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Inhibitors, Agonists, Screening Libraries

VD/VDR

Vitamin D; Vitamin D receptor

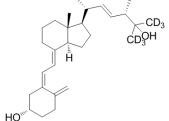
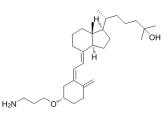
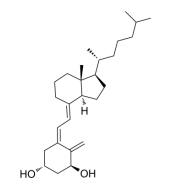
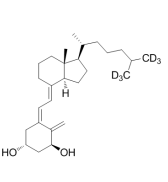
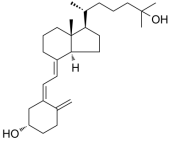
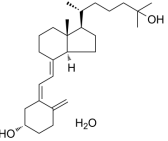
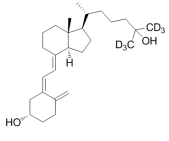
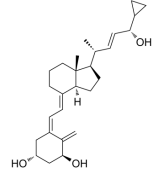
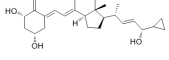
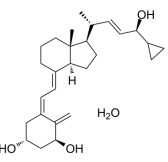
Vitamin D is a secosteroidal prohormone, it can be synthesized at sufficient levels in skin, given adequate skin exposure to UV B radiation from sunlight. Vitamin D modulates its biological effects by directly regulating target gene expression through the Vitamin D receptor (VDR), a ligand-regulated transcription factor and a member of the nuclear receptor superfamily. Whether synthesized in the skin or ingested, vitamin D requires two hydroxylation steps to become the biologically active hormone, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ [1,25(OH)₂D₃], a form that signals through the VDR. The hormone-bound VDR modulates target gene transcription in response to vitamin D. VDR acts as a master transcriptional regulator of autophagy. Activation of the VDR by vitamin D induces autophagy and an autophagic transcriptional signature in breast cancer (BC) cells.

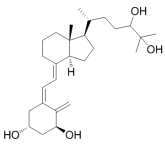
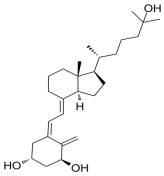
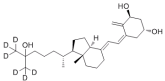
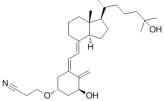
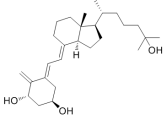
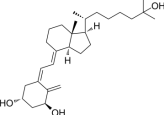
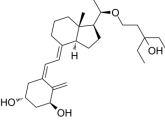
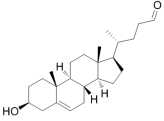
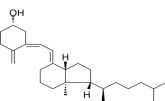
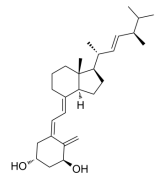
There are 2 forms of vitamin D. Vitamin D₂ (ergocalciferol) comes from irradiation of the yeast and plant sterol ergosterol, and vitamin D₃ (cholecalciferol) is found in oily fish and cod liver oil and is made in the skin. Vitamin D represents vitamin D₂ and vitamin D₃.

Topical agents containing active vitamin D₃ (calcitriol, 1 α , 25- dihydroxyvitaminD₃, VD₃) analogues such as Tacalcitol, Calcipotriol and Maxacalcitol are widely used for psoriasis therapy.

VD/VDR Agonists, Antagonists, Activators, Modulators & Chemicals

<p>(24R)-MC 976</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15267A</p>	<p>(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15439</p>
<p>(24R)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol is an inactive form of vitamin D3 which undergoes various levels of hydroxylation to form active vitamin D3 analogs.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>(24S)-MC 976</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15267B</p>	<p>1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15156</p>
<p>(24S)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2 is a vitamin D analog.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-D6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15327</p>	<p>1alpha-Hydroxy VD4 (1α-Hydroxy vitamin D4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13249</p>
<p>1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-D6 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>1alpha-Hydroxy VD4, a 1alpha(OH)D derivative, can effectively induce the differentiation of monoblastic leukaemia U937, P39/TSU and P31/FUJ cells.</p> <p>Purity: 97.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2 (24,25-Dihydroxy vitamin D2)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76801</p>	<p>24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76915</p>
<p>24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2 is a hydroxylated metabolite of Vitamin D2; a synthetic analog of Vitamin D.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3 is a compound which is closely related to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the active form of vitamin D3, but like vitamin D3 itself and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is inactive as a hormone both in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p>Purity: 98.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>24R-Calcipotriol (PRI 2202; Impurity D of Calcipotriol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15266</p>	<p>25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 (25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15830</p>
<p>24R-Calcipotriol(PRI 2202) is an impurity of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors.</p> <p>Purity: 95.64% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3(25,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol) is a metabolite of vitamin D3 with intestinal calcium transport activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.08% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

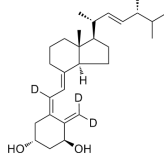
<p>25-Hydroxy VD2-D6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15328</p>	<p>3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (25-Hydroxy Vitamin D3 3,3'-Aminopropyl Ether)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15254</p>
<p>25-Hydroxy VD2-D6 is a labelled metabolite of Vitamin D2.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.71%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10003</p> <p>Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol) is a vitamin D active metabolites, acts as a non-selective VDR activator medication, and widely be used in the management of osteoporosis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.93%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Alfacalcidol-D6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15332</p> <p>Alfacalcidol-D6, a deuterated Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3), is a non-selective VDR activator medication.</p>  <p>Purity: >98.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Calcifediol (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-32351</p> <p>Calcifediol is a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, acting as a competitive inhibitor with an apparent K_i of 3.9 μM, suppresses PTH secretion and mRNA (ED_{50}=2 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.93%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Calcifediol monohydrate (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-32351A</p> <p>Calcifediol (monohydrate) is a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, acting as a competitive inhibitor with an apparent K_i of 3.9 μM, suppresses PTH secretion and mRNA (ED_{50}=2 nM).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Calcifediol-D6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13332</p> <p>Calcifediol-D6 is the deuterated form of Calcifediol(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), which is a prohormone that is produced in the liver by hydroxylation of vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) by the enzyme cholecalciferol 25-hydroxylase.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10001</p> <p>Calcipotriol is a synthetic VitD₃ analogue with a high affinity for the vitamin D receptor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.77%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Calcipotriol Impurity C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75035</p> <p>Calcipotriol Impurity C is the impurity of Calcipotriol, Calcipotriol is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. Target: VDR.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.20%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Calcipotriol monohydrate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10001A</p> <p>Calcipotriol monohydrate is a synthetic VitD₃ analogue with a high affinity for the vitamin D receptor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.82%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p>Calcitriol (1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3)</p> <p>Calcitriol(1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D with three hydroxyl groups.</p> <p>Purity: 97.98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Calcitriol (1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)</p> <p>Calcitriol is the most active metabolite of vitamin D and also a vitamin D receptor (VDR) agonist.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Calcitriol D6</p> <p>Calcitriol D6 is the deuterated form of Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol), which is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).</p> <p>Purity: 98.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>Calcitriol Derivatives</p> <p>Calcitriol Derivatives is a vitamin D3 analog. v.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Calcitriol Impurities A</p> <p>Calcitriol Impurities A is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).</p> <p>Purity: 99.51% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>Calcitriol Impurities D</p> <p>Calcitriol Impurities D is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR). Target: vitamin D receptor.</p> <p>Purity: 96.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>CB1151</p> <p>CB1151 is a 20-<i>epi</i> analogue of 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3 (VD) with potent anti-tumor effects. CB1151 inhibits MCF-7 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 0.82 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol (Vitamin D3 derivative)</p> <p>Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol is a steroid compound (Vitamin D3 derivative) extracted from patent US 4354972 A, Compound IX.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3; Colecalciferol)</p> <p>Cholecalciferol(Vitamin D3) is a naturally occurring form of vitamin D; Reported that upon metabolic activation, Cholecalciferol induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p>Doxercalciferol (1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D2)</p> <p>Doxercalciferol is a Vitamin D2 analog, acts as an activator of Vitamin D receptor, and prevent renal disease.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

Doxercalciferol-D3

Cat. No.: HY-15285

Doxercalciferol-D3 is the deuterated form of Doxercalciferol, which is a Vitamin D2 analog that acts as a vitamin D receptor activator (VDRA).



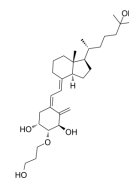
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eldecalcitol

(ED-71; 2-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0020

Eldecalcitol (ED-71) is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis. Eldecalcitol (ED-71) possesses a strong inhibitory effect on bone resorption and causes a significant increase in bone mineral density.

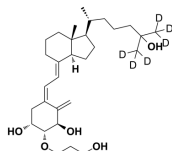


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Eldecalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-A0020S

Eldecalcitol-d6 is the deuterium labeled Eldecalcitol. Eldecalcitol is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis.



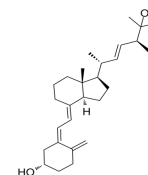
Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Ercalcidiol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32349

Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of vitamin D₂, is regarded as an indicator of vitamin D nutritional status.



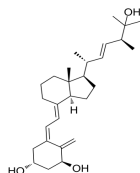
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ercalcitriol

(1 α ,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32350

Ercalcitriol (1 α ,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) is an active metabolite of vitamin D2.

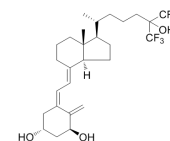


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Falecalcitriol

Cat. No.: HY-32342

Falecalcitriol(Fulstan; Horel) is an analog of calcitriol; has a higher potency both in vivo and in vitro systems, and longer duration of action in vivo.



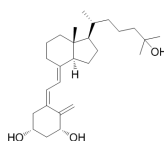
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Impurity B of Calcitriol

(1 β ,25-Dihydroxyvitamin-D3; 1-Epicalcitril)

Cat. No.: HY-13292

Impurity B of Calcitriol, Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

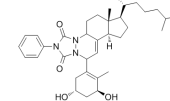


Purity: 97.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Impurity C of Alfalcidol

Cat. No.: HY-13294

Impurity of Alfalcidol. Alfalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3) is a non-selective VDR activator medication.

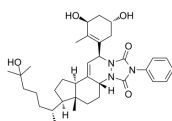


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Impurity C of Calcitriol

Cat. No.: HY-13293

Impurity C of Calcitriol, Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

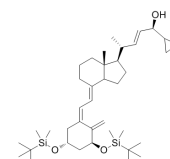


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Impurity F of Calcipotriol

Cat. No.: HY-15265

Impurity F of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. IC50 value: Target: Vitamin D3 analog that displays minimal effects on calcium homeostasis.



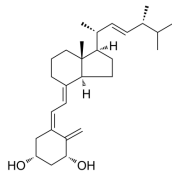
Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Impurity of Doxercalciferol

Cat. No.: HY-76937

Impurity of Doxercalciferol is an impurity of doxercalciferol, which is a synthetic analog of ergocalciferol (vitamin D₂), used as a drug for secondary hyperparathyroidism and metabolic bone disease, and it suppresses parathyroid synthesis and secretion.

Purity: 96.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg



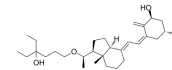
Lexacalcitol

(KH1060)

Cat. No.: HY-32340

Lexacalcitol (KH1060) is over 100 times more active than 1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ [1 α ,25-(OH)₂D₃], as judged by in vitro antiproliferative and cell differentiating assays.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg



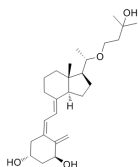
Maxacalcitol

(22-Oxacalcitriol)

Cat. No.: HY-32339

Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol) is non-calcemic vitamin D₃ analog and ligand of VDR-like receptors.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

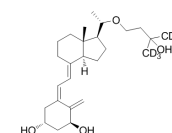


Maxacalcitol-D6

Cat. No.: HY-15329

Maxacalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol), which is a non-calcemic vitamin D₃ analog and VDR ligand of VDR-like receptors.

Purity: 96.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



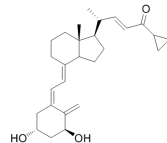
MC 1046

(Impurity A of Calcipotriol)

Cat. No.: HY-15264

MC 1046 (Impurity A of Calcipotriol) is an impurity of Calcipotriol; Calcipotriol (MC 903; Calcipotriene) is a ligand of VDR-like receptors. IC₅₀ value: Target: Vitamin D₃ analog that displays minimal effects on calcium homeostasis.

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

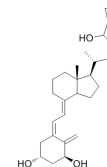


MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267

MC 976 is a Vitamin D₃ derivative.

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

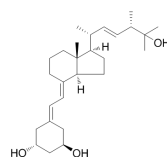


Paricalcitol

Cat. No.: HY-50919

Paricalcitol is a vitamin D receptor agonist, used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

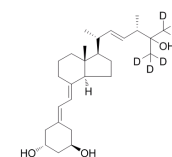


Paricalcitol-D6

Cat. No.: HY-76585

Paricalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Paricalcitol (Zemplar), which is a drug used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.

Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg



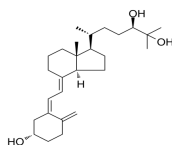
Secalciferol

(24R)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃)

Cat. No.: HY-32343

Secalciferol is a metabolite of Vitamin D, a possibly anti-inflammatory steroid which is involved in bone ossification. IC₅₀ value: Target: In addition, it is known that Secalciferol mediates calcium and phosphorus homeostasis.

Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



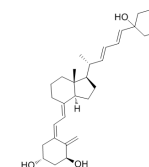
Seocalcitol

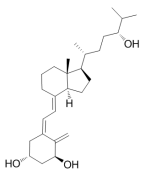
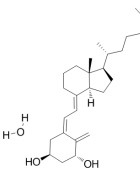
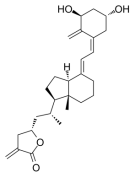
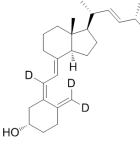
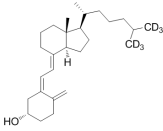
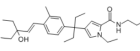
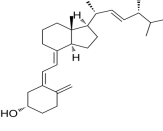
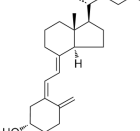
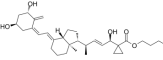
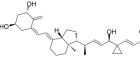
(EB 1089)

Cat. No.: HY-32341

Seocalcitol is a vitamin D analog, binds vitamin D receptor protein from human osteosarcoma MG-63 cells with K_d of 0.27 nM.

Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg



<p>Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃)</p> <p>Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium.</p> <p>Purity: 98.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-32337</p>	<p>Tacalcitol monohydrate (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃ monohydrate)</p> <p>Tacalcitol monohydrate (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D₃) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-32338</p>
<p>TEI-9647</p> <p>TEI-9647 is a first and potent VDR/vitamin D-responsive element (DRE)-mediated genomic actions antagonist. TEI-9647 is a 1α,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃-26,23-lactone (1α,25-lactone) analogue.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-12398</p>	<p>VD2-D3</p> <p>VD2-D3 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.</p> <p>Purity: 95.75% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-15330</p>
<p>VD3-D6 (Vitamin D₃-26,26,26,27,27,d6)</p> <p>VD3-D6(Vitamin D₃-26,26,26,27,27,d6) is the deuterated form of Vitamin D₃; tools for determination of Vitamin D₃ metabolites in human serum.</p> <p>Purity: >98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-15331</p>	<p>VDR agonist 1</p> <p>VDR agonist 1 (compound 28) is a nonsteroidal Vitamin D receptor (VDR) agonist, with an IC₅₀ of 690 nM in MCF-7 cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-114310</p>
<p>Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalcio)</p> <p>Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol) is a form of vitamin D, used as a vitamin D supplement. Target: Ergocalciferol is a secosteroid formed by a photochemical bond breaking of a steroid, specifically, by the action of ultraviolet light on ergosterol.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-76542</p>	<p>Vitamin D4</p> <p>Vitamin D4 is the active analogue of Vitamin D.</p> <p>Purity: 98.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-75958</p>
<p>ZK159222</p> <p>ZK159222, a 25-carboxylic ester analogue of 1α,25-(OH)₂D₃, is a potent 1α,25-(OH)₂D₃ receptor (VDR) antagonist. The mechanism of ZK159222 antagonistic action is mediated by a lack of ligand-induced vitamin D receptor interaction with coactivators.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-12397</p>	<p>ZK168281</p> <p>ZK168281 is a 25-carboxylic ester 1α,25(OH)₂D₃ analog and a pure VDR antagonist with a K_d value of 0.1 nM. ZK168281 is an effective inhibitor of the coactivator (CoA) interaction of its receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-12407</p>