (BN-52022; Ginkgolide-C)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0785</p> <p>Ginkgolide C is a flavone isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves, possessing multiple biological functions, such as decreasing platelet aggregation and ameliorating Alzheimer disease.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Inauhzin (INZ)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15869</p> <p>Inauhzin is a dual Sirt1/IMPDH2 inhibitor, and acts as an activator p53, used in the research of cancer.</p> <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>JFD00244</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108986</p> <p>JFD00244 is a sirtuin 2 (SIRT2) inhibitor. Anti-tumor effect.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>MC3482</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112587</p> <p>MC3482 is a specific sirtuin5 (SIRT5) inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Nicotinamide (Niacinamide; Nicotinic acid amide; Vitamin B3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0150</p> <p>Nicotinamide is a form of vitamin B3 that plays essential roles in cell physiology through facilitating NAD⁺ redox homeostasis and providing NAD⁺ as a substrate to a class of enzymes that catalyze non-redox reactions. Nicotinamide is an inhibitor of SIRT1.</p> <p>Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p>Nicotinamide riboside</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123033</p> <p>Nicotinamide riboside, an orally active NAD⁺ precursor, increases NAD⁺ levels and activates SIRT1 and SIRT3. Nicotinamide riboside is a source of vitamin B3 (niacin) and enhances oxidative metabolism, protection against high fat diet-induced metabolic abnormalities.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Nicotinamide riboside chloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123033A</p> <p>Nicotinamide riboside Chloride, an orally active NAD⁺ precursor, increases NAD⁺ levels and activates SIRT1 and SIRT3.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Nicotinamide riboside malate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123033C</p> <p>Nicotinamide riboside malate, an orally active NAD⁺ precursor, increases NAD⁺ levels and activates SIRT1 and SIRT3.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Nicotinamide riboside tartrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123033B</p> <p>Nicotinamide riboside tartrate, an orally active NAD⁺ precursor, increases NAD⁺ levels and activates SIRT1 and SIRT3.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

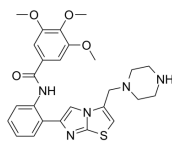
<p>Ophiopogonin D'</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3504</p> <p>Ophiopogonin D', isolated from the tubers of <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, is a rare naturally occurring C₂₉ steroidal glycoside. Ophiopogonin D' shows cytotoxic activity against two human tumor cell lines MG-63 and SNU387 with IC₅₀s of 3.09 μM and 3.63 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p>OSS_128167</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107454</p> <p>OSS_128167 is a potent selective sirtuin 6 (SIRT6) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 89 μM, 1578 μM and 751 μM for SIRT6, SIRT1 and SIRT2, respectively. OSS_128167 has anti-HBV activity that inhibits HBV transcription and replication.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>PROTAC Sirt2 Degradar-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103636</p> <p>PROTAC Sirt2 Degradar-1 is a SirReal-based PROTAC, acts as a Sirt2 degrader, composed of a highly potent and isotype-selective Sirt2 inhibitor, a linker, and a bona fide cereblon ligand for E3 ubiquitin ligase.</p> <p>Purity: 98.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16561</p> <p>Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</p> <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Resveratrol analog 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136203</p> <p>Resveratrol analog 1 is an analog of Resveratrol (HY-16561), compound 48. Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Resveratrol analog 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136204</p> <p>Resveratrol analog 2 is an analog of Resveratrol (HY-16561). Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Salermide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101073</p> <p>Salermide is an inhibitor of Sirt1 and Sirt2; can cause strong cancer-specific apoptotic cell death.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Scopolin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0341</p> <p>Scopolin is a coumarin isolated from <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (<i>Arabidopsis</i>) roots. Scopolin attenuated hepatic steatosis through activation of SIRT1-mediated signaling cascades.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 
<p>Selisistat (EX-527)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15452</p> <p>Selisistat (EX-527) is a potent and selective SIRT1 inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 98 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Selisistat R-enantiomer (EX-527 (R-enantiomer))</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15452B</p> <p>Selisistat R-enantiomer (EX-527 R-enantiomer) is much less active R-enantiomer of Selisistat, with an IC₅₀ of > 100 μM for SIRT1.</p> <p>Purity: 98.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 

<p>Selisistat S-enantiomer (EX-527 (S-enantiomer))</p> <p>Selisistat S-enantiomer (EX-527 S-enantiomer) is the S-enantiomer of Selisistat, with an IC_{50} of 123 nM for SIRT1. Selisistat S-enantiomer is much more potent than Selisistat R-enantiomer.</p> <p>Purity: 98.50% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-15452A</p> 	<p>SIRT-IN-1</p> <p>SIRT-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of SIRT1/2/3, with IC_{50}s of 15, 10, 33 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16615</p> 	<p>SIRT1-IN-1</p> <p>SIRT1-IN-1 is a selective SIRT1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.205 μM. SIRT1-IN-1 inhibits SIRT2 with an IC_{50} of 11.5 μM. SIRT1-IN-1, a indole, is a cytomegalovirus (CMV) inhibitors and has antiviral activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-136199</p> 	<p>SIRT5 inhibitor 1</p> <p>SIRT5 inhibitor 1 is a potent Human Sirtuin 5 deacetylase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-112634</p> 	<p>Sirtinol</p> <p>Sirtinol is a sirtuin (SIRT) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 48 μM, 57.7 μM and 131 μM for ySir2, hSIRT2 and hSIRT2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13515</p> 	<p>SirReal2</p> <p>SirReal2 is a potent, isotype-selective Sirt2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 140nM and has very little effect on the activities of Sirt3-5. SirReal2 leads to tubulin hyperacetylation in HeLa cells and induces destabilization of the checkpoint protein BubR1.</p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-100591</p> 	<p>SIRT-IN-2</p> <p>SIRT-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of SIRT1/2/3, with IC_{50}s of 4, 4, 7 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-16616</p> 	<p>Sirt2-IN-1</p> <p>Sirt2-IN-1 (Compound 9) is a sirtuin 2 (Sirt2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 163 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-112427</p> 	<p>SIRT7 inhibitor 97491</p> <p>SIRT7 inhibitor 97491, a potent SIRT7 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 325 nM, reduces deacetylase activity of SIRT7 in a dose-dependent manner. SIRT7 inhibitor 97491 prevents tumor progression by increasing p53 stability through acetylation at K373/382.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-135899</p> 	<p>Sirtuin modulator 1</p> <p>Sirtuin modulator 1 is a modulator of SIRT1, a homolog of SIRT3, with EC_{15} of < 1 μM, extracted from patent WO 2010071853 A1, Compound No.4.</p> <p>Purity: 99.44% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-19758A</p> 
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SRT 1460

Cat. No.: HY-124037

SRT 1460, a potent **Sirtuin-1 (SIRT1)** activator with an EC_{15} value of 2.9 μ M, shows good selectivity for activation of SIRT1 versus SIRT2 and SIRT3 (EC_{15} >300 μ M), and is more potent than Resveratrol and the closest sirtuin homologues.

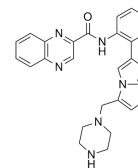


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRT 1720

Cat. No.: HY-10532

SRT 1720 is a selective activator of human **SIRT1** with an EC_{15} of 0.16 μ M, and shows less potent activities against SIRT2 and SIRT3 with EC_{15} s of 37 μ M and > 300 μ M, respectively.

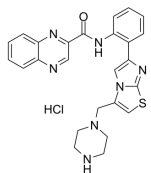


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SRT 1720 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15145

SRT 1720 Hydrochloride is a selective activator of **SIRT1** with an EC_{50} of 0.10 μ M, and shows less potent activities on SIRT2 and SIRT3.

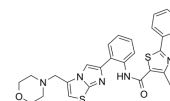


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRT 2104

Cat. No.: HY-15262

SRT 2104 is a first-in-class, highly selective and brain-permeable activator of the NAD^+ dependent deacetylase **Sirt1**, increases Sirt1 protein, but shows no effect on Sirt1 mRNA. Used in the research of diabetes mellitus and Huntington's disease.

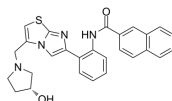


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

SRT 2183

Cat. No.: HY-19759

SRT 2183 is a selective **Sirtuin-1 (SIRT1)** activator with an EC_{15} value of 0.36 μ M. SRT 2183 induces growth arrest and apoptosis, concomitant with deacetylation of STAT3 and NF- κ B, and reduction of c-Myc protein levels.

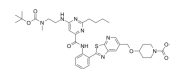


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SRT3657

Cat. No.: HY-136094

SRT3657 is a brain-permeable activator of **SIRT1**, with neuroprotective effect.

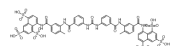


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suramin

Cat. No.: HY-B0879

Suramin is a reversible and competitive **protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)** inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of **sirtuins**: SirT1 (IC_{50} =297 nM), SirT2 (IC_{50} =1.15 μ M), and SirT5 (IC_{50} =22 μ M).

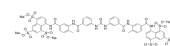


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0879A

Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt) is a reversible and competitive **protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)** inhibitor. Suramin sodium salt is a potent inhibitor of **sirtuins**: SirT1 (IC_{50} =297 nM), SirT2 (IC_{50} =1.15 μ M), and SirT5 (IC_{50} =22 μ M).

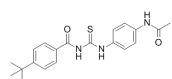


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg

Tenovin-1

Cat. No.: HY-13423

Tenovin-1 is an inhibitor of **sirtuin 1** and **sirtuin 2**, an activator of **p53** and may have potential in the management of cancer.

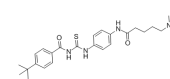


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenovin-6

Cat. No.: HY-15510

Tenovin-6 is an inhibitor of **SIRT1** and **SIRT2**, slightly inhibits **HDAC8**, and is also a potent activator of **p53**, with IC_{50} s of 21 μ M, 10 μ M, and 67 μ M for SirT1, SirT2, and SirT3, respectively.

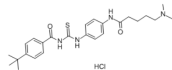


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenovin-6 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15510B

Tenovin-6 Hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **SIRT1** and **SIRT2**, slightly inhibits **HDAC8**, and is also a potent activator of **p53**, with IC_{50} s of 21 μ M, 10 μ M, and 67 μ M for SirT1, SirT2, and SirT3, respectively.



Purity: >98.0%

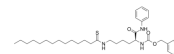
Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thiomyristoyl

Cat. No.: HY-101278

Thiomyristoyl is a potent and specific **SIRT2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28 nM.



Purity: 98.94%

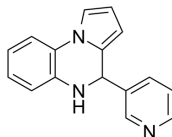
Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UBCS039

Cat. No.: HY-115453

UBCS039 is the first synthetic, specific **Sirtuin 6 (SIRT6)** activator, inducing autophagy in human tumor cells, with an EC_{50} of 38 μ M.



Purity: 98.55%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg