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Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

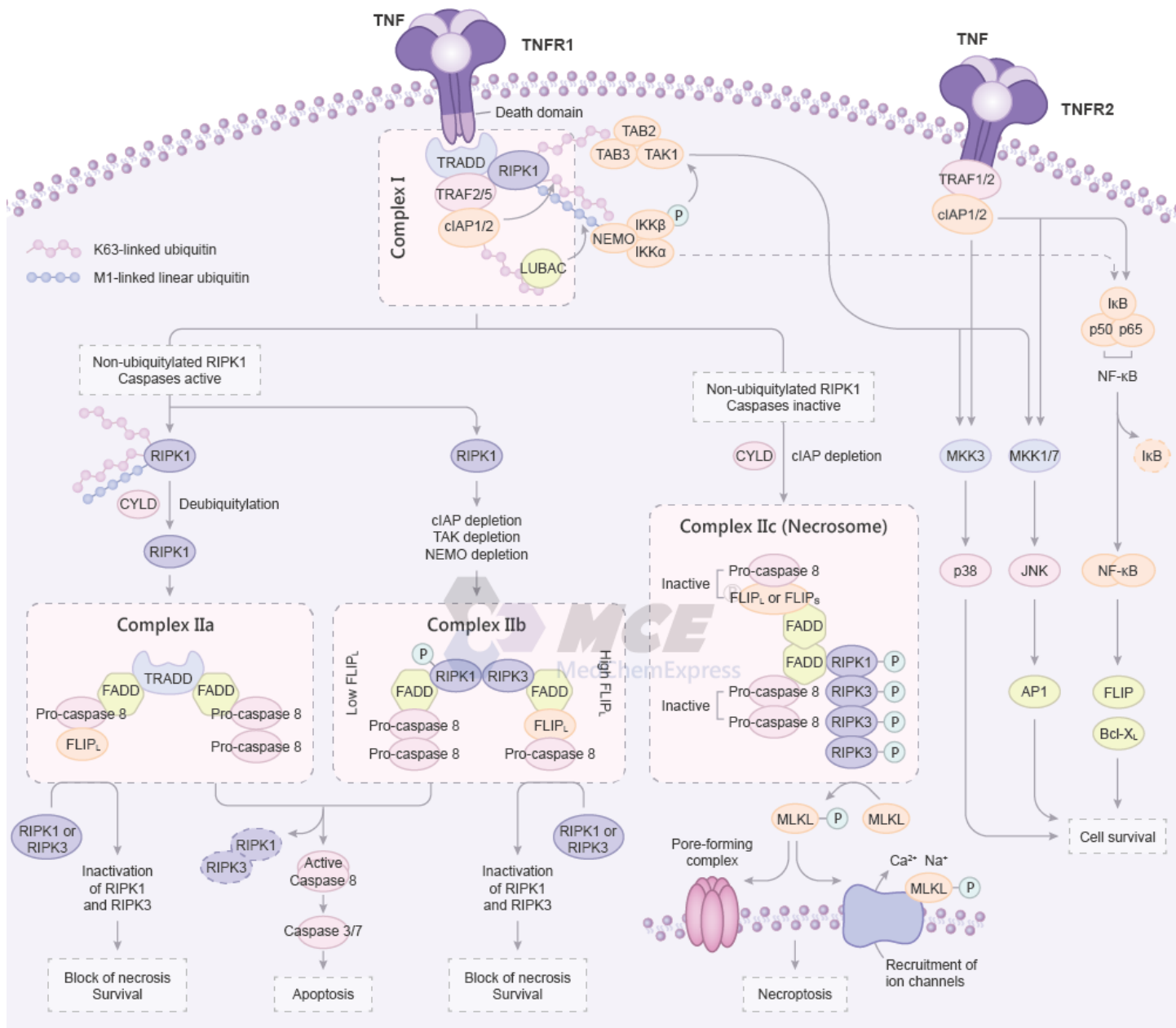
TNF Receptor

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor; TNFR

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a major mediator of apoptosis as well as inflammation and immunity, and it has been implicated in the pathogenesis of a wide spectrum of human diseases, including sepsis, diabetes, cancer, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel diseases.

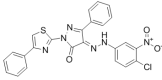
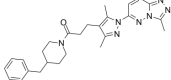
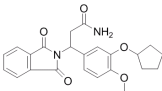
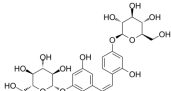
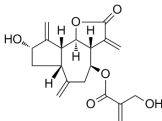
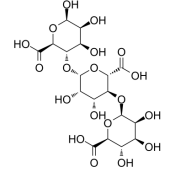
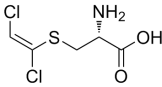
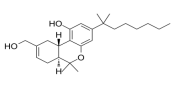
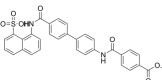
TNF- α is a 17-kDa protein consisting of 157 amino acids that is a homotrimer in solution. In humans, the gene is mapped to chromosome 6. Its bioactivity is mainly regulated by soluble TNF- α -binding receptors. TNF- α is mainly produced by activated macrophages, T lymphocytes, and natural killer cells. Lower expression is known for a variety of other cells, including fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and tumor cells. In cells, TNF- α is synthesized as pro-TNF (26 kDa), which is membrane-bound and is released upon cleavage of its pro domain by TNF-converting enzyme (TACE).

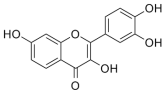
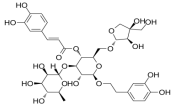
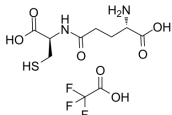
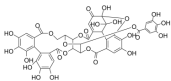
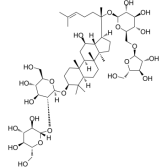
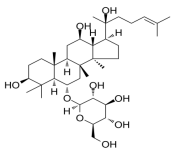
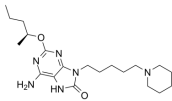
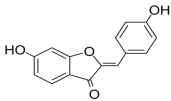
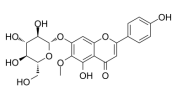
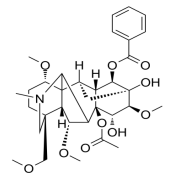
Many of the TNF-induced cellular responses are mediated by either one of the two TNF receptors, TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, both of which belong to the TNF receptor super-family. In response to TNF treatment, the transcription factor NF- κ B and MAP kinases, including ERK, p38 and JNK, are activated in most types of cells and, in some cases, apoptosis or necrosis could also be induced. However, induction of apoptosis or necrosis is mainly achieved through TNFR1, which is also known as a death receptor. Activation of the NF- κ B and MAPKs plays an important role in the induction of many cytokines and immune-regulatory proteins and is pivotal for many inflammatory responses.



TNF Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists & Activators

<p>(Rac)-Benpyrine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133807A</p>	<p>7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylfluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7012</p>
<p>(Rac)-Benpyrine, a racemate of Benpyrine, is a potent and orally active TNF-α inhibitor. (Rac)-Benpyrine has the potential for TNF-α mediated inflammatory and autoimmune disease research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylfluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone) is a flavonoid from the herb <i>Lippia nodiflora</i> L.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Adalimumab (Anti-Human TNF-alpha, Human Antibody)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P9908</p>	<p>Apratastat</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119307</p>
<p>Adalimumab is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody targeting tumour necrosis factorα (TNF-α).</p> <p>Adalimumab</p> <p>Purity: 98.12% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Apratastat is an orally active, potent, and reversible dual inhibitor of tumor necrosis factor-α converting enzyme (TACE) and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs).</p> <p>Purity: 99.28% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Apremilast (CC-10004)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12085</p>	<p>Astilbin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0509</p>
<p>Apremilast (CC-10004) is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE-4) with an IC₅₀ of 74 nM. Apremilast inhibits TNF-α release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an IC₅₀ of 104 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Astilbin, a flavonoid compound, is isolated from the rhizome of <i>Smilax glabra</i>. Astilbin enhances NRF2 activation. Astilbin also suppresses TNF-α expression and NF-κB activation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.43% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>AX-024</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107390</p>	<p>AX-024 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107390A</p>
<p>AX-024 is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the TCR-Nck interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC₅₀ ~1 nM. AX-024 modulates cell signaling by targeting SH3 domains.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>AX-024 hydrochloride is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the TCR-Nck interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC₅₀ ~1 nM. AX-024 hydrochloride modulates cell signaling by targeting SH3 domains.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Benpyrine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133807</p>	<p>Bioymifi (DR5 Activator)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18377</p>
<p>Benpyrine is a highly specific and orally active TNF-α inhibitor with a K_D value of 82.1 μM. Benpyrine tightly binds to TNF-α and blocks its interaction with TNFR1, with an IC₅₀ value of 0.109 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Bioymifi (DR5 Activator), a potent TRAIL receptor DR5 activator, binds to the extracellular domain (ECD) of DR5 with a K_d of 1.2 μM. Bioymifi can act as a single agent to induce DR5 clustering and aggregation, leading to apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

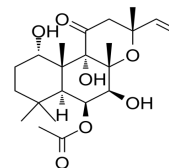
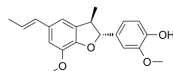
<p>C 87</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100735</p>	<p>C25-140</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120934</p>
<p>C87 is a novel small-molecule TNFα inhibitor; potently inhibits TNFα-induced cytotoxicity with an IC₅₀ of 8.73 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>C25-140, a first-in-class, orally active, and fairly selective TRAF6-Ubc13 inhibitor, directly binds to TRAF6, and blocks the interaction of TRAF6 with Ubc13. C25-140 lowers TRAF6 activity, reduces NF-κB activation, and combats autoimmunity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CDC801</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-U00179</p>	<p>cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0619A</p>
<p>CDC801 is a potent and orally active phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4) and tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 1.1 μM and 2.5 μM, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D) is the cis-isomer of Mulberroside A. Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i> L.).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cynaropicrin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2350</p>	<p>D-Trimannuronic acid</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N7699A</p>
<p>Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) release with IC₅₀s of 8.24 and 3.18 μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.40% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>D-Trimannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer is extracted from seaweed. D-Trimannuronic acid can induce TNFα secretion by mouse macrophage cell lines. D-Trimannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>DCVC (S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]-L-cysteine)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19717</p>	<p>Dexanabinol (HU-211)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-106387</p>
<p>DCVC (S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]-L-cysteine) is a bioactive metabolite of trichloroethylene (TCE). DCVC inhibits pathogen-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1β, IL-8, and TNF-α release from tissue cultures.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Dexanabinol (HU-211) is an artificially synthesized cannabinoid derivative and lacks cannabimimetic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.17% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>DRI-C21045</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120323</p>	<p>Etanercept</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108847</p>
<p>DRI-C21045 (compound 10) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the CD40-CD40L costimulatory protein-protein interaction (PPI) with an IC₅₀ of 0.17 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.26% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Etanercept, a dimeric fusion protein that binds TNF, acts as a TNF inhibitor. Etanercept competitively inhibits the binding of both TNF-α and TNF-β to cell surface TNF receptors, rendering TNF biologically inactive.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Etanercept</p> <p>Purity: >96.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Fisetin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0182</p>	<p>Forsythoside B</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0029</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>Forsythoside B is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Lamiophlomis rotata</i> Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant for treating inflammatory diseases and promoting blood circulation. Forsythoside B could inhibit TNF-α, IL-6, IκB and modulate NF-κB.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Gamma-glutamylcysteine TFA (γ-glutamylcysteine TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113402A</p>	<p>Geraniin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0472</p>
<p>Gamma-glutamylcysteine (TFA) (γ-glutamylcysteine (TFA)), an intermediate in glutathione (GSH) synthesis, is a dipeptide served as an essential cofactor for the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase (GPx).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Geraniin is a TNF-α releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an IC₅₀ of 43 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.63% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Ginsenoside Rc (Panaxoside Rc)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0042</p>	<p>Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0604</p>
<p>Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor_A (GABA_A)-mediated ion channel currents (I_{GABA}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of TNF-α and IL-1β.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1) is isolated from the root of Panax Ginseng. Ginsenoside Rh1 inhibits the expression of PPAR-γ, TNF-α, IL-6, and IL-1β.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>GSK2245035</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118250</p>	<p>Hispidol (<i>Z</i>)-Hispidol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102040</p>
<p>GSK2245035 is a highly potent and selective intranasal Toll-Like receptor 7 (TLR7) agonist with preferential Type-1 interferon (IFN)-stimulating properties. GSK2245035 has pEC₅₀s of 9.3 and 6.5 for IFNα and TFNα.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Hispidol (<i>Z</i>-Hispidol) is a potential therapeutic for inflammatory bowel disease; inhibits TNF-α induced adhesion of monocytes to colon epithelial cells with an IC₅₀ of 0.50 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p>Homoplantaginin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1949</p>	<p>Hypaconitine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0267</p>
<p>Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine <i>Salvia plebeia</i> with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantaginin could inhibit TNF-α and IL-6 mRNA expression, IKKβ and NF-κB phosphorylation.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Hypaconitine, an active and highly toxic constituent derived from <i>Aconitum</i> species, is widely used to treat rheumatism. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study investigated the metabolism of hypaconitine in vitro using male human liver microsomes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

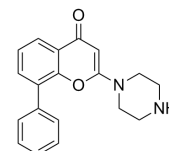
<p>Infliximab (Avakine; CT-P13)</p> <p>Infliximab (Avakine) is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α. Infliximab prevents the interaction of TNF-α with TNF-α receptor (TNFR1 and TNFR2). Infliximab has the potential for autoimmune, chronic inflammatory diseases and diabetic neuropathy research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Isoforskolin (Coleonol B)</p> <p>Isoforskolin is the principle active component of <i>C. forskohlii</i> native to China. Isoforskolin reduces the secretion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cytokines, namely TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6 and IL-8, in human mononuclear leukocytes.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Licarin A (+)-Licarin A)</p> <p>Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan isolated from various plants, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC_{50}=12.6\pm0.3 μM) in dinitrophenyl-human serum albumin (DNP-HSA)-stimulated RBL-2H3 cells. Anti-allergic effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LY 303511</p> <p>LY303511 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 (IC_{50}=64.6\pm9.1 μM) in MIN6 insulinoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>LY 303511 hydrochloride</p> <p>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 (IC_{50}=64.6\pm9.1 μM) in MIN6 insulinoma cells.</p> <p>Purity: 98.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Madecassic acid</p> <p>Madecassic acid is isolated from <i>Centella asiatica</i> (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by iNOS, COX-2, TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 inhibition via the downregulation of NF-κB activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.</p> <p>Purity: 98.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p>Mesaconitine</p> <p>Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.</p> <p>Purity: 98.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Methylthiouracil (MTU)</p> <p>Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production TNF-α and IL-6, and the activation of NF-κB and ERK1/2.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Mulberroside A</p> <p>Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i> L.).</p> <p>Purity: 99.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Muscone</p> <p>Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits NF-κB and NLRP3 inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β, TNF-α and IL-6), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>

Avakine

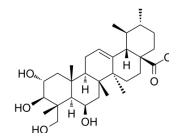
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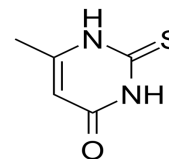
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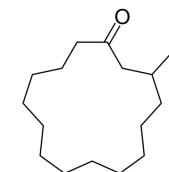
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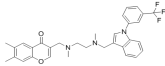
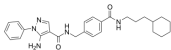
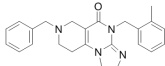
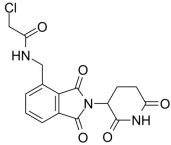
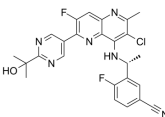
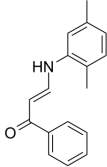
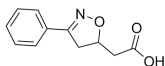
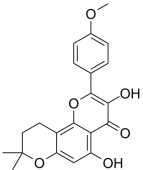
Cat. No.: HY-N0569



Cat. No.: HY-B0513



<p>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF)</p> <p>N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF) is a chemotactic peptide and a specific ligand of N-formyl peptide receptor (FPR). N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe is reported to inhibit TNF-α secretion.</p> <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Negletein (5,6-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone)</p> <p>Negletein is a neuroprotectant enhances the action of nerve growth factor and induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Negletein shows promising anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of TNF-α and IL-1β with IC₅₀ values of 16.4 and 10.8 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Neochlorogenic acid (trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)</p> <p>Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of TNF-α and IL-1β. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses iNOS and COX-2 protein expression.</p> <p>Purity: 99.46% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>QNZ (EVP4593)</p> <p>QNZ (EVP4593) shows strong inhibitory effects on NF-κB transcriptional activation and TNF-α production with IC₅₀s of 11 and 7 nM, respectively. QNZ (EVP4593) is a neuroprotective inhibitor of SOC channel.</p> <p>Purity: 98.46% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>R-7050 (TNF-α Antagonist III)</p> <p>R-7050 (TNF-α Antagonist III) is a tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) antagonist with greater selectivity toward TNFα.</p> <p>Purity: 99.26% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Resatorvid (TAK-242; CLI-095)</p> <p>Resatorvid (TAK-242) is a selective Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4) inhibitor. Resatorvid inhibits NO, TNF-R and IL-6 production with IC₅₀s of 1.8 nM, 1.9 nM and 1.3 nM, respectively. Resatorvid downregulates expression of TLR4 downstream signaling molecules MyD88 and TRIF.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Roquinimex (Linomide; FCF89; ABR212616)</p> <p>Roquinimex (Linomide; PNU212616; ABR212616) is a quinoline derivative immunostimulant which increases NK cell activity and macrophage cytotoxicity; inhibits angiogenesis and reduces the secretion of TNF alpha.</p> <p>Purity: 98.88% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Semapimod tetrahydrochloride (CNI-1493; CPSI-2364 tetrahydrochloride)</p> <p>Semapimod tetrahydrochloride (CNI-1493), an inhibitor of proinflammatory cytokine production, can inhibit TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6. Semapimod tetrahydrochloride inhibits TLR4 signaling (IC₅₀ \approx 0.3 μM).</p> <p>Purity: >97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Shikonin (C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4)</p> <p>Shikonin is a major component of a Chinese herbal medicine named zicao. Shikonin is a potent TMEM16A chloride channel inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 6.5 μM. Shikonin is a specific pyruvate kinase M2 (PKM2) inhibitor and can also inhibit TNF-α and NF-κB pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Sinensetin (Pedalitin permethyl ether)</p> <p>Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. process potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p>SPD304</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111255</p>	<p>SR-318</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135674</p>
<p>SPD304 is a selective TNF-α inhibitor, which promotes dissociation of TNF trimers and therefore blocks the interaction of TNF and its receptor. SPD304 has an IC₅₀ of 22 μM for inhibiting in vitro TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) binding to TNF-α.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg</p>	<p>SR-318 is a potent and highly selective p38 MAPK inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 5 nM, 32 nM and 6.11 μM for p38α, p38β and p38α/β, respectively. SR-318 potently inhibits the TNF-α release in whole blood with an IC₅₀ of 283 nM. SR-318 has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>TIC10 (ONC-201)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15615A</p>	<p>TNF-α-IN-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112275</p>
<p>TIC10 is a potent, orally active, and stable tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) inducer which acts by inhibiting Akt and ERK, consequently activating Foxo3a and significantly inducing cell surface TRAIL. TIC10 can cross the blood-brain barrier.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>TNF-α-IN-1 is a TNF-α inhibitor extracted from patent US20030096841A1, compound example I-7.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</p>
<p>TNF-α-IN-2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-134471</p>	<p>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110247</p>
<p>TNF-α-IN-2 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα), with an IC₅₀ of 25 nM in the HTRF assay. TNF-α-IN-2 distorts the TNFα trimer upon binding, leading to aberrant signaling when the trimer binds to TNFR1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002, is a selective inhibitor of CD40-TRAF6 interaction, compound VII, shows inhibition of NF-κB activation in RAW cells, extracted from patent WO2014033122A1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>VGX-1027 (GIT 27)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15507</p>	<p>β-Anhydroicaritin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1940</p>
<p>VGX-1027 is an orally active isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties. VGX-1027 targets macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-10.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>β-Anhydroicaritin is isolated from <i>Boswellia carterii</i> Birdware, has important biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiosteoporosis, estrogen regulation and antitumor properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.43% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>