Anti-infection

Anti-infectives are drugs that can either kill an infectious agent or inhibit it from spreading. Anti-infectives include antibiotics and antibacterials, antifungals, antivirals and antiprotozoals.

Antibiotics specifically treat infections caused by bacteria, most commonly used types of antibiotics are: Aminoglycosides, Penicillins, Fluoroquinolones, Cephalosporins, Macrolides, and Tetracyclines. New other approaches such as photodynamic therapy (PDT) and antibacterial peptides have been considered as alternatives to kill bacteria.

The high rates of morbidity and mortality caused by fungal infections are associated with the current limited antifungal arsenal and the high toxicity of the compounds. The most common antifungal targets include fungal RNA synthesis and cell wall and membrane components, though new antifungal targets are being investigated.

Viral infections occur when viruses enter cells in the body and begin reproducing, often causing illness. Viruses are classified as DNA viruses or RNA viruses, RNA viruses include retroviruses, such as HIV, are prone to mutate. The currently available antiviral drugs target 4 main groups of viruses: herpes, hepatitis, HIV and influenza viruses. Drug resistance in the clinical utility of antiviral drugs has raised an urgent need for developing new antiviral drugs.

Antiprotozoal drugs are medicines that treat infections caused by protozoa. Of which, malaria remains a major world health problem following the emergence and spread of Plasmodium falciparum that is resistant to the majority of antimalarial drugs. At present, antimalarial discovery approaches have been studied, such as the discovery of antimalarials from natural sources, chemical modifications of existing antimalarials, the development of hybrid compounds, testing of commercially available drugs that have been approved for human use for other diseases and molecular modelling using virtual screening technology and docking.

References:
## Target List in Anti-infection

- Antibiotic .............................................. 4
- Arenavirus .......................................... 74
- Bacterial ............................................. 76
- CMV .................................................... 199
- Enterovirus .......................................... 203
- Filovirus ............................................. 206
- Fungal .................................................. 208
- HBV .................................................... 238
- HCV .................................................... 245
- HCV Protease ........................................ 259
- HIV .................................................... 262
- HIV Protease ........................................ 288
- HSV .................................................... 292
- Influenza Virus ....................................... 300
- Parasite ............................................. 320
- Reverse Transcriptase .............................. 357
- RSV .................................................... 364
- SARS-CoV ........................................... 367
- Virus Protease ....................................... 375
Antibiotic

Antibiotic

Antibiotics are antibacterials that destroy or slow down the growth of bacteria. An antibiotic is a type of antimicrobial substance active against bacteria. Antibiotic is the most important type of antibacterial agent for fighting bacterial infections, and antibiotic medications are widely used in the treatment and prevention of such infections. Antibiotics are used to treat or prevent bacterial infections, and sometimes protozoan infections. Antibiotics are specific for the type of bacteria being treated and, in general, cannot be interchanged from one infection to another.
Antibiotic Inhibitors

**1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride**
(Duvo glutast hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-14860A

1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvo glutast hydrochloride) is a potent and orally active α-glucosidase inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus.

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

---

**10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt**
(Zinc undecylenate)
Cat. No.: HY-80914A

10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt is a natural or synthetic fungistic fatty acid, is used topically in creams against fungal infections, eczemas, ringworm, and other cutaneous conditions. The zinc provides an astringent action.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**15-Acetoxycirpenol**
Cat. No.: HY-N6681

15-acetoxycirpenol, one of acetoxycirpenol moiety mycotoxins (ASM6), strongly induces apoptosis and inhibits Jurkat T cell growth in a dose-dependent manner by activating other caspases independent of caspase-3.

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

---

**2,2′,5′,2″-Terthiophene**
(α-Terthiophene; α-Terthienyl; Trithiophene)
Cat. No.: HY-N2048

2,2′,5′,2″-Terthiophene (α-Terthiophene) is an oligomer of the heterocycle thiophene. 2,2′,5′,2″-Terthiophene has been employed as building block for the organic semi-conductor polythiophene.

**Purity:** 99.59%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**2-Phenylethanol**
(Phenylethyl alcohol; Phenethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol)
Cat. No.: HY-81290

2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol), extracted from rose, carnation, hyacinth, Aleppo pine, orange blossom and other organisms, is a colourless liquid that is slightly soluble in water.

**Purity:** 99.64%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**4-Aminosalicylic acid**
Cat. No.: HY-10447

4-Aminosalicylic acid (ASA) is an orally active antibiotic and has the potential to treat tuberculosis.

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

---

**4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride**
Cat. No.: HY-136439

4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is a degradation product of the antibiotic tetracycline. 4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is active against Pseudomonas Agrobacterium, Moraxella, Bacillus, and E. coli (MIC<sub><s>50</s></sub> = 0.75-16 mg/L).

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

---

**4-Epitetracycline hydrochloride**
Cat. No.: HY-136443

4-Epitetracycline hydrochloride is an epimer of the antibiotic tetracycline. Epimers of tetracycline form without catalysis and are considered degradation products.

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HY-N6694</td>
<td>4-Bromo A23187</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-10586</td>
<td>5-Azacytidine (Azacitidine, 5-AzaC, Ladakamycin)</td>
<td>99.97%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-76210</td>
<td>5-Hydroxyprazin-2-Carboxylic Acid</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-108357</td>
<td>6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-nor-L-leucine (L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine, DON)</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-D1020</td>
<td>7-Aminoactinomycin D (7-AAD)</td>
<td>95.11%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B1434</td>
<td>7-Aminocephalosporanic acid (7-ACA)</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-81005</td>
<td>8-Hydroxyquinoline (8-Quinolinol)</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-W012037</td>
<td>8-Hydroxyquinoline hemisulfate (8-Quinolinol hemisulfate)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-81916</td>
<td>Acetlyspiramycin (Spiramycin B, Spiramycin II, Formacinid B)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-113952</td>
<td>Actinonin (()-Actinonin)</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Acyclovir**  
(Aciclovir; Acycloguanosine)  
Cat. No.: HY-17422  

Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits HSV-1 (EC_{50} of 0.85 μM), HSV-2 (EC_{50} of 0.86 μM) and varicella-zoster virus.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Aflatoxin B2**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6696  

Aflatoxin B2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin B2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

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

**Aflatoxin G1**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6697  

Aflatoxin G1 is one type of aflatoxins occurring in nature. It is produced by molds, such as Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

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

**Aflatoxin G2**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6698  

Aflatoxin G2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin G2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

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

**AFN-1252**  
(API-1252; Debio 1452)  
Cat. No.: HY-16911  

AFN-1252(Debio 1452) is a potent inhibitor of enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase (FabB), inhibited all clinical isolates of Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis at concentrations of ≤0.12 μg/mL.

Purity: 98.27%  
Clinical Data: Phase 2  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Alamethicin**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6708  

Alamethicin, isolated from Trichoderma viride, is a channel-forming peptide antibiotic and induces voltage-gated conductance in model and cell membranes.

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

**Albendazole**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0223  

Albendazole is a member of the benzimidazole compounds used as a drug indicated for the treatment of a variety of worm infestations.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Allicin**  
(Diallyl thiosulfinate)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0315  

Allicin (diallyl thiosulfinate) is isolated from garlic including Diallyl monosulfide, Diallyl disulfide, Diallyl trisulfide, Diallyl tetrasulfide, and Methyl allyl disulfide etc. They accounts for 98% of the extract.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 2  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

**Amikacin disulfate**  
(BAY 41-6551 disulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-B05098  

Amikacin disulfate (BAY 41-6551 disulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin disulfate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amikacin Hydrate</td>
<td>HY-80509</td>
<td>(BAY 41-6551 hydrate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin hydrate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amikacin Sulfate</td>
<td>HY-107813</td>
<td>(BAY 41-6551 sulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic analog of kanamycin. Amikacin Sulfate is bactericidal, acting directly on the 30S and 50S bacterial ribosomal subunits to inhibit protein synthesis.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amorolfine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-80238</td>
<td>(Ro 14-4767/002) is a antifungal reagent. Target: Antifungal Amorolfine is an antifungal showing activity against fungi pathogenic to plants, animals and humans.</td>
<td>99.92%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin</td>
<td>HY-80467A</td>
<td>Is an antibiotic with good oral absorption and broad spectrum antimicrobial activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin Sodium</td>
<td>HY-80467</td>
<td>(Amoxicillin sodium) is a moderate- spectrum, bacterioclytic, β-lactum antibiotic.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin Trihydrate</td>
<td>HY-80467B</td>
<td>(Amoxicillin trihydrate) is a moderate- spectrum, bacterioclytic, β-lactum antibiotic.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphoterin B</td>
<td>HY-80221</td>
<td>Is a polye cyclic antifungal agent against a wide variety of fungal pathogens. It binds irreversibly to ergosterol, resulting in disruption of membrane integral and ultimately cell death.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin</td>
<td>HY-80522</td>
<td>(D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin Sodium</td>
<td>HY-80522A</td>
<td>(D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin sodium salt) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin Trihydrate</td>
<td>HY-80522B</td>
<td>(D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride

Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride, a tetracycline biosynthetic precursor, is a potent competitive broad-spectrum tetracycline degradase enzyme inhibitor. Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is an effector for tetracycline controlled gene expression systems in eukaryotic cells.

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

Anisomycin
(Flagicidin; Wuningmeisu C)

Anisomycin is a potent protein synthesis inhibitor which interferes with protein and DNA synthesis by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a JNK activator, which increases phospho-JNK.

Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Antibiotic-5d

Antibiotic-5d is a synthesis and antimicrobial compound.

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

Anidulafungin
(LY303366)

Anidulafungin is a new semisynthetic echinocandin with antifungal potency.

Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ansamitocin P-3
(Anisotrophic C 15003P3; Maytansinol isobutyrate)

Ansamitocin P-3 (Anisotrophic C 15003P3) is a microtubule inhibitor. Ansamitocin P-3 is a macrocyclic antitumor antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aphidicolin

Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of DNA polymerase α and δ, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold Cephalosporium aphidicolae.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Apramycin
(Nebramycin II)

Apramycin (Nebramycin II) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic used in veterinary medicine.

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

Apramycin sulfate
(Nebramycin II sulfate)

Apramycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic produced by a strain of Streptomyces tenebrarius, used in veterinary practice.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aprepitant
(MK-0869; MK-869; L-754030)

Aprepitant (MK-0869) is a selective and high-affinity neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist with a Kᵢ of 86 pM.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ascomycin
(Immunycin; FR-900520; FK520)

Ascomycin (Immunycin, FR-900520, FK520) is an ethyl analog of tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atovaquone</strong> (Atavaquone)</td>
<td>HY-13832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atovaquone (Atavaquone) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the parasite's mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 complex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aureothricin</strong></td>
<td>HY-N6737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aureothricin is a dithiopyrroline (DTP) antibiotic first isolated from Streptomyces and exhibits relatively broad-spectrum antibiotic activity. Aureothricin can inhibit adhesion of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) to vitronectin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avermectin B1</strong> (Abamectin)</td>
<td>HY-15311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avermectin B1 (Abamectin) is a widely used insecticide and anthelmintic. IC50 Value: N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: Antiparasitic Avermectin B1 is a mixture of avermectins containing more than 80% avermectin B1a and less than 20% avermectin B1b.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;97.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avermectin B1a</strong></td>
<td>HY-15308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avermectin B1a is an antiparasitic agent that paralyzes nematodes without causing hypercontraction or flaccid paralysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;95.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avibactam free acid</strong> (NXL-104 free acid)</td>
<td>HY-14879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avibactam free acid (NXL-104 free acid) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC\textsubscript{50} of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avibactam sodium</strong> (NXL-104)</td>
<td>HY-14879A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avibactam sodium (NXL-104) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC\textsubscript{50} of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avibactam sodium hydrate</strong> (NXL-104 hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-14879B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avibactam sodium hydrate (NXL-104 hydrate) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC\textsubscript{50} of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azaserine</strong> (CI-337; O-Diazoacetyl-L-serine; P-165)</td>
<td>HY-80919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azaserine (CI-337) is a competitive inhibitor of glutamine amidotransferase, a key enzyme responsible for glutamine metabolism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azithromycin</strong> (Azaerythromycin A; Desmethyl Azithromycin)</td>
<td>HY-17442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azithromycin (Azaerythromycin A) is an antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Azithromycin</strong> (CP 62993)</td>
<td>HY-17506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>HY-80529A</td>
<td>Azlocillin sodium salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N0195</td>
<td>Azomyacin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B0129</td>
<td>Aztreonam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-17506A</td>
<td>Azithromycin hydrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-81149A</td>
<td>Bacampicillin hydrochloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-107193</td>
<td>Bacitracin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B0278</td>
<td>Bacitracin Zinc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-100558</td>
<td>Bafilomycin A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-81149</td>
<td>Bacampicillin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N6738</td>
<td>Bafilomycin B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balofloxacin</td>
<td>HY-80159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.09%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavachalcone (Broussochalcone B)</td>
<td>HY-N0231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedaquiline fumarate (R403323; TMC207 fumarate; R207910 fumarate)</td>
<td>HY-14881A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzyl isothiocyanate</td>
<td>HY-77813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberine (Natural Yellow 18)</td>
<td>HY-18258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.16%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberine chloride hydrate (Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-17577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.82%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balofloxacin is a quinolone antibiotic, inhibiting the synthesis of bacterial DNA by interference with the enzyme DNA gyrase.

Bedaquiline (TMC207) is a diaryquinoline drug and inhibits Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtbc) F1FO-ATP synthase through targeting of both the c- and the ε-subunit. Bedaquiline has uncoupler activity. Bedaquiline is used for the multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.

Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an antibiotic. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits DNA topoisomerase.
Bismuth subcitrate potassium is an antibiotic against 12 C. pyloridis strains with MIC<sub>90</sub> of 8 μg/ml. Bismuth subcitrate potassium is used to treat diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract infected with Helicobacter pylori.

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

Bestatin (Ubenimex) is a natural, broad-spectrum, and competitive aminopeptidase inhibitor.

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

Bestatin hydrochloride (Ubenimex hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN and leukotriene A4 hydrolase, used for cancer treatment.

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

Bestatin trifluoroacetate (Ubenimex trifluoroacetate) is an inhibitor of CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN and leukotriene A4 hydrolase, used for cancer treatment.

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

Betamipron (N-Benzyl-β-alanine) is a chemical compound which is used together with Panipenem to inhibit Panipenem uptake into the renal tubule and prevent nephrotoxicity.

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Biapenem (CLI 86815; L 627; LJC 10627) is a parenteral carbapenem antibacterial agent with a broad spectrum.

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

Bicyclomycin benzoate (FR2054) is an antibiotic exhibiting activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative bacteria and against the Gram-positive bacterium.

Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bifonazole (Bay H-4502) is an imidazole antifungal drug.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Bleomycin hydrochloride is a DNA synthesis inhibitor. Bleomycin hydrochloride is an antitumor antibiotic.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bleomycin sulfate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17565</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bleomycin sulfate</strong> is a DNA synthesis inhibitor. Bleomycin is an antitumor antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Brefeldin A</strong>&lt;br&gt;(BFA; Cyanein, Decumbin)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-16592</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brefeldin A (BFA)</strong> is a lactone antibiotic and a specific inhibitor of protein trafficking. Brefeldin A blocks the transport of secreted and membrane proteins from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus. Brefeldin A is also an autophagy and mitophagy inhibitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Buparvaquone</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17581</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buparvaquone</strong> is a hydroxynaphthoquinone antiprotozoal drug related to parvaquone and atovaquone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Borrelidin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Treponemycin)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6742</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Borrelidin (Treponemycin)</strong> is a bacterial and eukaryal threonyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor which is a nitrile-containing macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces rochei. Borrelidin (Treponemycin) is an inhibitor of Cdc28/Cln2 of the budding yeast, with an IC₅₀ of 24 μM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>500 μg, 1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Butenafine Hydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;(KP363 Hydrochloride)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17396</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butenafine Hydrochloride (KP363 Hydrochloride)</strong> is a synthetic benzylamine antifungal, works by inhibiting the synthesis of sterols by inhibiting squalene epoxidase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cadazolid</strong>&lt;br&gt;(ACT-179811)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100436</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cadazolid (ACT-179811)</strong> is a new oxazolidinone antibiotic with potent activity against Clostridium difficile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>97.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Caerulomycin A</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-114495</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an antifungal compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-β-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-γ-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Calcimycin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-6687</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces Ca²⁺-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Calcimycin hemicalcium salt</strong>&lt;br&gt;(A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-6687A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces Ca²⁺-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Calicheamicin**

*Calicheamicin y1*  
Cat. No.: HY-19609

Calicheamicin, an antitumor antibiotic, is a cytotoxic agent that causes double-strand DNA breaks. Calicheamicin is a DNA synthesis inhibitor.

- **Purity:** 98.44%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Camptothecin**

*Camptothecin; (S)-(+-)Camptothecin; CPT*  
Cat. No.: HY-16560

Camptothecin (Camptothecin) is a potent DNA enzyme topoisomerase I inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 679 nM.

- **Purity:** 98.62%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Capreomycin sulfate**

Cat. No.: HY-17566

Capreomycin sulfate is a peptide antibiotic, commonly grouped with the aminoglycosides, which is given in combination with other antibiotics for MDR-tuberculosis.

- **Purity:** > 99.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

**Carbadox**

Cat. No.: HY-B1340

Carbadox is a quinoxaline-di-N-oxide antibiotic compound which is widely fed to nursery-age pigs to control enteric diseases and improve feed efficiency.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**Carbenicillin**

*Carbenicillin sodium*  
Cat. No.: HY-80525

Carbenicillin is broad-spectrum semisynthetic penicillin derivative used parenterally. Target: Antibacterial Carbenicillin is a semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotic which interferes with cell wall synthesis of gram-negative bacteria while displaying low toxicity.

- **Purity:** > 98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 250 mg

---

**Carboxin**

*Carboxin; Fenozan*  
Cat. No.: HY-82064

Carboxin (Carboxine) is a systemic agricultural fungicide and seed protectant.

- **Purity:** 99.82%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**Carnidazole**

Cat. No.: HY-119900

Carnidazole is an antiprotozoal agent of the nitroimidazole class. Carnidazole is used for the research of Trichomonas infection.

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

---

**Caspofungin Acetate**

*MK-0991 Acetate; L-743872 Acetate*  
Cat. No.: HY-17006

Caspofungin Acetate (MK-0991 Acetate) is an antifungal drug, and noncompetitively inhibits 1.3-β-d glucan synthase activity.

- **Purity:** 99.79%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Cecropin A**

Cat. No.: HY-P1539

Cecropin A is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide, with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.

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

**Cat. No.: HY-P1539A**

Cecropin A TFA is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide isolated from Hyalaphora cecropia pupae. Cecropin A TFA exhibits anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

- **Purity:** 98.96%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Cecropin B

**Cat. No.: HY-P0092**

Cecropin B has high level of antimicrobial activity and is considered as a valuable peptide antibiotic.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Cefaclor

**Cat. No.: HY-80198**

Cefaclor is an effective antibiotic agent, and specifically binds to penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP 3).

- **Purity:** 96.18%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Cefadroxil (BL-S 578)

**Cat. No.: HY-81190**

Cefadroxil is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the cephalosporin type, effective in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.

- **Purity:** 98.49%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Cefamandole (Cephemadole)

**Cat. No.: HY-81128**

Cefamandole is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic. As the antibiotic is broken down in the body, it releases free NMTT, which can cause hypoprothrombinemia.

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

### Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium)

**Cat. No.: HY-81166**

Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium) is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

### Cefamandole sodium (Cephemadole sodium)

**Cat. No.: HY-81128A**

Cefamandole Sodium Salt is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.

- **Purity:** 98.07%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

### Cefthiamidine

**Cat. No.: HY-107329**

Cefthiamidine is a first-generation cephalosporin antibacterial agent and is used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria. Cefthiamidine exhibits a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against bacteria.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg
| **Cefazolone**  
**Cat. No.: HY-121144** | **Cefazolin sodium**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1078** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No. (Refospron), a first-generation cephalosporin, is a time-dependent antibiotic with activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>Cefazolin sodium is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg | Purity: 96.96%  
Clinical Data: launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride**  
**Cat. No.: HY-135221** | **Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate**  
**Cat. No.: HY-W040022** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and potent 3rd-generation cephalosporin with a wide spectrum of anti-bacterial activity. Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride has the potential for the palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) treatment.</td>
<td>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate is a prodrug and an orally active 3rd-generation cephalosporin with broad-spectrum anti-bacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 98.52%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cefdinir**  
**Cat. No.: HY-80136** | **Cefditoren (Pivoxyl)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-17452A**  
*Cefditoren pivoxyl; Cefditoren pivalofoxy methyl ester; ME 1207* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefdinir (FK-482; Cl-983) is a semi-synthetic, broad-spectrum antibiotic, which is proved to be effective for common bacterial infections of the ear, sinus, throat, and skin.</td>
<td>Cefditoren pivoxyl is a new-third generation cephalosporin antibiotic that has a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including common respiratory and skin pathogens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.56%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg | Purity: 99.06%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg |

| **Cefepime Dihydrochloride Monohydrate**  
**Cat. No.: HY-80616** | **Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1894A** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefepime Dihydrochloride Monohydrate is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with enhanced coverage against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td>Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride is an oral third generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.94%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Cefiderocol**  
**Cat. No.: HY-17628** | **Cefixime**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1381**  
*FR-17027; FK-027; CL-284635* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefiderocol (S-649266) is a siderophore cephalosporin which has a potent activity against a broad range of aerobic Gram-negative bacterial species with MIC&lt;sub&gt;95&lt;/sub&gt; of 2 μg/mL or less.</td>
<td>Cefixime is an antibiotic and a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 98.65%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg | Purity: 99.56%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |

www.MedChemExpress.com
Cefmenoxime hydrochloride (Cefmenoxime hemihydrochloride; SCE-1365 hemihydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-80875

Cefmenoxime hydrochloride is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cefmenox sodium (MT-141)  
Cat. No.: HY-128932

Cefmenox sodium (MT-141) is a semisynthetic cephamycin, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.

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

Cefmenoxime hydrochloride (Cefmenoxime hemihydrochloride; SCE-1365 hemihydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-80875

Cefmenoxime hydrochloride is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

HY-B1257

Cefmetazole sodium (Sodium cefmetazole)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1257

Cefmetazole sodium is a semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefmetazole sodium has a broad spectrum of activity comparable to that of the second-generation cephalosporins, covering gram-positive, gram-negative, and anaerobic bacteria.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 100 mg

HY-108402

Cefodizime  
Cat. No.: HY-108402

Cefodizime is a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity. Cefodizime has no renal toxic effect, good tolerance and immune regulation activity, and has the potential for severe infections of the respiratory and urinary tracts.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cefodizime sodium  
Cat. No.: HY-B1300

Cefodizime sodium is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic which inhibits the formation of the bacterial cell wall. Target: Antibacterial. Cefodizime sodium can inhibit the carnintine/carnintine antiport when it is added internally and externally to proteoliposomes.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 50 mg

Cefoperazone  
Cat. No.: HY-80210

Cefoperazone is a cephalosporin antibiotic for inhibition of rMrp2-mediated \([3H]E217\)G uptake with IC50 of 199 \(\mu\)M.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cefoperazone sodium salt (CP 52640-2)  
Cat. No.: HY-80210A

Cefoperazone sodium salt is a cephalosporin antibiotic for inhibition of rMrp2-mediated \([3H]E217\)G uptake with IC50 of 199 \(\mu\)M.

Purity: 96.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

HY-81297

Ceforanide  
Cat. No.: HY-81297

Ceforanide is a second generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceforanide has a spectrum of in vitro antibacterial activity.

Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \(\times\) 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cefoselis  
Cat. No.: HY-B0186

Cefoselis is a widely used beta-lactam antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefoselis, a new parenteral cephalosporin, was active against clinical isolates of both gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Cefoselis hydrochloride  
Cat. No.: HY-B0186A  
Cefoselis is a widely used beta-lactam antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefoselis, a new parenteral cephalosporin, was active against clinical isolates of both gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cefoselis sulfate  
(FK-037)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0186B  
Cefoselis sulfate is a widely used beta-lactam antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefoselis sulfate, a new parenteral cephalosporin, was active against clinical isolates of both gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria.  
Purity: 99.41%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cefotaxime sodium salt  
(Cefotaxim sodium salt; HR-756 sodium salt)  
Cat. No.: HY-A0088  
Cefotaxime sodium salt is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with activity against numerous Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.  
Purity: 98.87%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cefotetan  
Cat. No.: HY-N6670  
Cefotetan is a semisynthetic cephapemycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.  
Purity: 99.75%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cefotetan disodium  
Cat. No.: HY-108879  
Cefotetan disodium is a semisynthetic cephapemycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cefotiam hydrochloride  
(SCE-963 hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0734A  
Cefotiam hydrochloride (SCE-963 hydrochloride) is a parenteral cephalosporin antibiotic. Cefotiam has broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Cefoxitin sodium  
(MK-306)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1117  
Cefoxitin sodium (MK-306) is a cephapemycin antibiotic, often grouped with the second generation cephalosporins, acts by interfering with cell wall synthesis, its activity spectrum includes a broad range of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Cefpiramide sodium  
(SM-1652, Wy-44635)  
Cat. No.: HY-80798  
Cefpiramide sodium (SM-1652, Wy-44635) is a new Pseudomonas-active cephalosporin with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.  
Purity: 99.42%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cefpirome sulfate  
(HR-810 sulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1824  
Cefpirome sulfate (HR-810 sulfate) is a fourth generation cephalosporin antibiotic.  
Purity: 99.57%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg
Cefpodoxime Proxetil
(U-76,252, CS-807)

Cefpodoxime Proxetil is a first oral and broad spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the third generation of cephalosporin.

Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg

Cefprozil monohydrate

Cefprozil monohydrate (Cefzil) is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cefprozil, sometimes spelled cefprozil and marketed under the trade name Cefzil, is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic.

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

Cefquinome sulfate

Cefquinome sulfate is a cepham antibiotic, which inhibits members of the Enterobacteriaceae.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Cefsludin sodium

Cefsludin sodium salt hydrate is a third generation β-lactam antibiotic and member of the cephems subgroup of antibiotics.

Purity: 96.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ceftaroline fosamil
(TAK-599, PP0903)

Ceftaroline fosamil (TAK-599) is a cephalosporin with activity against Gram-positive pathogens, including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftazidime
(GR20263)

Ceftazidime (GR20263) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ceftazidime pentahydrate
(GR20263 pentahydrate)

Ceftazidime pentahydrate (GR20263 pentahydrate) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime pentahydrate has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

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

Ceftazolol (CTZ)

Ceftazolol (CTZ) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftazolol (CTZ) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.

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

Ceftezole sodium
(CTZ sodium)

Ceftezole sodium (CTZ sodium) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftezole sodium (CTZ sodium) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
### Ceftibuten
(Cat. No.: HY-80698)

Ceftibuten(Sch39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. IC50: Target: Antibacterial Ceftibuten displayed high activity against Haemophilus influenzae and Branhamella catarrhalis. There was reduced activity against Streptococcus pneumoniae (MIC90 16 mg/l).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftibuten dihydrate
(Sch-39720 dihydrate)  
(Cat. No.: HY-80698A)

Ceftibuten dihydrate is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftiofur
(Cat. No.: HY-N7102)

Ceftiofur is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftiofur hydrochloride
(Cat. No.: HY-B0026)

Ceftiofur hydrochloride is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftiofur sodium
(sodium ceftiofur)  
(Cat. No.: HY-80898)

Ceftiofur sodium is an antibiotic of the cephalosporin type (third generation), licensed for use in veterinary medicine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftizoxime
(Cat. No.: HY-B1596)

Ceftizoxime is a bacterial inhibitor which acts by interfering with bacterial cell wall synthesis and inhibiting cross-linking of the peptidoglycan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftizoxime sodium
(SKF-88373)  
(Cat. No.: HY-B1596A)

Ceftizoxime sodium (SKF-88373) is third generation cephalosporin effective against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. It binds penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) and inhibits the bacterial cell wall synthesis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Size</td>
<td>50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftizoxime sodium hydrate
(Ceftizoxine disodium hemiheptahydrate)  
(Cat. No.: HY-B0712A)

Ceftizoxime sodium hydrate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections; a third-generation cephalosporin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ceftizoxime sodium salt
(Disodium ceftizoxime)  
(Cat. No.: HY-B0712B)

Ceftizoxime sodium salt is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial Ceftizoxime inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by means of binding to the penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Cefuroxime

**Cat. No.: HY-B1256A**

Cefuroxime is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with increased stability to β-lactamase. Cefuroxime has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cefuroxime axetil

**Cat. No.: HY-B1325**

Cefuroxime Axetil, a prodrug of the cephalosporin cefuroxime and an oral broad spectrum antibiotic, inhibits several gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, including those most frequently associated with various common community-acquired infections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.99%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cefuroxime sodium

**Cat. No.: HY-B1256**

Cefuroxime sodium is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with increased stability to β-lactamase. Cefuroxime sodium has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cephalixin

**Cat. No.: HY-B0200**

Cephalixin is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cephalixin (INN, BAN) or cephalixin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>&gt;98.0%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
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</table>

### Cephalixin hydrochloride

**Cat. No.: HY-B0200A**

Cephalixin hydrochloride is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cephalixin (INN, BAN) or cephalixin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Cephapirin Benzathine

**Cat. No.: HY-113735**

Cephapirin Benzathine is the benzathine salt form of cephapirin. Cephapirin Benzathine is the first generation cephalosporin with broad spectrum antibiotic activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cephapirin sodium

**Cat. No.: HY-A0153A**

Cephapirin sodium (Cephapirin sodium), a semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotic, is bactericidal against strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.59%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cephradine
(Cefradine, SQ-11436)
Cat. No.: HY-81156
Cephradine (Cefradine) is the first-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic, which also acts as an inhibitor of TOPK (T-LAK cell-originated protein kinase) and suppresses skin inflammation induced by excessive solar ultraviolet.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cerulinin
Cat. No.: HY-A0210
Cerulinin, the best known natural inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (FASN), is an epoxide produced by the fungus Cephalosporium caerulescens.

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

Chloramphenicol
Cat. No.: HY-80239
Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic against bacterial infections.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chloramphenicol succinate sodium
Cat. No.: HY-N7114A
Chloramphenicol succinate sodium is a prodrug of Chloramphenicol, with Haemotoxicity. Chloramphenicol succinate is a competitive substrate and inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is the possible reason for its toxicity.

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

Chlorhexidine
Cat. No.: HY-80608
Chlorhexidine digluconate is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms. Target: Antibacterial Chlorhexidine digluconate is a chemical antiseptic.

Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-B1248
Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride is an antibacterial, used as an antiseptic and for other applications.

Chloramphenicol monohydrate
(Cefradine monohydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-128449
Chloramphenicol monohydrate (Cefradine monohydrate) is a first generation cephalosporin, which is active against a wide range of Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

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

Chaeticin
Cat. No.: HY-N2019
Chaeticin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase (HMT) SU(VAR)3-9 with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chloramphenicol D5
Cat. No.: HY-80239S
Chloramphenicol D5 is the deuterium labeled Chloramphenicol. Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic against bacterial infections.

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

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Chloroquine
Cat. No.: HY-17589A
Chloroquine is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.

Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chloroquine phosphate
Cat. No.: HY-17589
Chloroquine phosphate is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Chloroquine dihydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-17589B
Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.

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

Chloroxine
Cat. No.: HY-B0295
Chloroxine is one of the important 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative. Chloroxine has effective antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal and antiamoebic activities, especially used in treating the intestinal amebiasis.

Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chlorquinaldol
(Chloquinan)
Cat. No.: HY-81360
Chlorquinaldol is a mono-hydroxyquinoline, is an antifungal and antibacterial, used for topical treatment of skin conditions and vaginal infections.

Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Chlortetracycline
(7-Chlortetracycline)
Cat. No.: HY-81327A
Chlortetracycline (7-Chlortetracycline) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.

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

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride
(7-Chlortetracycline hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-81327
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride (7-Chlortetracycline hydrochloride) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Chromomycin A3
Cat. No.: HY-W040129
Chromomycin A3 is an aureolic acid-type antitumor antibiotic. Chromomycin A3 forms dimeric complexes with divalent cations, such as Mg++, which strongly binds to the GC rich sequence of DNA to inhibit DNA replication and transcription.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chrysomycin B
Cat. No.: HY-111320
Chrysomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from a strain of Streptomycetes. Chrysomycin B causes DNA damage in the human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cell line and inhibits topoisomerase II. Chrysomycin B suppresses the growth of transplantable tumors in mice.

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

Cilastatin
(MK0791)
Cat. No.: HY-A0166
Cilastatin (MK0791) is a reversible, competitive renal dehydropeptidase I inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM. Cilastatin inhibits the bacterial metallob-lactamase enzyme CphA with an IC_{50} of 178 μM. Cilastatin is an antibacterial adjunct.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
**Cilastatin sodium** (MK0791 sodium)  
Cat. No.: HY-A0166A

Cilastatin sodium (MK0791 sodium) is a reversible, competitive **renal dehydropeptidase I** inhibitor with an **IC₅₀** of 0.1 µM. Cilastatin sodium inhibits the bacterial metallo-β-lactamase enzyme CphA with an **IC₅₀** of 178 µM. Cilastatin sodium is an antibacterial adjunct.

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

**Cinnamycin**  
(RO 09-0198)  
Cat. No.: HY-P1695

Cinnamycin is tetracyclic lantibiotic produced from S. cinnamoneus that contains four unusual amino acids: erythro-β-hydroxyaspartic acid, mesolanthionine, threo-β-methylthionanone, and lysinoalanine.

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

**Ciprofloxacin** (Bay-09867)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0356

Ciprofloxacin (Bay-09867) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent **antibacterial** activity.

- **Purity:** 98.74%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride** (Bay-09867 hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0356A

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride (Bay-09867 hydrochloride) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.

- **Purity:** 98.15%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate** (Bay-09867 hydrochloride monohydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0356B

Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.

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

**Clarithromycin**  
Cat. No.: HY-17508

Clarithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic and a CYP3A4 inhibitor.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Cinerubin B**  
Cat. No.: HY-131054

Cinerubin B, a glycosylated anthracycline antibiotic, is an anticancer agent from Streptomyces sp. SPB74.

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

**Cinoxacin**  
(Compound 64716)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1085

Cinoxacin was an older synthetic antimicrobial related to the quinolone class of antibiotics, with activity similar to oxolinic acid and nalidixic acid.

- **Purity:** 99.83%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Citric acid**  
Cat. No.: HY-N1428

Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**Clavulanate lithium**  
Cat. No.: HY-A02568

Clavulanate lithium is a potent **β-lactamase inhibitor** and acts as an antibiotic.

- **Purity:** 99.64%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg
### Clavulanate potassium

Cat. No.: HY-A0256A

Clavulanate potassium is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor and acts as an antibiotic.

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

### Clinafloxacin hydrochloride (AM 1091 hydrochloride; Cl 960 hydrochloride; PD127391 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0536

Clinafloxacin(PD-127391) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antimicrobial Clinafloxacin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the quinolone carboxylic acid category currently in development for intravenous and oral therapy of serious infections.

| Purity: | 98.53% |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size: | 50 mg |

### Clindamycin

Cat. No.: HY-B1455

Clindamycin is an oral protein synthesis inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in Staphylococcus aureus at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs).

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

### Clindamycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0408A

Clindamycin (hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lincomycin antibiotic, which inhibits protein synthesis by acting on the 50S ribosomal.

| Purity: | >98.0% |
| Clinical Data: | Launched |
| Size: | 10 mg × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g |

### Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N7118

Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate is an oral protein synthesis inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in Staphylococcus aureus at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs).

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

### Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1454

Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride is a water soluble hydrochloride salt of the ester of clindamycin and palmitic acid and it is an antibacterial drug.

| Purity: | 98.19% |
| Clinical Data: | Launched |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg |

### Clioquinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin)

Cat. No.: HY-14603

Clioquinol(Iodochlorhydroxyquin) is an antifungal drug and antiprototaxol compound that shows effectiveness for Alzheimer’s disease treatment and induce cancer cell death.

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

### Clofazimine

Cat. No.: HY-B1046

Clofazimine is a fat-soluble iminophenazine dye, has a marked anti-inflammatory effect, has been used in combination with other antymycobacterial drugs to treat AIDS and Crohn’s disease.

<p>| Purity: | 98.78% |
| Clinical Data: | Launched |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clofotol</td>
<td>HY-1150</td>
<td>Clofotol is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. It is used in the treatment of respiratory tract and ear, nose and throat infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It only functional against Gram-positive bacteria. It penetrates into human lung tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopidol (WR-61112)</td>
<td>HY-1088</td>
<td>Clopidol is an organic compound that is used as in veterinary medicine, as a coccidiostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clotrimazole</td>
<td>HY-10882</td>
<td>Clotrimazole is an imidazole derivative, an antifungal compound and is a CYP (cytochrome P450) inhibitor. Clotrimazole has antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium</td>
<td>HY-80466</td>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for Staphylococcus aureus 25923.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate</td>
<td>HY-80466</td>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for Staphylococcus aureus 25923.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colistin A</td>
<td>HY-P2123</td>
<td>Colistin A is a major component of Colistin. Colistin is a polymyxin antibiotic and can be used to combat infections caused by problematic gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colistin sulfate (Polymyxin E Sulfate)</td>
<td>HY-A0089</td>
<td>Colistin sulfate is a polypeptide antibiotic which inhibits gram-negative bacteria by binding to lipopolysaccharides and phospholipids in the outer cell membrane of gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B, Concanamycin X 4357B)</td>
<td>HY-N1724</td>
<td>Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific vacuolar type H^+--ATPase (V-ATPase) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordycepin (3'-Deoxyadenosine)</td>
<td>HY-0262</td>
<td>Cordycepin (3’-Deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside derivative isolated from Cordyceps and inhibits IL-1ß-induced MMP-1 and MMP-3 expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs) in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylin</td>
<td>HY-N0236</td>
<td>Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated from Pseudelea corylinolia L. antibiotic or anticancer compound. IC50 value: in vitro: Corylin showed an inhibitory effect on IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B cells with IC50 value of 1.37 uM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytochalasin D</td>
<td>HY-N6682</td>
<td>Cytochalasin D (Zygosporin A; NSC 209835) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of actin polymerization derived from fungus, inhibits the G-actin-cofilin interaction by binding to G-actin. Purity: &gt;99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Cycloserine</td>
<td>HY-B0030</td>
<td>D-Cycloserine is an analog of the amino acid D-alanine. Target: Antibacterial D-Cycloserine selectively potentiated the duration of motor cortical excitability enhancements induced by anodal rTDCS. D-Cycloserine alone did not modulate excitability. Purity: 98.28% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalbavancin</td>
<td>HY-17586A</td>
<td>Dalbavancin (BI 397; MDL 63397) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Dalbavancin inhibits Staphylococcus aureus and Bacillus anthracis with MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt;s of 0.06 μg/mL and 0.25 μg/mL, respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalbavancin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17586</td>
<td>Dalbavancin hydrochloride (MDL-63397 hydrochloride; BI-397 hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Purity: 99.48% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalfopristin</td>
<td>HY-A0241</td>
<td>Dalfopristin is a semi-synthetic streptogramin antibiotic. Quinupristin/ Dalfopristin (Q/D) is a valuable alternative antibiotic to vancomycin for the treatment of multi-drug resistant Enterococcus faecium infections. Purity: 98.34% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danofloxacin</td>
<td>HY-W01117</td>
<td>Danofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial agent. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danofloxacin mesylate</td>
<td>HY-80501</td>
<td>Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use. Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone</td>
<td>HY-80688</td>
<td>Dapsone is a sulfone active against a wide range of bacteria but mainly employed for its actions against mycobacterium leprae. Purity: 99.15% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapsone D8</td>
<td>HY-80685</td>
<td>Dapsone D8 is a deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone is an anti-inflammatory and antibacterial compound that is widely used in the treatment of leprosy, malaria, acne, and various immune disorders. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daptomycin</td>
<td>HY-B0108</td>
<td>Daptomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic with rapid in vitro bactericidal activity against gram-positive organisms. Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Daunorubicin**  
(Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) | Cat. No.: HY-13062A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) is a topoisomerase II inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin (Daunomycin; RP 13057; Rubidomycin) inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Daunorubicin Hydrochloride**  
(Daunomycin Hydrochloride; RP 13057 Hydrochloride; Rubidomycin Hydrochloride) | Cat. No.: HY-13062 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daunorubicin Hydrochloride (Daunomycin Hydrochloride; RP 13057 Hydrochloride; Rubidomycin Hydrochloride) is a topoisomerase II inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.37%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg |

| **Davercin**  
(Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate) | Cat. No.: HY-100584 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davercin (Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate), derivative of Erythromycin, which is active against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |

| **Delafloxacin**  
(RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492) | Cat. No.: HY-14814 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delafloxacin (RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Delafloxacin has a broad spectrum of activity that includes drug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Klebsiella pneumonia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Delafloxacin meglumine**  
(ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine) | Cat. No.: HY-14814A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delafloxacin meglumine (ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Delamanid**  
(OPC-67683) | Cat. No.: HY-10846 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delamanid, a newer mycobacterial cell wall synthesis inhibitor, inhibits the synthesis of mycolic acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.80%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Delpazolid**  
(LCB01-0371) | Cat. No.: HY-100180 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delpazolid is a novel oxazolidinone antibiotic agent which can inhibit the growth of MSSA and MRSA with a MIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 2 μg/mL for both of them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 98.22%  
Clinical Data: Phase 2  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Demeclocycline hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17560</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demeclocycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic; is an antibiotic in the treatment of Lyme disease, acne, and bronchitis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 97.08%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dermaseptin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P0263</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Dexamethasone**  
(Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F) | Cat. No.: HY-14648 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes. Dexamethasone is highly effective in the control of COVID-19 infection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.86%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| **Dianemycin**  
| (Nanchangmycin free acid)  
| Cat. No.: HY-100528A  
| Dianemycin (Nanchangmycin free acid), a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  
| **Diclazuril**  
| (R-64433)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B0357  
| Diclazuril (R-64433) is an anti-coccidial drug.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |  
| **Dicloxacillin sodium**  
| Cat. No.: HY-B1459  
| Dicloxacillin sodium is a narrow-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin family. Dicloxacillin sodium is active against β-lactamase-producing organisms such as Staphylococcus aureus.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |  
| **Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate**  
| (Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B0977  
| Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate (Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate) is a narrow-spectrum β-Lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class, is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria, active against beta-lactamase-producing organisms such...  
| Purity: 98.94%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg |  
| **Difloxacin**  
| Cat. No.: HY-121272  
| Difloxacin is an antimicrobial agent.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |  
| **Difloxacin D3 hydrochloride trihydrate**  
| Cat. No.: HY-121272AS  
| Difloxacin D3 hydrochloride trihydrate is a deuterium labeled Difloxacin. Difloxacin is an antimicrobial agent.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |  
| **Difloxacin hydrochloride**  
| Cat. No.: HY-N7066  
| Difloxacin hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum antibacterial drug. Difloxacin hydrochloride inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase and exhibits a concentration-dependant bactericidal effect by interference with the activity of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |  
| **Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate**  
| (Dihydrostreptomycin sesquisulfate)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B1241  
| Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, used to treat bacterial diseases in cattle, pigs and sheep.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |  
| **Diiodohydroxyquinoline**  
| (Iodoquinol; 5,7-Diido-8-hydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Diido-8-quinolinol)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B1400  
| Diiodohydroxyquinoline is a topical therapeutic agent, with satisfactory antibacterial properties.  
| Purity: >99.0%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |  
| **Dimetridazole**  
| (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B1244  
| Dimetridazole (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole), a nitroimidazole-based antibiotic, combats protozoan infections.  
| Purity: >98.0%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
<p>| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dimetridazole-d3 | (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole-d3) | HY-B1244S | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Dirithromycin | (LY237216) | HY-B0643 | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| Doramectin |  | HY-17035 | Purity: 96.99%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Doripenem | (S 4661 monohydrate) | HY-B0187A | Purity: 99.97%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Doripenem monohydrate | (S 4661 monohydrate) | HY-B0187A | Purity: 99.47%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g |
| Doxycycline |  | HY-N0565 | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Doxycycline hydrochloride |  | HY-N0565A | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Doxycycline (hyclate) | (Doxycycline hydrochloride hemithioanolate hemihydrate; WC2031) | HY-N0565B | Purity: 99.19%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| Doxycycline monohydrate |  | HY-W008923 | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
Duocarmycin TM

Duocarmycin TM is an exceptionally potent antitumor antibiotic. Duocarmycin TM is a DNA alkylator.

Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Econazole nitrate

Econazole nitrate is an imidazole class antifungal medication. Econazole nitrate also has antibacterial activity.

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

Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate

Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Enduracidin

Enduracidin is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces fungicides.

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

Econazole

Econazole is an antifungal compound of the imidazole class.

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

Emetine hydrochloride

Emetine hydrochloride, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine hydrochloride inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.

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

Enduracidin A

Enduracidin A is a major component of Enduracidin. Enduracidin A is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces fungicides.

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

Enduracidin B

Enduracidin B is a major component of Enduracidin. Enduracidin is a polypeptide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces fungicides.

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

Enoxacin

Enoxacin is a broad-spectrum 6-fluoronaphthyridinone antibacterial agent. Target: antibacterial Enoxacin is a new quinolone carboxylic acid compound. Its activity against 740 bacterial isolates was determined. It inhibited 90% Escherichia coli, Klebsiella sp.

Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
| **Enoxacin hydrate**  
*Enoxacin sesquihydrate; AT-2266 hydrate; CI-919 hydrate* | Cat. No.: HY-B0268A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enoxacin hydrate is a broad-spectrum 6-fluoronaphthyridinone antibacterial agent. Target: antibacterial Enoxacin hydrate is a new quinolone carboxylic acid compound. Its activity against 740 bacterial isolates was determined.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 98.53%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg | |

| **Enrofloxacin**  
*BAY Vp 2674; PD160788* | Cat. No.: HY-B0502 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrofloxacin (BAY Vp 2674) is an effective antibiotic with an MIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.312 μg/mL for Mycoplasma bovis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.84%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g | |

| **Enrofloxacin hydrochloride**  
*BAY Vp 2674 hydrochloride; PD160788 hydrochloride* | Cat. No.: HY-B0502C |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrofloxacin hydrochloride (BAY Vp 2674 hydrochloride) is an effective antibiotic with an MIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.312 μg/mL for Mycoplasma bovis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.81%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 500 mg | |

| **Eperezolid**  
*PNU-100592* | Cat. No.: HY-10393 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eperezolid (PNU-100592) is a oxazolidinone antibacterial agent, Eperezolid demonstrated good in vitro inhibitory activity, regardless of methicillin susceptibility for staphylococci (MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt;= 1-4 mg/mL).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 96.23%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg | |

| **Epithilone B**  
*(EPO 906; Patupioline)* | Cat. No.: HY-17029 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epithilone B is a microtubule stabilizer with a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.71μM. It acts by binding to the αβ-tubulin heterodimer subunit which causes decreasing of αβ-tubulin dissociation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.88%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg | |

| **Epitemol D**  
*KOS 862* | Cat. No.: HY-15278 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epitemol D (KOS 862) is a potent microtubule stabilizer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.93%  
Clinical Data: Phase 2  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Erythromycin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80220</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete Streptomycetes erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Erythromycin A dihydrate</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80220E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin dihydrate dihydrate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete Streptomycetes erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg | |
**Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate**  
*(Erythromycin ethyl succinate; EES)*  
Cat. No.: HY-80957

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

**Ethambutol**  
*(Emb)*  
Cat. No.: HY-80535

**Ethambutol is a bacteriostatic antituberculosis agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.**

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg

**Ethionamide**  
*(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide)*  
Cat. No.: HY-80276

**Ethionamide**(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide) is an antibiotic used in the treatment of tuberculosis.  
**Target:** Antibacterial  
**Ethionamide is a second-line antituberculosis agent that inhibits mycolic acid synthesis.** It also may be used for treatment of leprosy. Ethionamide is a prodrug.  
**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Etoposide**  
*(VP-16; VP-16-213)*  
Cat. No.: HY-13629

**Etoposide** (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits **topoisomerase II**, thus stopping DNA replication.  
**Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis and autophagy.**  
**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Faropenem daloxy**  
*(Faropenem medoxil)*  
Cat. No.: HY-10004

**Faropenem daloxy is the first oral penem in a new class of beta-lactam antibiotics.**  
**IC50 Value:**  
**Target:** Antibacterial  
**Faropenem daloxy is useful for penem and antibiotics.**  
**Purity:** 96.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

**Faropenem sodium**  
Cat. No.: HY-76260

**Faropenem sodium is an orally bioavailable penem antibiotic which can efficiently kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis.**  
**Purity:** 99.26%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

**Farnesol**  
Cat. No.: HY-Y0248A

**Farnesol** is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in Candida albicans, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.  
**Purity:** 99.41%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Erythromycin thiocyanate**  
Cat. No.: HY-80220D

**Erythromycin thiocyanate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.**  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Compound</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole</td>
<td>HY-80413</td>
<td>is a broad spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic used against gastrointestinal parasites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole-d3</td>
<td>HY-80413S</td>
<td>is a deuterium labeled analogue. Fenbendazole is a benzimidazole anthelmintic. Fenbendazole is active against <em>Giardia</em> in vitro (IC₅₀ &lt; 0.3 μM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenticonazole Nitrate</td>
<td>HY-80359</td>
<td>(REC 15-1476) is an azole antifungal agent. Target: Antifungal. Fenticonazole is an azole antifungal drug, used locally as the nitrate in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidaxomicin (OPT-80; PAR-101)</td>
<td>HY-17580</td>
<td>is a macrocyclic RNA polymerase inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity. Fidaxomicin selectively eradicates pathogenic <em>Clostridium difficile</em> with minimal disruption to the multiple species of bacteria that make up the normal, healthy intestinal flora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipin complex</td>
<td>HY-N6716</td>
<td>is a mixture of related compounds known as the filipin complex (filipins I-IV) in nature. It is a 28-membered ring pentapeptide macrocyclic antibiotic produced by <em>S. filipinensis</em>, <em>S. avermitilis</em> and <em>S. miharaensis</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floxaxovin (RO 23-6240; AM-833)</td>
<td>HY-81374</td>
<td>is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial fluoroquinolone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floxaxovin sodium</td>
<td>HY-A0246A</td>
<td>is a highly active antibiotic against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole (UK 49858)</td>
<td>HY-80101</td>
<td>is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections. Target: Antifungal. Fluconazole is a triazole antifungal intended for oral treatment of superficial and systemic mycoses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole hydrate (UK 49858 hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-80101A</td>
<td>is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purity:**
- Fenbendazole: 99.76%
- Fenbendazole-d3: >98%
- Fenticonazole Nitrate: 99.37%
- Fidaxomicin (OPT-80; PAR-101): 99.99%
- Filipin complex: >97.0%
- Floxaxovin (RO 23-6240; AM-833): >98.0%
- Floxaxovin sodium: 98.49%
- Fluconazole (UK 49858): 99.51%
- Fluconazole hydrate (UK 49858 hydrate): >98%

**Clinical Data:**
- No Development Reported
- Launched

**Size:**
- 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg
- 1 mg, 5 mg
- 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg
- 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g
- 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg
- 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluconazole mesylate</strong></td>
<td>HY-B01018</td>
<td>Fluconazole (mesylate) is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flucytosine</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0139</td>
<td>Flucytosine (5-Fluorocytosine, 5-FC, Ancobon), a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is an antifungal drug. Target: antifungal Flucytosine, or 5-Flucytosine, a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is a synthetic antimycotic drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flumequine</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0526</td>
<td>Flumequine (R-802) is a quinolone antibiotic, and acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 15 μM (3.92 μg/mL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formycin A</strong></td>
<td>HY-102026</td>
<td>Formycin A (NSC 102811), a purine nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) inhibitor with an EC₅₀ of 10 μM. Formycin A shows antitumor and antiviral activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fosfomycin calcium</strong></td>
<td>HY-B1075</td>
<td>Fosfomycin calcium (MK-0955 calcium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fosfomycin sodium</strong></td>
<td>HY-W016420</td>
<td>Fosfomycin sodium (MK-0955 sodium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fosfomycin tromethamine</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0609</td>
<td>Fosfomycin tromethamine (MK-0955 tromethamine) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fosmidomycin sodium salt</strong></td>
<td>HY-112853</td>
<td>Fosmidomycin sodium salt is a phosphonic acid antibiotic and a antimalarial drug, which is active against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FSL-1</strong></td>
<td>HY-P2036</td>
<td>FSL-1 is a TLR2/6 agonist (also a putative TLR10 ligand). FSL-1 activates NF-kB. FSL-1 induces pro-inflammatory cytokines including IL-8, IL-1β, CCL20 and TNF-α in vitro. FSL-1 synergizes with IFNγ to induce CXCL10 release from melanoma cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FSL-1 TFA</strong></td>
<td>HY-P2036A</td>
<td>FSL-1 TFA is a TLR2/6 agonist (also a putative TLR10 ligand). FSL-1 TFA activates NF-kB. FSL-1 TFA induces pro-inflammatory cytokines including IL-8, IL-1β, CCL20 and TNF-α in vitro. FSL-1 TFA synergizes with IFNγ to induce CXCL10 release from melanoma cells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fumagillin**  
(Amebicin; NSC9168)  
Cat. No.: HY-80751

Fumagillin (NSC9168) is a complex biomolecule and used as an antimicrobial agent. Fumagillin can inhibit HIV-1 infection through the inhibition of HIV-1 viral protein R (Vpr) activity.

- **Purity:** >99.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

---

**Furazolidone**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1336

Furazolidone is a nitrofuran derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial activity, inhibits AML1-ETO transformed cells with IC50 value of 12.7 μM. Target: Antibacterial Furazolidone is a novel therapeutic strategy in AML patients.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Fusidic acid sodium salt**  
(Sodium fusidate; SQ-16360)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1350A

Fusidic acid sodium salt is a bacteriostatic antibiotic.

- **Purity:** 97.58%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Gamithromycin**  
(ML-1709460)  
Cat. No.: HY-108365

Gamithromycin is an antimicrobial agent which can inhibit the growth of MnmS strains B237 and Tan8 with MICs of 0.00012 and 0.00006 μg/mL, respectively.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Gaticlocyrin**  
(BW 759; 2'-Nor-2'-deoxyguanosine)  
Cat. No.: HY-13637

Gaticlocyrin is a potent herpes simplex virus (HSV) inhibitor, including cytomegalovirus (CMV), with an IC50 of 5.2 μM for feline herpesvirus type-1 (FHV-1).

- **Purity:** 99.77%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

**Gatifloxacin**  
(AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432)  
Cat. No.: HY-10581

Gatifloxacin (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.

- **Purity:** 99.37%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

**Gastric mucin**  
Cat. No.: HY-82196

Gastric mucin is a large glycoprotein which is thought to play a major role in the protection of the gastrointestinal tract from acid, proteases, pathogenic microorganisms, and mechanical trauma.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Gatiflocynin**  
(12α-Gatiflocynin C)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2143

Gatiflocynin C is a potent and selective ABCG2/BCRP inhibitor.

- **Purity:** 99.63%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 250 μg, 1 mg
Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155 hydrochloride; BMS-206584 hydrochloride; PD135432 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10581A

Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.

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

Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate (AM-1155 sesquihydrate; BMS-206584 sesquihydrate; PD135432 sesquihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-10581C

Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.

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

Geldanamycin Cat. No.: HY-15230

Geldanamycin is a Hsp90 inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria. Geldanamycin has anti-influenza virus H5N1 activities.

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gentamicin sulfate Cat. No.: HY-A0276

Gentamicin sulfate, an aminoglycoside antibiotic, inhibits the growth of both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and to inhibit several strains of mycoplasma in tissue culture. It inhibits DNase I with an IC₅₀ of 0.57 mM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Gliotoxin (Aspergillus) Cat. No.: HY-N6727

Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by A. fumigatus, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Gramicidin Cat. No.: HY-P0163

Gramicidin is an antimicrobial peptide assembling as channels in membranes and increasing their permeability towards cations.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Gramicidin C Cat. No.: HY-P2328

Gramicidin C is a naturally occurring polypeptide antibiotic isolated from B. brevis var. G.B.

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

Griseofulvin Cat. No.: HY-17583

Griseofulvin (Gris-PEG; Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.

Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Herbimycin A Cat. No.: HY-108486

Herbimycin A, an ansamycin antibiotic, acts as a Src family kinase inhibitor. Herbimycin A binds to the SH domain and inhibits the activity of p60src and p210src. Herbimycin A inhibits Hsp90 and impairs recovery from heat shock.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
**Hordenine**  
*Cat. No.: HY-N0113*  
Hordenine, an alkaloid found in plants, inhibits melanogenesis by suppression of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production.  
- **Purity:** > 98.0%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Human β-defensin-1**  
*Cat. No.: HY-P2315*  
Human β-defensin-1 (HBD-1) is a cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by all epithelial surfaces, but also by circulatory cells and cells of the reproductive tract. Human β-defensin-1 has antimicrobial activities against a broad-spectrum bacteria.  
- **Purity:** > 98%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Human β-defensin-2**  
*Cat. No.: HY-P2313*  
Human β-defensin-2 (HBD-2) is a small cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by a number of epithelial cells.  
- **Purity:** > 98%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Human β-defensin-3**  
*Cat. No.: HY-P2312*  
Human β-defensin-3 (HBD-3) is an antibiotic anti-microbial peptide produced by epithelial cells with antimicrobial activities and reduces the effect of inflammatory cytokine responses. Human β-defensin-3 is against different microbes with IC₅₀ values of 6-25 µg/mL.  
- **Purity:** > 98%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Hygromycin B**  
*Cat. No.: HY-80490*  
Hygromycin B is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.  
- **Purity:** > 98.0%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Imipenem monohydrate**  
*Cat. No.: HY-81369*  
Imipenem monohydrate, a member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics isolated from the soil organism *Streptomyces cattleya*, is an intravenous β-lactam antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including several multi-drug-resistant organisms.  
- **Purity:** > 97.0%  
- **Clinical Data:** Launched  
- **Size:** 100 mg

**Imidocarb dipropionate**  
*Cat. No.: HY-107496*  
Imidocarb dipropionate is a potent antiprotozoal agent. Imidocarb dipropionate is active against the parasite *B. bovis* with an IC₅₀ of 87 µg/mL.  
- **Purity:** > 98%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Indomethacin**  
*Cat. No.: HY-14397*  
Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with IC₅₀ of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.  
- **Purity:** 99.71%  
- **Clinical Data:** Launched  
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Ionomycin**  
*Cat. No.: HY-13434*  
Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces conglobatus*. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr>Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.  
- **Purity:** > 99.0%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 5 mg (14.1 mM * 500 µL in Ethanol)

**Ionomycin calcium**  
*Cat. No.: HY-13434A*  
Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by *Streptomyces conglobatus*. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr>Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.  
- **Purity:** > 98.0%  
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
- **Size:** 5 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isavuconazole</td>
<td>HY-14273</td>
<td>Isavuconazole (BAL-4815) is a triazole prodrug with antifungal activity against yeasts, molds, and dimorphic fungi. Isavuconazole inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis and results in the disruption of fungal membrane structure and function.</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoconazole nitrate</td>
<td>HY-81444</td>
<td>Isoconazole nitrate is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent with a highly effective antymycotic and gram-positive antibacterial activity, a rapid rate of absorption and low systemic exposure potential.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin (MK-933)</td>
<td>HY-15310</td>
<td>Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of Imp/L1-mediated nuclear import and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamycin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-16566A</td>
<td>Kanamycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside bacteriocidal antibiotic which acts by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomes.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasugamycin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-81864A</td>
<td>Kasugamycin hydrochloride (Ksg hydrochloride) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanosamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-112176</td>
<td>Kanosamine hydrochloride is an antibiotic which inhibits the growth of plant-pathogenic oomycetes, certain fungi and a few bacterial species. Kanosamine inhibits Phytophthora medicaginis M2013 and Aphanomyces euteiches WI-98 with MICs of 25 and 60 µg/mL, respectively.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isepamicin sulfate (Sch 21420 sulfate)</td>
<td>HY-100589</td>
<td>Isepamicin sulfate (Sch 21420 sulfate) is a broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Isepamicin sulfate exhibits considerable antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative non-fermenters in a region with high antimicrobial resistance.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itraconazole (R51211)</td>
<td>HY-17514</td>
<td>Itraconazole (R51211) is a triazole antifungal agent and a potent and orally active Hedgehog (HH) signaling pathway antagonist with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of ~800 nM.</td>
<td>99.15%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josamycin (EN-141)</td>
<td>HY-81920</td>
<td>Josamycin (EN-141) is a macrolide antibiotic exhibiting antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens, such as bacteria. The dissociation constant K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; from ribosome for Josamycin is 5.5 nM.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanosamine hydrochloride hydrate</td>
<td>HY-81864B</td>
<td>Kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate (Ksg hydrochloride hydrate) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</td>
<td>97.91%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KT5720</strong></td>
<td><strong>KT5823</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-N6789</td>
<td>HY-N6791</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KT5720</strong> is a cell-permeable, potent, specific, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of protein kinase A (PKA), with a ( K_i ) of 60 nM.</td>
<td><strong>KT5823</strong>, a selective cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) inhibitor with an ( K_i ) value of 0.23 ( \mu )M; it also inhibits PKA and PKC with ( K_i ) values of 10 ( \mu )M and 4 ( \mu )M, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM ( \times ) 1 mL, 50 ( \mu )g, 100 ( \mu )g</td>
<td>100 ( \mu )g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>L-Lactic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lactoferricin B (4-14), bovine TFA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-Y0479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L-Lactic acid (4-14), bovine (TFA), a peptide of 10 ( \mu )M and 4 ( \mu )M, respectively.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lactoferricin B (4-14), bovine (TFA), a peptide corresponding to residues 4-14 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM ( \times ) 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lasalocid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lasalocid sodium</strong> (Lasalocid-A sodium; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-B1071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lasalocid (Lasalocid-A; Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A) is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A sodium; Ionophore X-537A sodium; Antibiotic X-537A sodium)</strong> treatment led to an increase in cell wall thickness, whilst the quantity and sugar composition of the cell wall remained unchanged in BY-2 cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM ( \times ) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lefamulin acetate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Leptomycin B</strong> (Cl 940; LMB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-16908A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lefamulin acetate (BC-3781 acetate) is an orally active antibiotic for community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP) treatment.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Leptomycin B (Cl 940; LMB) is a potent inhibitor of the nuclear export of proteins. Leptomycin B inactivates CRM1/exportin 1 by covalent modification at a cysteine residue. Leptomycin B is a potent antifungal antibiotic blocking the eukaryotic cell cycle.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Leucomycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Levofoxacin</strong> (Clorfloxacin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-N7112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leucomycin (kitasamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces kitasatoensis.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Levofoxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
| **Levofloxacin hydrate**  
**Levofloxacin hemihydrate**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0330A | **Lincomycin hydrochloride**  
(U10149A)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0417A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levofloxacin hydrate is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.</td>
<td>Lincomycin Hydrochloride(U10149A) is an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces lincolnensis var. lincolnensis. Target: Antibacterial Lincomycin hydrochloride is a systemic antibiotic, which is active against most common gram positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.39%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg |

| **Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1358 | **Linezolid**  
(PNU-100766)  
Cat. No.: HY-10394 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate is a narrow-spectrum antibiotic, has similar effects to erythromycin, which has a good effect on gram-positive coccus, mainly used to inhibit the synthesis of bacterial cell protein.</td>
<td>Linezolid (PNU-100766) is the first member of the class of oxazolidinone synthetic antibiotic. Linezolid acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg | **Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Lomefloxacin**  
(SC47111A)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0455A | **Lomefloxacin hydrochloride**  
Cat. No.: HY-B0455 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lomefloxacin(SC47111A) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Lomefloxacin is a bactericidal fluoroquinolone agent with activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.</td>
<td>Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is a bactericidal fluoroquinolone agent with activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |

| **Loracarbef**  
(Lorabid)  
Cat. No.: HY-81682 | **Loteprednol Etabonate**  
Cat. No.: HY-17358 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loracarbef (Lorabid), a cephalosporin antibiotic, is an orally active second-generation synthetic beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbapenem class.</td>
<td>Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active &quot;soft&quot; steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in optometry and ophthalmology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Luliconazole**  
(NND 502)  
Cat. No.: HY-14283 | **Lysobactin**  
Cat. No.: HY-P2108 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luliconazole(NND 502) is an azole antifungal indicated for the topical treatment of interdigital tinea pedis. IC50 Value: Target: Antifungal Luliconazole is an antifungal that belongs to the azole class.</td>
<td>Lysobactin, produced by several genera of Gram-negative gliding bacteria found in soil, is a potent antibiotic with in vivo efficacy against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
Lysostaphin

Cat. No.: HY-P2329

Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, glycyglycine endopeptidase, endo-β-N-acetyl glucosaminidase and N-acetyl muramyl-L-alanine amidase.

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

Maduramicin ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-N7071A

Maduramicin ammonium (Maduramicin ammonium) is isolated from the actinomycete Actinomadura rubra.

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

Mafenide

Cat. No.: HY-80614

Mafenide is a sulphonamide-type medication. Target: Antibacterial Mafenide is a sulphonamide-type medication. Mafenide works by reducing the bacterial population present in the avascular tissues of burns and permits spontaneous healing of deep partial-thickness burns.

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

Mafenide hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-80614B

Mafenide hydrochloride is a sulphonamide-type medication used as an antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Mafenide is a sulphonamide-type medication.

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

Magainin 1

Cat. No.: HY-P0269

Magainin 1 is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magainin 1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0269A

Magainin 1 TFA is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 TFA exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

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

Marbofloxacin

Cat. No.: HY-80126

Marbofloxacin is a potent antibiotic of which depends upon its inhibition of DNA-gyrase. Marbofloxacin is a synthetic, broad spectrum bactericidal agent.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Marbofloxacin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-80126A

Marbofloxacin hydrochloride is a potent antibiotic of which depends upon its inhibition of DNA-gyrase.

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

Cat. No.: HY-81366

Meclocycline Sullosalicylate Salt is a tetracycline antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activities, preventing skin bacterial infections such as acne vulgaris.

Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Meleagrin

Cat. No.: HY-N6797

Meleagrin is a roquefortine C-derived alkaloid produced by fungi of the genus Penicillium and has antimicrobial and anti-proliferative activities. Meleagrin is a class of FabI inhibitor.

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

Meropenem

SM 7338

Cat. No.: HY-13678

Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic, which displaying a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.

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

Meropenem trihydrate

SM 7338 trihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-13678A

Meropenem trihydrate (SM 7338 trihydrate) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methacycline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-80449

Methacycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Methacycline hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic related to tetracycline but excreted more slowly and maintaining effective blood levels for a more extended period.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Methicillin sodium salt

Meticillin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0974

Methicillin sodium salt (Meticillin sodium) is a β-lactam antibiotic which acts by inhibiting penicillin-binding proteins that are involved in the synthesis of peptidoglycan.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg

Metronidazole

Cat. No.: HY-80318

Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Target: Antibacterial. Antiparasitic. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic related to metronidazole and protozoa.

Purity: 97.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Metronidazole acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-115249

Metronidazole acetic acid is a metabolite of Metronidazole with mutagenic activity in bacteria. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic, amebicide, and antiprotozoal agent used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.

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

Mevastatin

Compactin; ML236B

Cat. No.: HY-17408

Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces apoptosis, arrests cancer cells in G1/G0 phase.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mezlocillin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B1466

Mezlocillin sodium is a broad-spectrum penicillin antibiotic. It is active against both Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria. Target: Antibacterial. Mezlocillin sodium is penicillin antibiotic, prescribed for certain types of bacterial infections.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg
Micafungin (FK463)

Micafungin (Mycamine; FK463) is an echinocandin antifungal drug which can inhibit 1,3-beta-D-glucan synthase.

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

Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium)

Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium) is an antifungal agent which inhibits 1, 3-beta-D-glucan synthesis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Miconazole (R18134)

Miconazole (R18134) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole also has antibacterial effects.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate)

Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole nitrate also has antibacterial effects.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Micronomicin sulfate (Gentamicin C2b sulfate; Antibiotic XK-62-2 sulfate; Sagamicin sulfate)

Micronomicin sulfate (Gentamicin C2b sulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from Micromonospora.

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

Midecamycin

Midecamycin, an acetoxy-substituted macrolide antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Milbemycin oxime

Milbemycin oxime is a veterinary drug from the group of milbemycins, used as a broad spectrum antiparasitic.

Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Minocycline hydrochloride

Minocycline hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum tetracycline antibiotic, acting by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit and inhibiting protein synthesis.

Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML406

ML406 is a small molecule probe that shows anti-tubercular activity via MtbBioA (DAPA synthase) enzyme inhibition with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

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

Monensin sodium salt

Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria Streptomyces cinnamomis. Monensin sodium salt is an ionophore that mediates Na^+/H^+ exchange.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg
Moniliformin sodium salt

Moniliformin sodium salt is a potent, water-soluble mycotoxin isolate from Fusarium moniliforme.

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

Cat. No.: HY-101905

Moxalactam sodium salt

Moxalactam sodium salt (Latamoxef sodium; Lamotoxam sodium; LY-127935 sodium) is an antibiotic compound more effective against Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosan than cephalosporins.

Purity: 96.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-B1484

Moxidectin (CL301423)

Moxidectin (ProHeart 6; CL301423; Cydecin) is an anthelmintic drug which kills parasitic worms (helminths), and is used for the prevention and control of heartworm and intestinal worms.

Purity: 96.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-80777

Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride (BAY 12-8039)

Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride (BAY 12-8039) is an oral 8-methoxyquinolone antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute bacterial sinusitis, acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-66011

Mupirocin (BRL-4910A; Pseudomonic acid)

Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin (BRL-4910A) apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-B0958

Mupirocin calcium hydrate

Mupirocin calcium hydrate is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin calcium hydrate apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N7068

Murepavadin TFA (POL780 TFA)

Murepavadin (TFA), a 14-amino-acid cyclic peptide, is a highly potent, specific antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-P1674A

Mycophenolic acid (Mycophenolate)

Mycophenolic acid (Mycophenolate) is an immunosuppressant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Cat. No.: HY-80421

Myriocin

Myriocin, a fungal metabolite isolated from Myriococcus albomycos, Isaria sinclairi and Mycelia sterilia, is a potent inhibitor of serine-palmitoyl-transerse (SPT) and a key enzyme in de novo synthesis of sphingolipids.

Purity: 100.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cat. No.: HY-N6798
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Myxothiazol</strong></th>
<th><strong>Nadifloxacin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112177</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80506</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxothiazol, an antifungal antibiotic, is a mitochondrial electron transport chain complex III (bc1 complex) inhibitor. Myxothiazol inhibits the growth of many yeasts and fungi at concentrations between 0.01 and 3 µg/ml.</td>
<td>Nadifloxacin (OPC7251) is a topical fluoroquinolone antibiotic for the treatment of acne vulgaris. Target: Antibacterial Nadifloxacin is a potent, broad-spectrum, quinolone agent approved for topical use in acne vulgaris and skin infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nafcilin sodium monohydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Naftifine hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80555A</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80518A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nafcilin sodium monohydrate is a semi-synthetic antibiotic related to penicillin. Target: Antibacterial Nafcilin sodium is a narrow-spectrum, beta-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class.</td>
<td>Naftifine hydrochloride is a synthetic, broad spectrum, antifungal agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nalidixic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Nalidixic acid sodium salt</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80398</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80398A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalidixic acid, a quinolone antibiotic, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.</td>
<td>Nalidixic acid sodium salt, a quinolone antibiotic, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.99%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nanchangmycin</strong> (Nanchangmycin A)</th>
<th><strong>Natamycin</strong> (Pimaricin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100528</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80133</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanchangmycin, a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.</td>
<td>Natamycin (pimaricin) is an antifungal macrolide polyene that binds to cell membrane sterols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nemadectin</strong> (CL-287088; LL-F28249 α)</th>
<th><strong>Neocarzinostatin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112542</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-111183</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemadectin (CL-287088), an orally active broad-spectrum endectocide, is highly efficacious against natural infections of all the major canine gastrointestinal helminthes. Anthelmintic activity.</td>
<td>Neocarzinostatin, a potent DNA-damaging, anti-tumor antibiotic, recognizes double-stranded DNA bulge and induces DNA double strand breaks (DSBs). Neocarzinostatin induces apoptosis. Neocarzinostatin has potential for EpCAM-positive cancers treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;93.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 100 µg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-80470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neomycin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-A0086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netropsin dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-N6800A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide</td>
<td>HY-B0497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide monohydrate</td>
<td>HY-B0497B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide olamine</td>
<td>HY-B0497C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifuratel</td>
<td>HY-A0059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifursol</td>
<td>HY-B1703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigercin</td>
<td>HY-127019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigercin sodium salt</td>
<td>HY-100381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nikkomycin Z
Cat. No.: HY-19593
Nikkomycin Z, a nucleoside-peptide, is a selective competitive chitin synthesis inhibitor. Nikkomycin Z has antifungal effects and acts as a competitive analogue of the chitin synthase substrate UDP-N-acetylglucosamine.

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

Nimorazole
Cat. No.: HY-16349
Nimorazole (K-1900) is a nitroimidazole anti-infective.

Purity:  98.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Nisin
Cat. No.: HY-P1607
Nisin is a bacteriocin produced by a group of Gram-positive bacteria that belongs to Lactococcus and Streptococcus species.

Purity:  >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nithiamide
Cat. No.: HY-B0992
Nithiamide is a non-S-nitroimidazole drugs, is a antibiotic used in veterinary.

Purity:  >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nitrofurantoin
Cat. No.: HY-A0090
Nitrofurantoin is an antibiotic usually used to treat urinary tract infections.

Purity:  99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nitrofurazone
Cat. No.: HY-B0226
Nitrofurazone (NFZ; Nitrofurazol) is a bactericidal compound used as an antibiotic most commonly in the form of ointments.

Purity:  99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nitrooxide
(8-Hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline; 5-Nitro-8-quinolinol)
Cat. No.: HY-B1159
Nitrooxide is an antibiotic that has proven to be very effective at combating biofilm infections. Nitrooxide functions by chelating Fe2+ and Zn2+ ions from the biofilm matrix.

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

Nivalenol
Cat. No.: HY-N6801
Nivalenol, classified as type B trichothecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through caspase-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic apoptotic pathway.

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

Nonactin
(Ammonium ionophore I)
Cat. No.: HY-N6790
Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from Streptomyces griseus. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including K+, and NH4+. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation of mitochondria.

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

Norfloxacin
(MK-0366)
Cat. No.: HY-B0132
Norfloxacin (MK-0366) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.

Purity:  99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

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Norfloxacin hydrochloride
(MK-0366 hydrochloride)

Norfloxacin hydrochloride (MK-0366 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Norfloxacin-d5

Norfloxacin-d5 is a deuterium labeled Norfloxacin. Norfloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that inhibits the growth of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (MICs = 4 μg/mL and 1 μg/mL for S. aureus and P. aeruginosa, respectively).

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

Nosileptide
(ML-87493)

Nosileptide (ML-87493), a thiopentone antibiotic produced by Streptomyces actusus, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis and bears a unique indole side ring system and regiospecific hydroxy groups on the characteristic macrocyclic core.

Purity: 97.2%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nourseothricin sulfate
(Streptothricin sulfate)

Nourseothricin sulfate (Streptothricin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that destroys the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is a dominant selective marker for Fonsecaea pedrosoi.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Novobiocin Sodium
(Albamyacin; Cathomycin)

Novobiocin Sodium (Albamyacin; Cathomycin) is an orally active antibiotic compound derived from Streptomyces niveus and a potent DNA gyrase inhibitor by binding the ATP-binding site in the ATPase subunit.

Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nystatin

Nystatin is an orally active polyene antifungal antibiotic effective against yeast and mycoplasma. Nystatin increases the permeability of plasma membranes to small monovalent ions, including chloridion.

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg

Ofloxacin
(Hoe-280)

Ofloxacin (Hoe-280) is a fluoroquinolone whose primary mechanism of action is inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Okilactomycin

Okilactomycin is a lactone group antibiotic isolated from the culture filtrate of a strain of actinomycetes (Streptomyces species).

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

Oleandomycin

Oleandomycin is a macrolide antibiotic structurally closely related to Erythromycin. Oleandomycin is similar to Erythromycin with antimicrobial activity.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oligomycin

Oligomycin are macrolides created by Streptomyces species that can be toxic to other organisms through their ability to inhibit mitochondrial membrane-bound ATP synthases.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
Oligomycin A
(MCH 32)
Cat. No.: HY-16589

Oligomycin A, created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial F_{0}F_{1}-ATPase inhibitor, with a \( K_{i} \) of 1 \( \mu \)M; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Olsalazine Disodium
Cat. No.: HY-B0174

Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Target: Antibacterial
Olsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Omadacycline
(PTK 0796; Amadacycline)
Cat. No.: HY-14865

Omadacycline is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.

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

Omadacycline hydrochloride
(PTK0796 hydrochloride; Amadacycline hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-14865C

Omadacycline hydrochloride is novel, aminomethyl tetracycline antibiotic being developed for the treatment of community-acquired bacterial infections. The ED_{50} for Escherichia coli is 2.02 mg/kg.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Omadacycline mesylate
(PTK 0796 mesylate; Amadacycline mesylate)
Cat. No.: HY-14865A

Omadacycline mesylate is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.

Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Omadacycline tosylate
(PTK 0796 tosylate; Amadacycline tosylate)
Cat. No.: HY-14865B

Omadacycline tosylate is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.

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

Orbifloxacin
(CP-104354)
Cat. No.: HY-80915

Orbifloxacin is a synthetic broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic which is approved for use in dogs.

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 100 mg

Oritavancin diphosphate
(LY333328 diphosphate)
Cat. No.: HY-B1831A

Oritavancin diphosphate is a novel semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic being developed for the treatment of serious Gram-positive bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial
Oritavancin is a lipoglycopeptide.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxacillin sodium monohydrate
Cat. No.: HY-B0465

Oxacillin sodium monohydrate is an antibiotic similar to flucloxacillin used in resistant staphylococci infections. Target: Antibacterial
Oxacillin is a penicillinase-resistant \( \beta \)-lactam. It is similar to methicillin, and has replaced methicillin in clinical use.

Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ornidazole
(Ro 7-0207)
Cat. No.: HY-80508

Ornidazole(Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Target: Antibacterial, Antiparasitic
Ornidazole is a drug that cures some protozoan infections.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM \( \times 1 \) mL, 500 mg, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxacillin sodium salt</td>
<td>HY-80925</td>
<td>Oxacillin sodium salt is a narrow-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxiconazole nitrate</td>
<td>HY-B1324</td>
<td>Oxiconazole nitrate is a broad spectrum antifungal which can inhibit the growth of <em>T. tonsurans</em> and <em>T. rubrum</em> with MIC₅₀ of 0.25 and 0.5 μg/mL, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxolinic acid</td>
<td>HY-81002</td>
<td>Oxolinic acid is a potent inhibitor of DNA gyrase and DNA synthesis, lead to DNA cleavage when extracted chromosomes are incubated with sodium dodecyl sulfate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</td>
<td>HY-B0275B</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline dihydrate is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oxytetracycline dihydrate potentiates Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0275A</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potentiates Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pafuramidine (DB289)</td>
<td>HY-14932</td>
<td>Pafuramidine (DB289) is an orally bioavailable prodrug of furamidine, which has activity against Pneumocystis pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paromomycin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-80956</td>
<td>Paromomycin sulfate (Aminosidine sulfate) is effective as prophylaxis for cryptosporidiosis in dairy calves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patulin (Terinin)</td>
<td>HY-6779</td>
<td>Patulin (Terinin) is a mycotoxin produced by fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Byssoschlamys species, is suspected to be clastogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and cytotoxic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pazufloxacin (T3761)</td>
<td>HY-807248</td>
<td>Pazufloxacin (T-3761) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pazufloxacin mesylate</td>
<td>(T-3762; Pazufloxacin methanesulfonate; Pazufloxacin mesilate)</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pazufloxacin mesylate</td>
<td>(T-3761) mesylate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pazufloxacin (T-3761)</td>
<td>Pazufloxacin (T-3761) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pefloxacin</td>
<td>(Pefloxacinium)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pefloxacin is an antibacterial agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) Target: DNA gyrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>life-threatening bacterial infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G benzathine</td>
<td>(Benzathine benzylpenicillin)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G benzathine</td>
<td>Penicillin G benzathine (Benzathine benzylpenicillin) is an antibiotic against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G benzathine</td>
<td>many bacterial infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G Procaine</td>
<td>(PGP)</td>
<td>98.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G Procaine</td>
<td>Penicillin G Procaine(PGP), a β-lactam antibiotic, is a crystalline complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G Procaine</td>
<td>produced by chemically combining penicillin G with procaine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G sodium salt</td>
<td>(Benzylpenicillin sodium salt)</td>
<td>99.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G sodium salt</td>
<td>Penicillin G sodium salt is a typical β-lactam antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G potassium</td>
<td>(Benzylpenicillin potassium)</td>
<td>99.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G potassium</td>
<td>Penicillin G potassium is a fast-acting antibiotic used to treat bacterial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G potassium</td>
<td>infections that affect the blood, heart, lungs, joints, and genital areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin Pedioecoccus acidilactici</td>
<td>Pedioecoccus acidilactici, produced by Pedioecoccus acidilactici and belong to the bacteriocin group class Ia, has antimicrobial effectiveness even at nanomolar quantities.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt) Cat. No.: HY-80975

Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt) is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, is a penicillin that is orally active, acts by inhibiting the biosynthesis of cell-wall peptidoglycan.

Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-80537A

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetic. Pentamidine dihydrochloride inhibits parasite Leishmania infantum with an IC₅₀ of 2.5 μM.

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

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate) Cat. No.: HY-80537B

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetic. Pentamidine isethionate inhibits parasite Leishmania infantum with an IC₅₀ of 2.5 μM.

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

PGLa Cat. No.: HY-P0274

PGLa, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions.

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

Phenazine methylsulfate (5-Methylphenazinium methylsulfate) Cat. No.: HY-W004520

Phenazine methylsulfate is a free radical generator. Phenazine methylsulfate has been used as an electron transfer reactant in cell viability assays. Phenazine methylsulfate induces ssDNA break formation in the presence of the reducing agent NADPH.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Phloracophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)ethane) Cat. No.: HY-W008226

Phloracophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glycoside obtained from Curcuma comosa Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracophenone enhances cholesterol 7α-hydroxylase (CYP7A1) activity.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Piericidin A (AR-054) Cat. No.: HY-114936

Piericidin A (AR-054) is a natural mitochondrial NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) inhibitor. Piericidin A is a potent neurotoxin and inhibits mitochondrial respiration by disrupting the electron transport system through its action on NADH-ubiquinone reductase.

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

Pipemidic acid Cat. No.: HY-B1210

Pipemidic acid is a new antibacterial agent, is active against Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg
Piperacillin sodium (Sodium piperacillin) Cat. No.: HY-81286
Piperacillin sodium is a broad-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic.

Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Pirarubicin (THP) Cat. No.: HY-13725
Pirarubicin is an anthracycline antibiotic, acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, and is widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pirarubicin Hydrochloride (THP Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13725A
Pirarubicin Hydrochloride is an anthracycline antibiotic, acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, and is widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.

Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pivmecillinam (FL-1039) Cat. No.: HY-80810
Pivmecillinam (FL-1039) is an orally active prodrug of meccilinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.

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

Pivmecillinam hydrochloride (FL-1039 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-80810A
Pivmecillinam hydrochloride (FL-1039 hydrochloride) is an orally active prodrug of meccilinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.

Purity: 94.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Platensimycin Cat. No.: HY-127146
Platensimycin is an antibiotic produced by S. platensis that inhibits gram-positive bacteria by selectively inhibiting cellular lipid biosynthesis (IC₅₀=0.1 μM).

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

Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B, Mutilin 14-glycolate) Cat. No.: HY-N2301
Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B) inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Plicamycin (Mithramycin A) Cat. No.: HY-A0122
Plicamycin is a selective specificity protein 1 (Sp1) inhibitor. Plicamycin inhibits the growth of various cancers by decreasing Sp1 protein.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Pneumocandin B0 (L-688786) Cat. No.: HY-17578
Pneumocandin B0 (L-688786), a key intermediate in the synthesis of the antifungal agent, Cancidas, has led to the identification of several materials with potential for improved performance.

Purity: 97.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B nonapeptide</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-106783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B nonapeptide is a cyclic peptide obtained from Polymyxin B by proteolytic removal of its terminal amino acyl residue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 97.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B Sulfate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-A0248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B Sulfate is a cationic surfactant antibiotic agent. A mixture of polymyxins B1 and B2, increases the permeability of the cell membrane. In vitro: RBSO is resistant to killing by polymyxin B at concentrations up to 100 µg/ml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Potassium clavulanate cellulose**  
(Potassium clavulanate:cellulose (1:1)) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-19964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium clavulanate cellulose is a mixture of potassium clavulanate and cellulose, is a beta-lactamase inhibitor. Target: Antibacterial Clavulanate potassium is a form of Clavulanic acid, which is similar to penicillin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Potassium sorbate**  
(Sorbic acid potassium) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0626A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium sorbate (Sorbic acid potassium), isolated from Sorbus aucuparia, is a naturally occurring, highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Praziquantel</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praziquantel is an anthelmintic effective against flatworms. Target: Antiparasitic Praziquantel is the drug of choice for treatment of all human schistosomes. Infected mice were treated with increasing Praziquantel doses until the highest dose of 3 x 300 mg/Kg was reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Prionamide**  
(Pronamide) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronamide (or prionamide) is a drug used in the treatment of tuberculosis; has also been tested for use in the treatment of leprosy. Target: Anti tuberculosis Although ETH and PTH are both potent drugs against M. tuberculosis (MIC = 0.5 µg/ml) (24), they do not affect E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Prulifloxacin**  
(NM441) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prulifloxacin(NM441) is an older synthetic antibiotic of the fluoroquinolone drug class. Target: Antibacterial Prulifloxacin prevents bacterial DNA replication, transcription, repair and recombination through inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Psicofuranine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-119819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psicofuranine a nucleoside antibiotic and has the inhibition of xanthosine 5'-phosphate aminase. Psicofuranine also specifically inhibits GMP synthase, and interrupts parasite growth. Psicofuranine exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of P. falciparum growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Puromycin aminonucleoside**  
(NSC 3056) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-15695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puromycin aminonucleoside (NSC 3056) is the aminonucleoside portion of the antibiotic puromycin, and used in nephrosis animal models. Puromycin aminonucleoside induces apoptosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puromycin dihydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;(CL13900 dihydrochloride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puromycin dihydrochloride (CL13900 dihydrochloride), an aminonucleoside antibiotic, inhibits protein synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.87%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pyranetel pamoate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Pyranetel embonate)</th>
<th><strong>Pyranetel tartrate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-12641)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyranetel pamoate is a deworming agent in the treatment of hookworms (all species) and roundworms in domesticated animal; acts as a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent.</td>
<td>Pyranetel tartrate is an antiemotional thiophene; nicotinic receptor agonist and can elicit spastic muscle paralysis in parasitic worms due to prolonged activation of the excitatory nicotinic acetylcholine (nACh) receptors on body wall muscle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.70%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.58%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pyrazinamide</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Pyrazinecarboxamide; Pyrazinoic acid amide)</th>
<th><strong>Quinoctetone</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-123581)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazinamide is a pyrazine that is used therapeutically as an antitubercular agent. Target: Antitubercular Pyrazinamide is a produg that stops the growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</td>
<td>Quinoctetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.95%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Quinoctetone-D5</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-1235815)</th>
<th><strong>Rachelmycin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(CC-1065; NSC 298223)</th>
<th><strong>Radicicol</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Monorden) (Cat. No.: HY-N6769)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quinoctetone-D5 is a deuterium labeled Quinoctetone. Quinoctetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.</td>
<td>Rachelmycin (CC-1065; NSC 298223) is a potent naturally antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces zelensis. Rachelmycin binds non-covalently and covalently (N-3 adenine adduct) in the minor groove of B-form DNA. Rachelmycin has exceptionally potent antitumor activity.</td>
<td>Radicol is an inhibitor of Hsp90 with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 1 μM. Radicol binds to the ATPase domain of Hsp90 and prevents maturation of Hsp90 clients, leading to proteosomal degradation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;99.0%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ramoplanin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-129034</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramoplanin</strong> is a broad-spectrum lipoglycodepsipeptide antibiotic derived from Actinoplanes spp. with activity against gram-positive bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rapamycin</strong> (Sirolimus; AY-22989)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-10219</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapamycin</strong> (Sirolimus; AY 22989) is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1. Rapamycin is an autophagy activator, an immunosuppressant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Retapamulin</strong> (SB-275833)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17010</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retapamulin</strong> (SB-275833) is a topical antibiotic, which binds to both E. coli and S. aureus ribosomes with similar potencies with Kd of 3 nM. IC50 Value: 3 nM(Kd, E.coli) Target: Antibacterial Retapamulin is a topical antibiotic developed by GlaxoSmithKline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Retinyl palmitate</strong> (trans-Retinol; SRT501)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-16561</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retinyl palmitate</strong> (trans-Retinol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ribavirin</strong> (ICN-1229)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B0434</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ribavirin</strong> (ICN-1229) is an antiviral agent against a broad spectrum of viruses including HCV, HIV, and RSV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ribostamycin sulfate</strong> (Vistarnam sulfate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81228</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ribostamycin sulfate</strong> (Vistarnam sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of 30S and 50S ribosomal subunit binding, also inhibits the chaperone activity of protein disulide isomerase (PDI), used in pharmacokinetic and...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rifampicin</strong> (Rifampin; Rifampycin AMP)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80272</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rifampicin</strong> is a potent and broad spectrum antibiotic against bacterial pathogens. Rifampicin has anti-flu virus activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rifamycin S</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-125365</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rifamycin S</strong> is a quinone and an antibiotic agent against Gram-positive bacteria (including MRSA). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifamycin sodium</td>
<td>HY-81907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifapentine</td>
<td>HY-80269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifaximin</td>
<td>HY-13234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNPA1000</td>
<td>HY-12824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolitetracycline</td>
<td>HY-18257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosoxacin</td>
<td>HY-A0208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxithromycin</td>
<td>HY-80435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safracin B</td>
<td>HY-126804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinomycin</td>
<td>HY-15597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinomycin sodium</td>
<td>HY-17439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rifamycin sodium** *(Rifamycin SV sodium)*  
Rifamycin sodium (Rifamycin SV monosodium) belongs to the family of ansamycin antibiotics and has been isolated from the fermentation of *A. mediterranei* or its mutants.  
Purity: 96.80%  
Clinical Data: launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

**Rifapentine** *(DL 473, Cyclopyrifampicin)*  
Rifapentine (DL 473) is an antibiotic compound used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Rifapentine inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity in susceptible cells.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Rifaximin**  
Rifaximin (*Xifaxan*) is an orally administered, semi-synthetic, non-systemic antibiotic derived from rifamycin SV with antibacterial activity.  
Purity: 99.34%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**RNPA1000**  “RNPA1000 is an attractive antimicrobial development candidate; RnPA inhibitor. IC50 value: Target: RnPA inhibitor The antibiotic vancomycin and a novel *Staphylococcus aureus* RnPA inhibitor under pre-clinical development, RNPA1000, were included in these studies.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Rolitetracycline**  
Rolitetracycline, a derivative of tetracycline, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic. Rolitetracyclin has a role as a protein synthesis inhibitor, an antiprotozoal drug and a prodrug.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Rosoxacin** *(Acrosoxacin)*  
Rosoxacin (Acrosoxacin) is a potent and orally active quinolone antibiotic. Rosoxacin (Acrosoxacin) has antibacterial activities against a broad spectrum of Gram negative bacteria including *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (MIC<sub>90</sub>=0.03mg/ml).  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Roxithromycin** *(RU-28965)*  
Roxithromycin (RU-28965) is a semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Safracin B**  
Safracin B, a tetrahydroisoquinoline (THQ) alkaloid, is a naturally occurring antibiotic from *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Safracin B exhibits broad spectrum antimicrobial and strong antitumor activities.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Salinomycin** *(Procoxacin)*  
Salinomycin (Procoxacin), a polyether potassium ionophore antibiotic, selectively inhibits the growth of *gram-positive bacteria*. Salinomycin is a potent inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin signaling, blocks Wnt-induced LRP6 phosphorylation.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Salinomycin sodium salt** *(Salinomycin sodium; Sodium salinomycin)*  
Salinomycin sodium salt (Salinomycin sodium), an antibiotic potassium ionophore, is a potent inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin signaling.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Sandramycin
Cat. No.: HY-19829

Sandramycin is a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic isolated from cultured broth of a Nocardioides sp. Sandramycin is also a DNA intercalator that potently binds DNA and is an ADC cytotoxin. Sandramycin is active against Gram-positive bacteria and has potent antitumor activity.

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

Sarafloxacin hydrochloride
(A-56620 hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-80343A

Sarafloxacin (hydrochloride) (A-56620 (hydrochloride)) is a quinolone antibiotic drug.

Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Secnidazole
(RP-14539; PM-185184)
Cat. No.: HY-81118

Secnidazole is a nitroimidazole anti-infective drug.

Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sibofimloc
(Antibiotic-202)
Cat. No.: HY-12820

Sibofimloc (Antibiotic-202) is an antibiotic compound, for treating bacterial infections.

Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinofungin
(Adenosyl-Ornithine; A-9145; Antibiotic 32232RP)
Cat. No.: HY-101938

Sinofungin is a potent inhibitor of virion mRNA(adenine-7)-methyltransferase, mRNA(nucleoside-2'-)-methyltransferase, and viral multiplication. Sinofungin, a SET7/9 inhibitor, ameliorates renal fibrosis by inhibiting H3K4 methylation.

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

Sisomicin sulfate
Cat. No.: HY-B1222

Sisomicin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Sitafloxacin
(DU6859a)
Cat. No.: HY-80395

Sitafloxacin is a new-generation, broad-spectrum oral fluoroquinolone antibiotic.

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

Sitafloxacin hydrate
(DU6859a hydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-80395C

Sitafloxacin Hydrate is a new-generation, broad-spectrum oral fluoroquinolone antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate
(4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-0447A

Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate (4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate) is one of the antimycobacterial drugs currently used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Solithromycin
(CEM-101; OP-1068)
Cat. No.: HY-17593

Solithromycin (CEM-101) is an orally bioavailable, effective antimicrobial agent, with IC50s for inhibition of cell viability, protein synthesis, and growth rate are 7.5 ng/mL, 40 ng/mL, and 125 ng/mL for Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, and Haemophilus influenzae...

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Sorbinic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N0626
Sorbinic acid, isolated from Sorbus aucuparia, is a naturally occurring, highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservative. Sorbinic acid generally is an effective inhibitor of most molds and yeasts and some bacteria.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Spectinomycin dihydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-B0438
Spectinomycin is an antibiotic which acts by binding to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome and interrupting protein synthesis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Spiramycin
(Rovamycin)
Cat. No.: HY-100593
Spiramycin (Rovamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces ambofaciens with against bacteria and Toxoplasma gondii activities, and also has antiparasitic effect.

Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sparfloxacin
(CI-978; AT-4140)
Cat. No.: HY-B308
Sparfloxacin (CI-978) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, shows broad and potent antibacterial activity.

Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate
(Spectinomycin hydrochloride hydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B1828A
Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate is a broad-spectrum aminocyclitol antibiotic that inhibits the growth of a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.

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

Spiramycin I
Cat. No.: HY-N7141
Spiramycin I, isolated from Streptomyces ambofaciens, is a macrolide antibiotic and antiparasitic.

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

SPR741
(NAB741)
Cat. No.: HY-P1649
SPR741 (NAB741) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiator molecule. SPR741 increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.

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

SPR741 acetate
(NAB741 acetate)
Cat. No.: HY-P1649B
SPR741 acetate (NAB741 acetate) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiator molecule. SPR741 acetate increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SQ109
(NSC 722041)
Cat. No.: HY-14989
SQ109 is a potent inhibitor of the trypanosomastigote form of the parasite, with IC_{50} for cell killing of 50±8 nM. SQ109, targets MmpL3, is an antitubercular agent.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
| **Staurosporine**  
  *(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-15141 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staurosporine is a potent and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC₅₀₅ of 6 nM, 15 mM, 2 mM, and 3 mM for PKC, PTK, c-Fgr, and Phosphorylase kinase respectively. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sterigmatocystine**  
  *(ANTIBIOTIC; HY-6725)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-15141 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterigmatocystine is a precursor of aflatoxins and a mycotoxin produced by common mold strains from Aspergillus versicolor. Sterigmatocystine, an inhibitor of G1 Phase and DNA synthesis, is used to inhibit p21 activity. Sterigmatocystine has teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in animals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;97.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Streptomycin sulfate**  
  *(Antibiotic; HY-80472)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-80472 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, that inhibits protein synthesis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Succinylsulfathiazole**  
  *(Succinylsulfathiazole)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-80921 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succinylsulfathiazole is a sulfonamide, it is an ultra long acting drug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulbenicillin disodium**  
  *(N-Sulbenicillin disodium)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-7097 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulbenicillin disodium is the disodium salt of Sulbenicillin. Sulbenicillin is a Penicillin antibiotic with antibacterial activity against a number of mucoid and non-mucoid strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>95.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfacetamide**  
  *(Sulphacetamide)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-7123 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacetamide (Sulphacetamide), a bacteriostatic sulphonamide, is a popular antibiotic prescribed for treating ocular infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfadiazine**  
  *(Sulfadiazine; HY-80960)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-80960 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine is an intermediate in the synthesis of organic and pharmaceutical.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfacetamide Sodium**  
  *(Sodium Sulfacetamide)* | **Cat. No.:** HY-80576 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacetamide Sodium is an anti-infective agent that is used topically to treat skin infections, and orally for urinary tract infections. Target: Antibacterial Sulfacetamide is a sulfonamide antibiotic. Sulfacetamide is able to inhibit the growth of all isolated strains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacetamide sodium monohydrate</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfachloropyridazine</td>
<td>99.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaclozine</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacetamide</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacetamide sodium</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaclozine sodium</td>
<td>98.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfacytine</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine</td>
<td>99.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine sodium</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadimethoxine (D6)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadimethoxine (sodium)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Sulfadoxine**  
(Sulphadoxine) | Cat. No.: HY-80439 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine (Sulphadoxine) is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits HIV replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfadoxine D3**  
(Sulphadoxine D3) | Cat. No.: HY-8043951 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine D3 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadoxine. Sulfadoxine is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits HIV replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfaethoxypyridazine</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-112586</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaethoxypyridazine is a sulfonamide antibacterial agent. Sulfaethoxypyridazine is a sulfonamide that is used in veterinary medicine as feedstuffs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfaguanidine</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-B1267</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaguanidine is a sulfonamide, used as an antibacterial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfalene**  
(Sulfametopyrazine; AS-18908) | Cat. No.: HY-A0130 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfalene (Sulfametopyrazine) is an antimalarial agent. Sulfalene is also a long-acting sulfonamide antibacterial.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfamerazine**  
(RP2632) | Cat. No.: HY-B0512 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamerazine (RP-2632) is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfamerazine sodium salt**  
(Soluble sulfamerazine) | Cat. No.: HY-B0512A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamerazine Sodium is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Target: Antibacterial Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfamethazine**  
(Sulfadimidine; Sulfadimerazine) | Cat. No.: HY-80035 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamethazine (Sulfadimidine) is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Sulfamethazine sodium**  
(Sulfadimidine sodium; Sulfadimerazine sodium) | Cat. No.: HY-80035A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfamethazine sodium (Sulfadimidine sodium) is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sulfamethizole
Cat. No.: HY-80333

Sulfamethizole is a sulfathiazole antibacterial agent. Target: Antibacterial. Sulfamethizole is a sulfathiazole antibacterial agent. Sulfamethizole is a competitive inhibitor of bacterial para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), a substrate of the enzyme dihydropteroate synthetase.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sulfamethoxazole sodium
Cat. No.: HY-80322

Sulfamethoxazole sodium (Ro 4-2130 sodium) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic. Sulfamethoxazole sodium is used to treat various urinary tract pathogens and in combination with Trimethoprim is considered the gold standard in the treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs).

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

Sulfamethoxazole
Cat. No.: HY-80322A

Sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections. Sulfonamides is a competitive antagonists of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA).

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sulfamethoxypyridazine
Cat. No.: HY-B1387

Sulfamethoxypyridazine is a long-acting sulfonamide antibiotic, for treatment of Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulfamonomethoxine
Cat. No.: HY-80946

Sulfamonomethoxine is a long acting sulfonamide antibacterial agent, used in blood kinetic studies, and blocks the synthesis of folic acid by inhibiting synthetase of dihydropteroate.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfanilamide
Cat. No.: HY-B0242

Sulfanilamide is a competitive inhibitor for bacterial enzyme dihydropteroate synthetase with IC50 of 320 µM.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Sulfapyridine
Cat. No.: HY-80212

Sulfapyridine (Dagenan) is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Target: Antibacterial. Sulfapyridine (Dagenan) is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Sulfapyridine is not prescribed for the treatment in humans any more. However, it may be used to treat Linear IgA Disease.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sulfaquinacine
Cat. No.: HY-B1282

Sulfaquinacine is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinacine is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.

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

Sulfaquinacine sodium salt
Cat. No.: HY-B1282A

Sulfaquinacine sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinacine is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.

Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulfasalazine
Cat. No.: HY-14655

Sulfasalazine is a drug for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine is reported to suppress NF-κB activity.

Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

www.MedChemExpress.com
**Sulfathiazole**

Cat. No.: HY-80507

Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

---

**Sulfathiazole sodium**

Cat. No.: HY-80507A

Sulfathiazole sodium is an organosulfur compound that has been used as a short-acting sulfonamide. Target: Antimicrobial. Sulfathiazole (20 µg/L) starts to be degraded between day 31 and day 38 in one of the two batch reactors containing different wastewater matrices.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Sulfisomidin (Sulfaisomidine)**

Cat. No.: HY-B1784

Sulfisomidin is a sulfonamide antibacterial.

Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**Sulfisoxazole (Sulfasuxazole)**

Cat. No.: HY-B0323

Sulfisoxazole, an endothelin receptor antagonist, is a sulfonamide antibacterial with an oxazole substituent.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Sultamicillin**

Cat. No.: HY-N7115

Sultamicillin is an orally active double produg of Ampicillin/Sulbactan.

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

---

**Surfactin**

Cat. No.: HY-129555

Surfactin is a potent cyclic lipopeptide biosurfactant that mediates flux of mono- and divalent cations, such as calcium, across lipid bilayer membranes.

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

---

**Sutezolid (PNU-100480; U-100480; PF-02341272)**

Cat. No.: HY-10392

Sutezolid (PNU-100480) is an oxazolidinone antimicrobial being developed for the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial. Sutezolid is a much-awaited drug candidate for treatment of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Swainsonine (Tridolosir)**

Cat. No.: HY-N6722

Swainsonine is an alkaloid isolated from Astragalus, acts as an inhibitor of α-mannosidase, with anti-tumor activity.

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

---

**Tacrolimus (FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)**

Cat. No.: HY-13756

Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to FK506 binding protein (FKBP) to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits calcineurin phosphatase, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

---

**Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)**

Cat. No.: HY-13756A

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to FK506 binding protein (FKBP) to form a complex and inhibits calcineurin phosphatase, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg
**Tanespimycin**  
(17-AAG; NSC 330507; CP 127374)  

Cat. No.: HY-10211  

Tanespimycin (17-AAG) is a potent HSP inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 5 nM, having a 100-fold higher binding affinity for tumour cell derived HSP90 than normal cell derived HSP90. Tanespimycin depletes cellular STK38/NDR1 and reduces STK38 kinase activity.

Purity: 99.03%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

**Tavaborole**  
(AN-2690)  

Cat. No.: HY-10980  

Tavaborole (AN-2690) is an antifungal agent with activity against Trichophyton species, in a topical solution formulation for the potential treatment of onychomycosis.

Purity: > 98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

**Tazobactam**  
(CL-298741; YTR-830H)  

Cat. No.: HY-B1418  

Tazobactam is a beta Lactamase Inhibitor with antibacterial activity Target: Antibacterial  

Tazobactam is a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits the action of bacterial β-lactamases, especially those belonging to the SHV-1 and TEM groups.

Purity: > 98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 1000 mg

---

**Tazobactam sodium**  

Cat. No.: HY-W009168  

Tazobactam sodium is an antibiotic of the beta-lactamase inhibitor class. Ceftolozane combines with Tazobactam, extends the activity of ceftolozane against many ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae and some Bacteroides spp.

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

---

**Tebipenem**  
(LJC 11036)  

Cat. No.: HY-A0076  

Tebipenem is an orally available carbapenem antibiotic, shows broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria, except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Purity: > 98.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Tebipenem pivoxil**  
(L084)  

Cat. No.: HY-80396  

Tebipenem Pivoxil is a novel oral carbapenem antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Tebipenem is a broad spectrum orally administered antibiotic, from the carbapenem subgroup of beta-lactam antibiotics.

Purity: > 98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Tedizolid**  
(TR 700; Torezolid; DA-7157)  

Cat. No.: HY-14855  

Tedizolid (TR 700; Torezolid; DA-7157) is a novel oxazolidinone, acting through inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis by binding to 23S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) of the 50S subunit of the ribosome.

Purity: 99.46%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Tedizolid phosphate**  
(TR-701FA)  

Cat. No.: HY-148558  

Tedizolid phosphate (TR-701FA) is a novel oxazolidinone with activity against Gram-positive pathogens.

Purity: 98.20%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
| **Teicoplanin**  
*Antibiotic MDL-507, MDL-507* | Cat. No.: HY-A0097 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teicoplanin is a semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic used in the prophylaxis and treatment of serious infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria, including Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg | |

| **Telithromycin**  
*(HMR3647, RU66647)* | Cat. No.: HY-A0062 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telithromycin (HMR3647) is a ketolide antibiotic to treat community acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity. Target: Antibacterial Telithromycin prevents bacteria from growing, by interfering with their protein synthesis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg | |

| **Terbinafine**  
*(TD 067)* | Cat. No.: HY-17395A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terbinafine (TD 067) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a <em>K</em> of 30 nM. Terbinafine also antibacterial activity against certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 98.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg | |

| **Terbinafine hydrochloride**  
*(TD 067 hydrochloride)* | Cat. No.: HY-17395 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terbinafine hydrochloride (TD 067 hydrochloride) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a <em>K</em> of 30 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg | |

| **Terbutaline sulfate**  
*(Terbutaline hemisulfate)* | Cat. No.: HY-80802 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terbutaline sulfate is a β2-adrenergic receptor agonist, a fast-acting bronchodilator and a tocolytic to delay premature labor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g | |

| **Tetramisole hydrochloride**  
*(±)-Tetramisole hydrochloride; DL-Tetramisole hydrochloride, R-829) | Cat. No.: HY-81194 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetramisole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of alkaline phosphatases, is a high purity antiparasitic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 2 g | |

| **Thiamphenicol**  
*(Thiophenicol, Dextrosulphenidol)* | Cat. No.: HY-80479 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thiamphenicol is an antimicrobial antibiotic and a methyl-sulfonyl analogue of chloramphenicol. Target: Antibacterial Thiamphenicol (also known as thiophenicol and dextrosulphenidol) is an antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.09%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |
### Thio-TEPA

**Cat. No.: HY-17574**

Thio-TEPA is a DNA alkylating agent, with antitumor activity.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Thiolutin

**Cat. No.: HY-N6712**

Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothin) is a disulfide-containing antibiotic and anti-angiogenic compound produced by Streptorynces. Thiolutin inhibits the iAMM metalloproteases CsnS.

- **Purity:** >99.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Thiostrepton

**Cat. No.: HY-B0990**

Thiostrepton is a natural cyclic oligopeptide antibiotic, is a natural product of the ribosomally synthesized and post-translationally modified peptide (RIPP) class.

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

### Tiamulin

**Cat. No.: HY-B2060**

Tiamulin (Thiamulin) is a diterpenic veterinary drug widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.

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

### Tiamulin fumarate

**Cat. No.: HY-B2060A**

Tiamulin fumarate (Thiamulin fumarate) is a diterpenic veterinary drug widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g

### Ticarcillin disodium

**Cat. No.: HY-B1175**

Ticarcillin disodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating Stenotrophomonas maltophilia infections.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### Ticarcillin sodium

**Cat. No.: HY-100577**

Ticarcillin sodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating Stenotrophomonas maltophilia infections.

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

### Tigecycline

**Cat. No.: HY-80117**

Tigecycline (GAR-936) is a broad-spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.

- **Purity:** 99.88%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### Tigecycline hydrate

**Cat. No.: HY-80117D**

Tigecycline hydrate is a broad spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic.

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

### Tigecycline hydrochloride

**Cat. No.: HY-80117A**

Tigecycline hydrochloride (GAR-936 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
**Tigecycline mesylate**
(GAR-936 mesylate)

Tigecycline mesylate (GAR-936 mesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycylcycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.

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

**Tigecycline tetramesylate**
(GAR-936 tetramesylate)

Tigecycline tetramesylate (GAR-936 tetramesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycylcycline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.

- **Purity:** 95.36%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Tildipirosin**

Tildipirosin, a long-acting macrolide, has antibiotic activity.

- **Purity:** 99.81%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Tilmicosin**
(LY-177370; EL-870)

Tilmicosin is a macrolide antibiotic, is used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica.

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

**Tilmicosin phosphate**
(LY-177370 phosphate; EL-870 phosphate)

Tilmicosin phosphate is a antibiotic, is used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Tinidazole**

Tinidazole is a synthesized imidazole derivative used in antiprotozoal treatment with antiamebic and antibacterial properties. Target: Antiprotozoal Tinidazole is a 5-nitromimidazole active in vitro against a wide variety of anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.

- **Purity:** 98.70%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Tioconazole**
(UK-20349)

Tioconazole (UK-20349) is an antifungal medication.

- **Purity:** 99.23%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

**Tobramycin**
(Nebramycin Factor 6; Deoxykanamycin B)

Tobramycin (Nebramycin Factor 6) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Tobramycin sulfate**
(Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate; Deoxykanamycin B sulfate)

Tobramycin sulfate (Nebramycin Factor 6 sulfate) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms.

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

**Tolrazuril**
(BAY-i 1942)

Tolrazuril (BAY-i 1942) is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.

- **Purity:** 98.65%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
Tosufloxacin tosylate hydrate
(A-61827 tosylate hydrate)

Tosufloxacin tosylate hydrate is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and Chlamydia trachomatis.

Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Toyocamycin
(Vengicine)

Toyocamycin (Vengicine) is an adenosine analog produced by Actinomycete, acts as an XBP1 inhibitor, inhibits IRE1α-induced ATP-dependent XBP1 mRNA cleavage, with an IC_{50} of 80 nM. Toyocamycin (Vengicine) induces apoptosis.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triclosan

Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in consumer products, including soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethoprim

Trimethoprim is a bacteriostatic antibiotic and an orally active dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor. Trimethoprim is active against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Trimetrexate
(CI-898)

Trimetrexate (CI-898) is a potent competitive inhibitor of bacterial, protozoan, and mammalian dihydrofolate reductase.

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Trofamoxacin

Trofamoxacin is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic organisms. Trofamoxacin blocks the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV activity.

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

Trofamoxacin mesylate

Trofamoxacin mesylate is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic organisms. Trofamoxacin mesylate blocks the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV activity.

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

Tulathromycin A
(Tulathromycin; CP 472295)

Tulathromycin A is a macrolide antibiotic. IC_{50} Value: 1 microg/ml (MIC90 for Pasteurella multocida) Target: Antibacterial in vitro: Two highly pathogenic strains of M.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tulobuterol hydrochloride
(C-78)

Tulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78) is a long-acting β_{2}-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tunicamycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Tylosin</strong> (Tylosin A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-A0098</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80519A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits N-linked glycosylation and blocks GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT).</td>
<td>Tylosin (Fradizine; Tylocine; Tylosin A) is a broad spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive organisms and a limited range of Gram-negative organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.69%</td>
<td>Purity: 95.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tylosin phosphate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Tylosin tartrate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0519B</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tylosin phosphate (Fradizine; Tylocine; Tylosin A) is a broad spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive organisms and a limited range of Gram-negative organisms.</td>
<td>Tylosin tartrate is an antibiotic with a large macrocyclic lactone ring. Target: Antibacterial Tylosin tartrate is a bacteriostat food additive used in veterinary medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Valacyclovir</strong> (Valaciclovir)</th>
<th><strong>Valacyclovir hydrochloride</strong> (Valaciclovir hydrochloride)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17425</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17425A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valacyclovir is an antiviral drug used in the management of herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B. IC50 Value: 2.9 microg/ml (for HSV-1 W).</td>
<td>Valacyclovir hydrochloride is an antiviral drug used in the management of herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Valinomycin</strong> (NSC 122023)</th>
<th><strong>Valnemulin Hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6693</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valinomycin (NSC 122023) is a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic first isolated from Streptomyces fulvisissimus, act as a potassium selective ionophore.</td>
<td>Valnemulin hydrochloride is a pleuromutilin antibiotic which inhibits protein synthesis in bacteria by binding the peptidyl transferase enzyme in the 50s ribosomal subunit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.05%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vancomycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vancomycin hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80671</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancomycin is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections.</td>
<td>Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verruculogen (Cat. No.: HY-N6688)

Verruculogen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verruculogen inhibits Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> channels. Verruculogen is an M phase inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.

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

Vidarabine (Ara-A; Adenine Arabinoside; 9-β-D-Arabinofuranosyladenine) (Cat. No.: HY-B0277)

Vidarabine (Ara-A) is an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Vidarabine monohydrate (Cat. No.: HY-N6666)

Vidarabine monohydrate is an adenine arabinoside. Vidarabine monohydrate is an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex viruses (HSV) and varicella zoster viruses.

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

Virginiamycin M1 (Pristinamycin IIA; Ostreogycin A) (Cat. No.: HY-N6686)

Virginiamycin M1 (Pristinamycin IIA; Ostreogycin A) is a macrolide lactone peptolide antibiotic, derived from Streptomyces pristinaespiralis, which is a member of the streptogramin A group of antibiotics.

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

Virginiamycin S1 (Cat. No.: HY-N6680)

Virginiamycin S1 is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide antibiotic, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of aminoacyl-tRNA binding and peptide bond formation.

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

Walrycin B (Cat. No.: HY-18219)

Walrycin B is a novel antibacterial compound specifically targeting the essential WallR response regulator. IC<sub>50</sub> value: 0.39 μg/ml (MIC for B. subtilis 168); 3.13 μg/ml (MIC for S).

- **Purity:** 96.01%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zanamivir (Cat. No.: HY-13210)

Zanamivir is an influenza viral neuraminidase inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.95 nM and 2.7 nM for influenza A and B, respectively.

- **Purity:** 99.92%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
Arenavirus

An arenavirus is a virus which is a member of the family Arenaviridae. These viruses infect rodents and occasionally humans. Arenaviruses are a diverse family of small, enveloped, single-stranded RNA viruses which are generally propagated through asymptomatic, chronic infection of specific rodent hosts. Several arenaviruses are significant human pathogens, including five distinct hemorrhagic fever viruses designated category A by the CDC and NIAID, which is indicative of the level of highest threat to civilian populations. Several arenaviruses, including Lassa virus (LASV), are causative agents of hemorrhagic fever, for which effective therapeutic options are lacking.

The convergence of sensitivity to diverse small-molecule inhibitors thus identifies a robust new target for arenavirus antiviral discovery within the viral entry phase.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Arenavirus Inhibitors &amp; Activators</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(E)-LHF-535</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112762A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)-LHF-535 is the E-isomer of LHF-535. LHF-535 is an antiviral agent extracted from patent WO2013123215A2, Compound 38, has EC\textsubscript{50} of &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, and 1-10 μM for Lassa, Machupo, Junin, and VSVG virus, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GP(33-41)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-P0323</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP(33-41), a 9-aa-long peptide, is the optimal sequence of the GP1 epitope of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, and can upregulate H-2\textsuperscript{D} molecules at the RMA-S (Db Kb) cell surface with a SC\textsubscript{50} of 344 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LHF-535</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112762</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LHF-535 is an antiviral agent extracted from patent WO2013123215A2, Compound 38, has EC\textsubscript{50} of &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, &lt;1 μM, and 1-10 μM for Lassa, Machupo, Junin, and VSVG virus, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retro-2 cycl</strong> (RN 1-001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-114698</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) is a dihydroquinazolinone (DHQZ) inhibitor of retrograde trafficking. Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) inhibits JCPyV and HPV16 pseudovirus with IC\textsubscript{50} of 54 μM and 160 μM, respectively. Antiviral agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ST-193 hydrochloride</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-101441A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST-193 hydrochloride is a potent broad-spectrum arenavirus inhibitor; inhibits Guaranito, Junin, Lassa and Machupo virus with IC\textsubscript{50} values of 0.44, 0.62, 1.4 and 3.1 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5,7-Dihydroxychromone** |
**Cat. No.: HY-N1970**

5,7-Dihydroxychromone, the extract of Cudrania tricuspidata, activates Nrf2/ARE signal and exerts neuroprotective effects against 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis.

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

www.MedChemExpress.com
Anything that destroys bacteria or suppresses their growth or their ability to reproduce. Heat, chemicals such as chlorine, and antibiotic drugs all have antibacterial properties. Many antibacterial products for cleaning and handwashing are sold today. Such products do not reduce the risk for symptoms of viral infectious diseases in otherwise healthy persons. This does not preclude the potential contribution of antibacterial products to reducing symptoms of bacterial diseases in the home.
Bacterial Inhibitors, Agonists & Antagonists

**(+)-Camphor**

(1R)-(–)-Camphor, (3R)-(–)-Camphor)  
Cat. No.: HY-81173

(+)-Camphor is an ingredient in cooking, and as an embalming fluid for medicinal purposes.

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

**(+)-Viroallosecurinine**

(+)-Viroallosecurinine, isolated from Securinega virosa as a cytotoxic alkaloid, exhibits a MIC of 0.48 µg/mL for Ps. Aeruginosa and Staph. aureus. Antibacterial activity.

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

**(-)-Corynoxidine**

(-)-Corynoxidine is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 89.0 µM, isolated from the aerial parts of Corydalis speciosa. (-)-Corynoxidine exhibits antibacterial activities against Staphylococcus aureus and methicillin-resistant S.

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

**(-)-α-Pinene**

(-)-α-Pinene is a monoterpane and shows sleep enhancing property through a direct binding to GABAA-benzodiazepine (BZD) receptors by acting as a partial modulator at the BZD binding site.

Purity: 99.63%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**(3R,4R)-A2-32-01**

(3R,4R)-A2-32-01 (compound 2), an anti-virulence drug, is a specific caseinolytic protein proteases (ClpP) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 4.5 µM, and shows a tolerable cytotoxicity.

Purity: 99.28%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate**

(Methyl trans-p-coumarate)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2492

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as green onion (Allium cepa) or noni (Morinda citrifolia L.) leaves.

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

**(R)-Fangchinoline**

(Thalrugosine; Thaligine)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1372

(R)-Fangchinoline (Thalrugosine), a alkaloids from genus Stephaniaeexhibits antimicrobial and hypotensive activity.

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

**(R)-Ofloxacin**

(Dextrofloxacin)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0330D

(R)-Ofloxacin (Dextrofloxacin) is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Antibacterial activity.

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

**(Z)-Ligustilide**

(Z)-Ligustilide is extracted from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, has antimicrobial and antifungal activity, exhibits an average antifungal score of 5.6.

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

**(±)-Decursinol**

(±)-Decursinol is a potent FtsZ inhibitor. (±)-Decursinol inhibits B. anthracis FtsZ polymerization with an IC₅₀ of 102 µM.

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
### 1,3-Dithiane

**Cat. No.:** HY-W001189

1,3-Dithiane is a protected formaldehyde anion equivalent that could serve as a useful labeled synthon. 1,3-Dithiane is also a sulfur-containing Maillard reaction products (MRPs) found in boiled beef extracts.

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

### 1-Deoxyxojirimycin hydrochloride

(Duvooglutstat hydrochloride)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-14860A

1-Deoxyxojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvooglutstat hydrochloride) is a potent and orally active α-glucosidase inhibitor. 1-Deoxyxojirimycin hydrochloride suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus.

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

### 1-Monomyristin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N2512

1-Monomyristin, extracted from Serenoa repens, inhibits the hydrolysis of 2-oleoylglycerol (IC₅₀=32 μM) and fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) activity (IC₅₀=18 μM).

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### 10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate

**Cat. No.:** HY-N6846

10-Isobutyryloxy-8,9-epoxythymol isobutyrate is a major constituent of Inula helenium and Inula royleana root cultures.

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

### 12-Oxophytodienoic acid (12-OPDA)

**Cat. No.:** HY-118828

12-Oxophytodienoic acid is a biologically active, immediate precursor of 7-epijasmonic acid. 12-Oxophytodienoic acid appears to play an independent role in mediating resistance to pathogens and pests.

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

### 15-Acetoxyxiscirpenol

**Cat. No.:** HY-N6681

15-acetoxyxiscirpenol, one of acetoxyxiscirpenol moiety mycotoxins (ASMs), strongly induces apoptosis and inhibits Jurkat T cell growth in a dose-dependent manner by activating other caspases independent of caspase-3.

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

### 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene (α-Terthiophene; α-Thieryl, Trithiophene)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N2048

2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene (α-Terthiophene) is an oligomer of the heterocycle thiophene. 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene has been employed as building block for the organic semi-conductor polythiophene.

- **Purity:** 99.59%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 2,4-Dichlorobenzyl alcohol

**Cat. No.:** HY-W039454

2,4-Dichlorobenzyl alcohol is a mild antiseptic, with a broad spectrum for bacterial and virus associated with mouth and throat infections.

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

### 2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde)

**Cat. No.:** HY-N1673

2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Gentisaldehyde) is a naturally occurring antimicrobial that inhibits the growth of Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis. 2,5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde is active against S. aureus strains with a MIC₅₀ of 500 mg/L.

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

### 2,6-Dichlorodiphenylamine (2,6-Dichloro-N-phenylaniline)

**Cat. No.:** HY-W012126

2,6-Dichlorodiphenylamine is an analogue of Diclofenac Sodium (HY-15037) and has anti-Candida albicans activity. Diclofenac Sodium is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a COX inhibitor, with IC₅₀ of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Name and Formula</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HY-101412</td>
<td>2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one (N2-methylguanine)</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-101412</td>
<td>2-Chloroacetamide</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-125785A</td>
<td>2-Mercaptopyridine N-oxide sodium</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-801240</td>
<td>2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol; Phenethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol)</td>
<td>99.64%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N7003</td>
<td>28-Demethyl-β-amyrone (28-Norolean-12-en-3-one)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-W018800</td>
<td>3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin)</td>
<td>99.46%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-114818</td>
<td>4-(tert-Butyl)-benzhydrolxamic Acid</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-10447</td>
<td>4-Aminosalicylic acid</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-W036867</td>
<td>4-Chlorosalicylic acid</td>
<td>99.95%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one (N2-methylguanine):**
  - A modified nucleoside.
  - A methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.

- **2-Chloroacetamide:**
  - A preservative and herbicide.
  - Used in agriculture, glues, paints, and coatings.
  - Inhibits very-long-chain fatty acid elongase.

- **2-Mercaptopyridine N-oxide sodium:**
  - Bactericidal effect against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv.
  - Complex with iron, gallium, and bismuth.

- **2-Phenylethanol (Phenethyl alcohol; Phenethyl alcohol; Benzyl carbinol):**
  - Extracted from rose, carnation, hyacinth, and pine.
  - Colourless liquid.

- **28-Demethyl-β-amyrone (28-Norolean-12-en-3-one):**
  - Main triterpene from Pistacia lentiscus var. Chia.
  - An antitoxin.

- **3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin):**
  - An irreversible inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase.
  - Exhibits potent antimycobacterial activity.

- **4-(tert-Butyl)-benzhydrolxamic Acid:**
  - A PqsR antagonist.
  - Reduces production of the virulence factor Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

- **4-Aminosalicylic acid (ASA):**
  - Oral antibiotic.
  - Treats tuberculosis.

- **4-Chlorosalicylic acid:**
  - Pharmaceutical intermediate.
  - Inhibits monophenolase and diphenolase activity.
  - Potent antimicrobial activity against E. coli.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>4-Hydroxybenzoic acid</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-136439</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-Y0264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is a degradation product of the antibiotic tetracycline. 4-Epianhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is active against <em>Pseudomonas, Agrobacterium, Moraxella, Bacillus</em>, and <em>E. coli</em> (MIC, 0.75-16 mg/L).</td>
<td>4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, a phenolic derivative of benzoic acid, could inhibit most gram-positive and some gram-negative bacteria, with an IC₅₀ of 160 μg/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4-Hydroxycoumarin</strong></th>
<th><strong>4-Methylherniarin (7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6856</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-D0128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Hydroxycoumarin, a coumarin derivative, is one of the most versatile heterocyclic scaffolds and is frequently applied in the synthesis of various organic compounds. 4-Hydroxycoumarin possesses both electrophilic and nucleophilic properties.</td>
<td>4-Methylherniarin (7-Methoxy-4-methylcoumarin) is a coumarin derivative and fluorescent label, has an antimicrobial activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacterial stains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4-Bromo A23187</strong></th>
<th><strong>5,6-Dihydroxyindole</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6694</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W018025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Bromo A23187 is a halogenated analog of the highly selective calcium ionophore A-23187. 4-Bromo A23187a calcium modulator, induces apoptosis in different cells, including HL-60 cells.</td>
<td>5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiparasitic activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Azacytidine (Azacytidine; 5-AzaC; Ladakamycin)</strong></th>
<th><strong>5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10586</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W014316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Azacytidine (Azacytidine; 5-AzaC; Ladakamycin) is a nucleoside analogue of cytidine that specifically inhibits DNA methylation.</td>
<td>5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, an antimicrobial compound, is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and fungi, including yeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.97%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Hydroxypyrazine-2-Carboxylic Acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>6-Amino-5-azacytidine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-76210</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-111643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Hydroxypyrazine-2-Carboxylic Acid, a metabolite of anti-tuberculosis drug pyrazinamide (PZA).</td>
<td>6-Amino-5-azacytidine inhibits the growth of bacteria <em>E. coli</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.99%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;95.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **6-Aminopenicillanic acid**  
(6-APA)  
Cat. No.: HY-W013549 |
|---|
| 6-Aminopenicillanic acid (6-APA) is an important precursor for the synthesis of β-lactam antibiotics. 6-Aminopenicillanic acid is the main product of Penicillin G (Peng) hydrolyzed by penicillin acylase (PA).  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg |

| **6-Azathymine**  
Cat. No.: HY-136559 |
|---|
| 6-Azathymine, a 6-nitrogen analog of thymine, is a potent D-3-aminosobutyrate-pyruvate aminotransferase inhibitor. 6-Azathymine inhibits the biosynthesis of DNA, and has antibacterial and antiviral activities.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg |

| **6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-nor-Leucine**  
(L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine, DON)  
Cat. No.: HY-108357 |
|---|
| L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine (L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine) is a glutaminases antagonist with a Kᵢ of 6 μM. L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine exhibits analgesic, antibacterial, antiviral and anticancer properties.  
Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-**  
Cat. No.: HY-21210 |
|---|
| 6-Quinoxalinecarboxylic acid, 2,3-bis(bromomethyl)-, derived from 2,3-Bis(bromomethyl)quinoxaline, shows antibacterial activity.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **7-Aminoactinomycin D**  
(7-AAD)  
Cat. No.: HY-D1020 |
|---|
| 7-Aminoactinomycin D is a fluorescent DNA stain.  
Purity: 95.11%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg |

| **7-Aminocephalosporanic acid**  
(7-ACA)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1434 |
|---|
| 7-Aminocephalosporanic acid is the core chemical structure for the synthesis of cephalosporin antibiotics, is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 100 mg |

| **7-O-Methylaloerisin A**  
Cat. No.: HY-N2214 |
|---|
| 7-O-Methylaloerisin A is 5-methylchromone glycoside isolated from Commiphora socotrana (Burseraceae).  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **8-Episodiosbulbin E acetate**  
Cat. No.: HY-N7047 |
|---|
| 8-Episodiosbulbin E acetate, a furanoid, is abundant in Dioscorea bulbifera L. 8-Episodiosbulbin E acetate exhibits broad-spectrum plasmid-curing activity against multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacteria. 8-Episodiosbulbin E acetate induces liver injury in mice.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |

| **8-Hydroxyquinoline**  
(8-Quinolinol)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1005 |
|---|
| 8-Hydroxyquinoline (8-Hydroxyquinoline) is a monoprotic bidentate chelating agent; exhibits antiseptic, disinfectant, and pesticide properties, functioning as a transcription inhibitor.  
Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

| **8-Hydroxyquinoline hemisulfate**  
(8-Quinolinol hemisulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-W012037 |
|---|
| 8-Hydroxyquinoline hemisulfate (8-Quinolinol hemisulfate) is a monoprotic bidentate chelating agent, exhibits antiseptic, disinfectant, and pesticide properties, functioning as a transcription inhibitor.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **9-Aminoacridine**  
(Aminacrine) | **Cat. No.:** HY-B1422 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-Aminoacridine (Aminacrine) is a highly fluorescent dye used as a topical antiseptic and experimentally as a mutagen, an intracellular pH indicator. 9-Aminoacridine is an effective antibacterial agent with caries-disclosing features.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.50%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

| **9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone**  
(Xanthone I) | **Cat. No.:** HY-N2795 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone (Xanthone I) is a known xanthone isolated from Garcinia mangostana Linn. 9-Hydroxycalabaxanthone has quorum-sensing inhibitory, anti-microbial, and anti-malarial activities (IC\textsubscript{50} = 1.2-1.5 \mu M).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A40926</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-107833</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A40926, the precursor of Dalbavancin, is a second-generation glycopeptide antibiotic. A40926 inhibits gram-positive bacteria, and is very active against Neisseria gonorrhoeae.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A7132</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-U00225</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A7132 is an antibacterial agent. A7132 possess broad and potent antibacterial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AAI101</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-103095</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAI101 is an extended-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor, against many resistant Gram-negative pathogens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Abietic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N6871</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abietic acid, a diterpene isolated from Pimenta racemosa var. grisea, possesses antiproliferative, antibacterial, and anti-obesity properties. Abietic acid inhibits lipooxygenase activity for allergy treatment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >81.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ABMA</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-124801</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABMA is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of intracellular toxins and pathogens. ABMA efficiently protects cells against various toxins and pathogens including viruses, intracellular bacteria and parasite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Acetohydroxamic acid**  
(AHA) | **Cat. No.:** HY-B1235 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetohydroxamic acid is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of bacterial and plant urease and also used as adjunctive therapy in chronic urinary infection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |

| **Acetyllazide**  
(Acetylkelizina; Acetylsulfamethoxypyrazine; FI6073) | **Cat. No.:** HY-101575 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetyllazide is a synthetic broad-spectrum bacteriostatic antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Acetylspiramycin**  
(Spiramycin B; Spiramycin II; Foromacin B) | **Cat. No.:** HY-B1916 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetylspiramycin is a macrolide antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.:</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACHN-975</strong></td>
<td>HY-19936</td>
<td>ACHN-975 is a selective LpxC inhibitor and exhibits a subnanomolar LpxC inhibitory activity. ACHN-975 is against a wide range of gram-negative bacteria with low MIC values (≤1 μg/mL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actinomycin X2</strong></td>
<td>HY-125747</td>
<td>Actinomycin X2 (Actinomycin V), produced by many Streptomyces sp., shows strong inhibition of MRSA with a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value of 0.25 μg/mL. Actinomycin X2 can be used for cancer and bacterial infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACX-362E</strong></td>
<td>HY-128357</td>
<td>ACX-362E is an orally available DNA polymerase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aeroplysinin 1</strong></td>
<td>HY-19827</td>
<td>Aeroplysinin 1 (α+)-Aeroplysinin-1, a secondary metabolite isolated from marine sponges, shows potent antibacterial effects on Gram-positive bacteria and exerts antiviral activity against HSV-1 (IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 14.6 μM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Afabinin</strong></td>
<td>HY-109000</td>
<td>Afabinin (Debio 1450; AFN-1720) is the prodrug of Debio1452, specifically targeting staphylococci without significant activity against other Gram-positive or Gram-negative species. Debio1452 is an inhibitor FabI, an enzyme critical to fatty acid biosynthesis in staphylococci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aflatoxin B1</strong></td>
<td>HY-N6615</td>
<td>Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) is a Class 1A carcinogen, which is a secondary metabolite of Aspergillus flavus and A. parasiticus. Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) mainly induces the transversion of G→T in the third position of codon 249 of the p53 tumor suppressor gene, resulting in mutation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aflatoxin B2</strong></td>
<td>HY-N6696</td>
<td>Aflatoxin B2 is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin B2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aflatoxin G1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aflatoxin G2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6697</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6698</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aspergillus parasiticus**

>98% No Development Reported

**Aflatoxin G1** is one type of aflatoxins occurring in nature. It is produced by molds, such as Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

**Aflatoxin G2** is a major naturally produced aflatoxin. Aflatoxin G2 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aflatoxin M1</strong></th>
<th><strong>AFN-1252</strong> (API-1252; Debio 1452)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6699</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-16911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aflatoxin M1** is a major metabolite of Aflatoxin B1. Aflatoxin M1 is a mycotoxin produced by the fungi Aspergillus flavus and Aspergillus parasiticus.

AFN-1252 (Debio 1452) is a potent inhibitor of enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase (FabI), inhibited all clinical isolates of Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis at concentrations of ≤0.12 μg/ml.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Afzelin</strong> (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside)</th>
<th><strong>Alafosfalin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N1441</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-119881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.62%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Afzelin (Kaempferol-3-O-rhamnoside) is a flavonol glycoside found in Houttuynia cordata Thunberg and is widely used in the preparation of antibacterial and antipyreric agents, detoxicants and for the treatment of inflammation.

Alafosfalin is an inhibitor of cell wall biosynthesis. Alafosfalin is a phosphonodipeptide with antibacterial properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Alamethicin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Allergen Gal d 4 (46-61), chicken (Lysosome C (46-61), chicken))</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6708</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-P1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alamethicin**, isolated from Trichoderma viride, is a channel-forming peptide antibiotic and induces voltage-gated conductance in model and cell membranes.

Allergen Gal d 4 46-61, chicken is a hen egg white lysozyme peptide:

```
NTDGSTDYGILQINSR
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Alllicin</strong> (Diallyl thiosulfinate)</th>
<th><strong>Allyl methyl sulfide</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0315</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-128447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alllicin (diallyl thiosulfinate) is isolated from garlic including Diallyl monosulfide, Diallyl disulfide, Diallyl trisulfide, Diallyl tetrasulfide, and Methyl allyl disulfide etc. They accounts for 98% of the extract.

Allyl methyl sulfide is a bioactive organosulfur compound found in garlic. Allyl methyl sulfide exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant and anticancer properties.
### Aloe (mixture of A&B)

- **Cat. No.**: HY-N6013
- **Aloe (mixture of A&B)** is an anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera. Aloe (mixture of A&B) has diverse biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, immunity, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antitumor activities.
- **Purity**: >98%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg

### Amikacin (Win49375)

- **Cat. No.**: HY-U00221
- **Amikacin (Win49375)** is a synthetic antibacterial agent of the quinolone class.
- **Purity**: >98%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aminoglycoside Antibiotic

Aminoglycoside antibiotic and a semisynthetic antimicrobial agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aminoglycoside Antibiotic</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amikacin sulfate (BAY 41-6551 sulfate)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amikacin sulfate (BAY 41-6551 sulfate)</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amikacin disulfate (BAY 41-6551 disulfate)</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aminothiazole

- **Cat. No.**: HY-12396
- **Aminothiazole (2-Aminothiazole; 2-Thiazolyamine)** is a beginning point for synthesis of many compounds including sulfur drugs, biocides, fungicides, dyes and chemical reaction accelerators.
- **Purity**: >98.0%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin (Amoxycillin)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0467A</td>
<td>Amoxicillin is an antibiotic with good oral absorption and broad spectrum antimicrobial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin D4 (Amoxycillin D4)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0467S</td>
<td>Amoxicillin D4 (Amoxycillin D4) is a deuterium labeled Amoxicillin. Amoxicillin is an antibiotic with good oral absorption and broad spectrum antimicrobial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin sodium (Amoxycillin sodium)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0467</td>
<td>Amoxicillin sodium (Amoxycillin sodium) is a moderate spectrum, bacteriolytic, β-lactam antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amoxicillin trihydrate (Amoxycillin trihydrate)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0467B</td>
<td>Amoxicillin trihydrate (Amoxycillin trihydrate) is a moderate spectrum, bacteriolytic, β-lactam antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ampicillin (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0522</td>
<td>Ampicillin is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ampicillin sodium (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin sodium salt)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0522A</td>
<td>Ampicillin sodium (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin sodium salt) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ampicillin trihydrate (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate)</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0522B</td>
<td>Ampicillin trihydrate (D-(-)-α-Aminobenzylpenicillin trihydrate) is a broad-spectrum beta-lactam antibiotic against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anacardic Acid (Hydrogingicolic acid)</strong></td>
<td>HY-N2020</td>
<td>Anacardic Acid, extracted from cashew nut shell liquid, is a histone acetyltransferase inhibitor, inhibits HAT activity of p300 and PCAF, with IC_{50}^{5} of 8.5 μM and 5 μM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>HY-118660</td>
<td>Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride, a tetracycline biosynthetic precursor, is a potent competitive broad-spectrum tetracycline destrucase enzymes inhibitor. Anhydrotetracycline hydrochloride is an effector for tetracycline controlled gene expression systems in eukaryotic cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aniline-MPB-amino-C3-PBD</strong></td>
<td>HY-135900</td>
<td>Aniline-MPB-amino-C3-PBD is a cytotoxic agent comprised non-alkylating group. Aniline-MPB-amino-C3-PBD is a sequence-selective DNA minor-groove binding agent. Aniline-MPB-amino-C3-PBD acts as the payload for ADCs. Antimicrobial activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anisomycin
(Flagecidin; Wuningmeisu C)
Cat. No.: HY-18982
Anisomycin is a potent **protein synthesis** inhibitor which interferes with protein and **DNA synthesis** by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a JNK activator, which increases phoso-JNK.

- **Purity:** >98.2%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ansmatin B
(Mycotrienin II)
Cat. No.: HY-122306
Ansmatin B (Mycotrienin II) is an ansamycin antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces. Ansmatin B is active against fungi and yeasts, but inactive against bacteria. Ansmatin B displays antitumor antibiotic activity and can be used as an ADC Toxin.

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

anti-TB agent 1
Cat. No.: HY-126131
anti-TB agent 1 is a potent and orally active anti-tuberculosis agent, with MICs of < 2 nM against the Mtb strains H37Rv, rRMP and dNH.

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

Antibacterial compound 1
Cat. No.: HY-101819
Antibacterial compound 1 is a oxazolidinone extracted from patent WO1999037630A1 with antibacterial activities.

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

Antibacterial compound 2
Cat. No.: HY-101730
Antibacterial compound 2 is a useful antibacterial agent extracted from patent US5652238, compound example 9.

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

Antibiotic-5d
Cat. No.: HY-100833
Antibiotic-5d is a synthesis and antimicrobial compound.

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

Antimicrobial Compound 1
Cat. No.: HY-111405
Antimicrobial Compound 1 is an alkylpyridinium compound, with antimicrobial activity.

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

Apidaecin IB
Cat. No.: HY-P1602
Apidaecin IB is an insect antimicrobial peptide, with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of 8 μM for E. coli (ML35, O18K1H7 and ATCC 25922).

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

Apramycin
(Nebramycin II)
Cat. No.: HY-17558
Apramycin (Nebramycin II) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic used in veterinary medicine.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 1
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
Apramycin sulfate
(Nebramycin II sulfate)

Apramycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic produced by a strain of Streptomyces tenebrarius, used in veterinary practice.

| Purity: | >98.0% |
| Clinical Data: | Phase 1 |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

Cat. No.: HY-81329

Aprepitant
(MK-0869; MK-869; L-754030)

Aprepitant (MK-0869) is a selective and high-affinity neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist with a \( K_I \) of 86 pM.

| Purity: | 99.93% |
| Clinical Data: | Launched |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg |

Cat. No.: HY-10052

Aristeromycin

Aristeromycin, an adenosine analog, is an antibiotic and a potent S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase (AHCY) inhibitor.

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

Cat. No.: HY-112639

Ascamycin

Ascamycin is a 5'-O-sulfonamide ribonucleoside antibiotic produced by Streptomyces sp. JCM9888.

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

Cat. No.: HY-121071

Aspoxicillin

Aspoxicillin is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent against 68 isolates of Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae with an \( \text{MIC}_{90} \) value of \( < 0.05 \mu \text{g/mL} \). Aspoxicillin has a long half-life in mouse serum of 55 minutes.

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

Cat. No.: HY-135842

AU1235

AU1235 is an adamantyl urea inhibitor of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

| Purity: | 99.18% |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

Cat. No.: HY-101867

Auranofin
(SKF-39162)

Auranofin (SKF-39162) is a thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) inhibitor with an \( \text{IC}_{50} \) of 0.2 \( \mu \text{M} \).

| Purity: | >98.0% |
| Clinical Data: | Launched |
| Size: | 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

Cat. No.: HY-81123

Aureothricin

Aureothricin is a dithiopyrroline (DTP) antibiotic first isolated from Streptomyces and exhibits relatively broad-spectrum antibiotic activity. Aureothricin can inhibit adhesion of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) to vitronectin.

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

Cat. No.: HY-6737

Avarofloxacin
(JNJ-Q2)

Avarofloxacin (JNJ-Q2) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibacterial drug being developed for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin-structure infections and community-acquired pneumonia.

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

Cat. No.: HY-16764
**Avibactam free acid**
(NXL-104 free acid)

Avibactam free acid (NXL-104 free acid) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC₅₀ of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Avibactam sodium**
(NXL-104)

Avibactam sodium (NXL-104) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC₅₀ of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.75%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Avibactam sodium hydrate**
(NXL-104 hydrate)

Avibactam sodium hydrate (NXL-104 hydrate) is a covalent and reversible non-β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor which inhibits β-lactamase TEM-1 and CTX-M-15 with IC₅₀ of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.

**Purity:** >99.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**AVX 13616**

AVX 13616 shows the potent in vivo antibacterial activity of Aveva’s lead antibacterial candidate, particularly against drug-resistant Staphylococcus pathogens.

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

**AX20017**

AX20017 is a small-molecule protein kinase G (PknG) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.39 µM.

**Purity:** 99.95%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Azaserine**
(CI-337; O-Diazoacyl-L-serine; P-165)

Azaserine (CI-337) is a competitive inhibitor of glutamine amidotransferase, a key enzyme responsible for glutamine metabolism.

**Purity:** 99.91%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Azidamfenicol**

Azidamfenicol is a broad-spectrum chloramphenicol-like antibiotic. Azidamfenicol inhibits ribosomal peptidyltransferase (Kᵢ = 22 µM).

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

**Azathramycin**
(Azaerythromycin A; Desmethyl Azithromycin)

Azathramycin (Azaerythromycin A) is an antibiotic.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

**Azithromycin**
(CP 62993)

Azithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Azithromycin hydrate**
(CP-62993 dihydrate)

Azithromycin hydrate is a macrolide antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
| **Azlocillin sodium salt**  
(Sodium azlocillin) | **Azomycin**  
(2-Nitroimidazole) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azlocillin is an acylampicillin with a broad spectrum against bacteria. Target: Antimicrobial. Azlocillin (12.5 µg/mL) inhibits over 75% of the isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
<td>Azomycin (2-Nitroimidazole) is an antibiotic which can be active against aerobic Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g | **Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg |

| **Aztreonam**  
(SQ-26,776) | **Bacampicillin**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1149 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aztreonam (SQ-26,776) is a synthetic monocyclic beta-lactam antibiotic, which has a very high affinity for penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP-3).</td>
<td>Bacampicillin is a penicillin antibiotic, is a prodrug of ampicillin with improved oral bioavailability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 98.79%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Bacampicillin hydrochloride**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1149A | **Bacitracin**  
Cat. No.: HY-107193 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacampicillin hydrochloride is a penicillin antibiotic, is a prodrug of ampicillin with improved oral bioavailability.</td>
<td>Bacitracin is a polypeptide antibiotic used for staphylococcal infections. Bacitracin functions as an inhibitor of cell wall biosynthesis through its binding to the undecaprenyl pyrophosphate. The combination of bacitracin with other antibiotics has been efficient to be used as a topical agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg |

| **Bacitracin Zinc**  
(Zinc bacitracin; Bacitracin zinc salt)  
Cat. No.: HY-80278 | **Bactenecin**  
(Bactenecin, bovine)  
Cat. No.: HY-P1508 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacitracin Zinc is a dephosphorylation of the C55-isoprenyl pyrophosphate interference for inhibition of cleavage of Tyr from Met-enkephalin with IC50 of 10 µM.</td>
<td>Bactenecin (Bactenecin, bovine) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeast, and kills the fungus Trichophyton rubrum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 98.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 200 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Bactenecin TFA**  
(Bactenecin, bovine TFA)  
Cat. No.: HY-P1508A | **Bafilomyacin A1**  
(–)-Bafilomyacin A1)  
Cat. No.: HY-100558 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bactenecin TFA (Bactenecin, bovine TFA) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin TFA inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeast, and kills the fungus Trichophyton rubrum.</td>
<td>Bafilomyacin A1, a macrolide antibiotic isolated from the Streptomyces species, is a specific inhibitor of vacuolar-type H⁺ ATPase (V-ATPase). Bafilomyacin A1 inhibits autophagy and induces apoptosis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** 99.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bafilomycin B1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-N6738</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bafilomycin B1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomycetes sp., inhibits Gram-positive bacteria and fungi, and acts as an inhibitor of K⁺-dependent ATPase of E. coli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bafilomycin C1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-130173</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bafilomycin C1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomycetes sp. Bafilomycin C1 is a potent, specific and reversible inhibitor of vacuolar-type H⁺-ATPases (V-ATPases). Bafilomycin C1 inhibits growth of gram-positive bacteria and fungi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BAL-30072</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-19882</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAL-30072, a siderophore sulfactam, is a monocyclic beta-lactam antibiotic, with activity against multiresistant gram-negative bacilli. BAL30072 shows MIC₅₀ values of 4 µg/mL for MDR Acinetobacter spp. and 8 µg/mL for MDR P. aeruginosa, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Balofloxacin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-B0159</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balofloxacin is a quinolone antibiotic, inhibiting the synthesis of bacterial DNA by interference with the enzyme DNA gyrase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>98.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Balofloxacin dihydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-B0159A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balofloxacin dihydrate is a quinolone antibiotic, inhibiting the synthesis of bacterial DNA by interference with the enzyme DNA gyrase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bavachalcone</strong> (Broussochalcone B)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-N0231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bavachalcone is a major bioactive compounds isolated from Psoralea corylifolia L., has been widely used as traditional Chinese medicine; antibiotic or anticancer agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BAY-Y 3118</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-U00092</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAY-Y 3118 is a new chlorofluoroquinolone with antimicrobial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bedaquiline</strong> (TMC207; R207910)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-14881</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedaquiline (TMC207) is a diarylquinoline drug and inhibits Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MtB) FIGO-ATP synthase through targeting of both the c- and the e-subunit. Bedaquiline has uncoupler activity. Bedaquiline is used for the multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>99.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bedaquiline fumarate</strong> (R403323; TMC207 fumarate; R207910 fumarate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-14881A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedaquiline fumarate, a diarylquinoline antibiotic that targets ATP synthase, is effective for the treatment of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bekanamycin</strong> (Kanamycin B)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-B1174</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bekanamycin (Kanamycin B) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic produced by Streptomycyes kanamyceticus, against an array of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial strain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity</strong>:</td>
<td>≥ 98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data</strong>:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong>:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benzalkonium chloride
(Alkyldimethylbenzlammonium chloride)
Cat. No.: HY-82232
Benzalkonium chloride is a potent anti-microbial agent, used as a preservative in eye drops.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzimidazole
Cat. No.: HY-Y1825
Benzimidazole is a heterocyclic aromatic organic compound and acts as an important pharmacophore in medicinal chemistry.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzoic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N0216
Benzoic acid is an aromatic alcohol existing naturally in many plants and is a common additive to food, drinks, cosmetics and other products. It acts as preservatives through inhibiting both bacteria and fungi.
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzoyleuneura
Cat. No.: HY-N7089
Benzoyleuneura possesses anti-bacterial activity. Benzoyleuneura scaffold can be used in the synthesis of novel protein geranylergeranyltransferase-1 (PGGTase-1) inhibitors.
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzothiohydrazide
Cat. No.: HY-129943
Benzothiohydrazide is an analogue of anti-tubercular agent Isoniazid. Benzothiohydrazide exhibits anti-tubercular activity, with MICs of 132 μM and 264 μM for M. tuberculosis wild type (H37Rv) and clinical mutant strains (IC50 and IC100).
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzyldamine hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-30235A
Benzyldamine hydrochloride is a locally-acting nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with local anaesthetic and analgesic properties; selectively binds to prostaglandin synthetase and has notable in vitro antibacterial activity.
Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl isothiocyanate
Cat. No.: HY-77813
Benzyl isothiocyanate is a member of natural isothiocyanates with antimicrobial activity. Benzyl isothiocyanate potent inhibits cell mobility, migration and invasion nature and matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) activity of murine melanoma cells.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Berberine
(Natural Yellow 18)
Cat. No.: HY-N0716
Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an antibiotic. Berberine (Natural Yellow 18) induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits DNA topoisomerase.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Berberine chloride
(Natural Yellow 18 chloride)
Cat. No.: HY-18258
Berberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an antibiotic. Berberine chloride induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits DNA topoisomerase. Antineoplastic properties.
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Berberine chloride hydrate
(Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-17577
Berberine chloride hydrate (Natural Yellow 18 chloride hydrate) is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an antibiotic. Berberine chloride hydrate induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits DNA topoisomerase.
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berberine sulfate</td>
<td>HY-N07168</td>
<td>Berberine sulfate is an alkaloid isolated from the Chinese herbal medicine Huanglian, as an antibiotic. Berberine sulfate induces reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and inhibits DNA topoisomerase. Berberine sulfate has antineoplastic properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestatin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0134A</td>
<td>Bestatin hydrochloride is an inhibitor of CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN and leukotriene A4 hydrolase, used for cancer treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-defensin 1, pig</td>
<td>HY-P2290</td>
<td>Beta-defensin 1, pig is an antimicrobial peptide found primarily in tongue mucosa of pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig</td>
<td>HY-P2291</td>
<td>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig is an antimicrobial peptide found in different living organisms, involved in the first line of defense in their innate immune response against pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergenin</td>
<td>HY-N0017</td>
<td>Bergenin is a cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activities such as hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antitumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besifloxacin Hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17028</td>
<td>Besifloxacin hydrochloride is a fourth-generation fluoroquinolone antibiotic. IC50 Value: Target: Antibacterial Besifloxacin has been found to inhibit production of pro-inflammatory cytokines in vitro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestatin trifluoroacetate</td>
<td>HY-B0134B</td>
<td>Bestatin trifluoroacetate is an inhibitor of CD13 (Aminopeptidase N)/APN and leukotriene A4 hydrolase, used for cancer treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-defensin 1, pig TFA</td>
<td>HY-P2290A</td>
<td>Beta-defensin 1, pig TFA is an antimicrobial peptide found primarily in tongue mucosa of pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig TFA</td>
<td>HY-P2291A</td>
<td>Beta-defensin 103 isoform X1, pig TFA is an antimicrobial peptide found in different living organisms, involved in the first line of defense in their innate immune response against pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
beta-lactamase-IN-1
Cat. No.: HY-19773

beta-lactamase-IN-1 targets Neisseria gonorrhoeae infection which comprises administering to a subject in need thereof novel Tricyclic nitrogen containing compounds and corresponding pharmaceutical compositions as described herein.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bethoxazin
Cat. No.: HY-17525

Bethoxazin (Betheguard) is a new broad spectrum industrial microbicide with applications in material and coating preservation.

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

Biapenem
Cat. No.: HY-13573

Biapenem (CLI 86815; L 627; LJC 10627) a parenteral carbapenem antibacterial agent with a broad spectrum.

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

Bisdition C
Cat. No.: HY-115661

Bisdition C is a potent GH18 chitinases inhibitor, with an IC50 of 0.2 μM for A. fumigatus Chlb1 (AChlb1). Bisdition C inhibits HCHT (human macrophage chitotriosidase) and acidic mammalian chitinase (AMCase) with IC50 of 8.3 and 3.4 μM, respectively.

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

BM212
Cat. No.: HY-100725

BM212 exerts bactericidal activity against intracellular bacilli residing, completely inhibits the intracellular mycobacteria.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betamipron
Cat. No.: HY-B1127

Betamipron is a chemical compound which is used together with Panipenem to inhibit Panipenem uptake into the renal tubule and prevent nephrotoxicity.

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Betulinaldehyde
Cat. No.: HY-N0084

Betulinaldehyde (Betulinaldehyde; Betunal) belongs to pentacyclic triterpenoids and was reported to exhibit antimicrobial activities against bacteria and fungi, including S. aureus.

Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bicyclomycin benzoate
Cat. No.: HY-101128

Bicyclomycin benzoate is an antibiotic exhibiting activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative bacteria and against the Gram-positive bacterium.

Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bismuth subcitrate potassium
Cat. No.: HY-16102

Bismuth subcitrate potassium is an antibiotic against 12 C. pyloriic strains with MIC of 8 ug/ml. Bismuth subcitrate potassium is used to treat diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract infected with Helicobacter pylori.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
BM635
Cat. No.: HY-109587
BM635 is a MmpL3 inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 has an MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.12 μM against M. tuberculosis H37Rv.

Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BM635 hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-109587A
BM635 hydrochloride is a MmpL3 inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 hydrochloride has an MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.08 μM against M. tuberculosis H37Rv.

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

BM635 mesylate
Cat. No.: HY-109587B
BM635 mesylate is a MmpL3 inhibitor with outstanding anti-mycobacterial activity. BM635 mesylate has a MIC<sub>90</sub> of 0.6 μM against M. tuberculosis H37Rv. BM635 mesylate significantly improves the bioavailability compared to free-base BM635.

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

BMY-43748
Cat. No.: HY-19147
BMY-43748 is a promising antibacterial agent, exhibiting great in vitro and in vivo antibacterial activity.

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

BO3482
Cat. No.: HY-U00255
BO3482 has Antimicrobial activity and can inhibit the growth of methicillin-resistant Staphylococci (MR2) with an MIC<sub>90</sub> of 6.25 μg/mL.

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

BPH-1358
(NSC50460)
Cat. No.: HY-118946
BPH-1358 (NSC50460) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.8 μM and 110 nM, respectively, and is active against S. aureus in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).

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

BPH-1358 free base
(NSC50460 free base)
Cat. No.: HY-118946A
BPH-1358 free base (NSC50460 free base) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.8 μM and 110 nM, respectively, and is active against S. aureus in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).

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

BPH-1358 mesylate
(NSC50460 mesylate)
Cat. No.: HY-118946B
BPH-1358 mesylate (NSC50460 mesylate) is a potent human farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) and undecaprenyl diphosphate synthase (UPPS) inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.8 μM and 110 nM, respectively. BPH-1358 mesylate is active against S. aureus in vitro (MIC ~250 ng/mL).

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

Brevianamide F
(Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp))
Cat. No.: HY-100385
Brevianamide F (Cyclo(L-Pro-L-Trp)) is a mycotoxin isolated from Colletotrichum gloeosporioides, with antibacterial activity. Brevianamide F shows potent Pf33Ko inhibitory activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.8 μM.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Brilacidin (PMX 30063)

Cat. No.: HY-19892

Brilacidin (PMX 30063) shows potent anti-bacterial activity against drug-resistant and -susceptible strains of multiple Gram-negative and Gram-positive pathogens.

Purity: 92.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Brilacidin tetrahydrochloride (PMX 30063 tetrahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19892A

Brilacidin tetrahydrochloride (PMX 30063 tetrahydrochloride) shows potent bactericidal activity against drug-resistant and -susceptible strains of multiple Gram-negative and Gram-positive pathogens.

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

BRITE-338733

Cat. No.: HY-112589

BRITE-338733 is a RecA ATPase inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 4.7 μM.

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

Bronopol (BNPD; BNPK)

Cat. No.: HY-B1217

Bronopol is an antimicrobial, with low mammalian toxicity (at in-use levels) and high activity against bacteria (especially the troublesome Gram-negative species).

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Broxaldine (Brobenzoxaldine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1143

Broxaldine (Brobenzoxaldine) is an antiprotozoal agent. Broxaldine inhibits Clostridium difficile with a MIC value of 4 μM, and has antifungal effects.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

BSH-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135659

BSH-IN-1 is a potent and covalent inhibitor of gut bacterial recombinant bile salt hydrolases (BSHs) with IC₅₀ of 108 nM and 427 nM for B. longum BSH (Gram positive) and B. theta BSH (Gram negative), respectively.

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

BTZ043

Cat. No.: HY-13579

BTZ043 is an inhibitor of decaprenyl-phosphoribose-epimerase (DprE1), with MICs of 2.3 nM and 9.2 nM for M. tuberculosis H37Rv and Mycobacterium smegmatis, respectively.

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BTZ043 Racemate (BTZ10526038; Benzothiazinone 10526038)

Cat. No.: HY-13579A

BTZ043 Racemate (BTZ10526038) is the racemate of BTZ043. BTZ043 is an inhibitor of decaprenyl-phosphoribose-epimerase (DprE1), and the antimicrobial activity of BTZ043 is more potent than BTZ043 Racemate.

Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Butylparaben (Butyl parahydroxybenzoate; Butyl paraben; Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1431

Butylparaben is an organic compound, has proven to be a highly successful antimicrobial preservative in cosmetics, also used in medication suspensions, and as a flavoring additive in food.

Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 5 g
**c-di-AMP**  
(Cyclic diadenylate; Cyclic-di-AMP)  
Cat. No.: HY-12326

C-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) is a STING agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF.

Purity: 99.29%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

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**c-di-AMP sodium**  
(Cyclic diadenylate sodium; Cyclic-di-AMP sodium)  
Cat. No.: HY-12326A

c-di-AMP (Cyclic diadenylate) sodium is a STING agonist, which binds to the transmembrane protein STING thereby activating the TBK3-IRF3 signaling pathway, subsequently triggering the production of type I IFN and TNF.

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

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**Cadazoloid**  
(Act-179811)  
Cat. No.: HY-100436

Cadazoloid (Act-179811) is a new oxazolidinone antibiotic with potent activity against Clostridium difficile.

Purity: 97.44%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**Calcimycin**  
(A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187)  
Cat. No.: HY-N6867

Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.

Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 3  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

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**Calcimycin hemicalcium salt**  
(A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)  
Cat. No.: HY-N6868A

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.

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

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**Calicheamicin**  
(Calicheamicin y1)  
Cat. No.: HY-19609

Calicheamicin, an antitumor antibiotic, is a cytotoxic agent that causes double-strand DNA breaks. Calicheamicin is a DNA synthesis inhibitor.

Purity: 98.44%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

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**Camalexin**  
Cat. No.: HY-119502

Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from Camelina sativa and Arabidopsis (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce reactive oxygen species (ROS) production.

Purity: 98.94%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

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**Capreomycin sulfate**  
Cat. No.: HY-17566

Capreomycin sulfate is a peptide antibiotic, commonly grouped with the aminoglycosides, which is given in combination with other antibiotics for MDR-tuberculosis.

Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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**Captan**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1584

Captan is a common agricultural fungicide used to control Botrytis, Fusarium, Fusarium oxysporum, Pythium. Captan enhances desulfurizing and total culturable bacteria.

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

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Carabrone

Carabrone is isolated from the fruits of Carpesium abrotanoides, a well-known sesquiterpene and exhibits significant anti-bacterial and anti-tumor activities.

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

Caracemide (NSC-253272)

Caracemide (NSC-253272) inhibits the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase of Escherichia coli. Caracemide is a novel anticancer agent derived from a hydroxamic acid and has demonstrated to produce severe central nervous system (CNS) toxicity.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Carbadox

Carbadox is a quinoxaline-di-N-oxide antibiotic compound which is widely fed to nursery-age pigs to control enteric diseases and improve feed efficiency.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Carbenicillin

Carbenicillin is broad-spectrum semisynthetic penicillin derivative used parenterally. Target: Antibacterial Carbenicillin is a semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotic which interferes with cell wall synthesis of gram-negative bacteria while displaying low toxicity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg

Carbenicillin disodium (Sodium carbenicillin)

Carbenicillin disodium is a beta-lactam penicillin derivative that interference with final stage of bacterial cell wall synthesis.

Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Carnosic acid

Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

CCCP (Cobaryl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone; Carbonyl Cyanide m-Chlorophenylhydrazone)

CCCP is an oxidative phosphorylation uncoupler. CCCP induces activation of PINK1 leading to Parkin Ser65 phosphorylation.

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

Cecropin A

Cecropin A is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide, with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.

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

Cecropin A TFA

Cecropin A TFA is a linear 37-residue antimicrobial polypeptide isolated from Hyalaphora cecropia pupae. Cecropin A TFA exhibits anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cecropin B

Cecropin B has high level of antimicrobial activity and is considered as a valuable peptide antibiotic.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg
Cefaclor
Cat. No.: HY-80198

Cefaclor is an effective antibiotic agent, and specifically binds to penicillin-binding protein 3 (PBP 3).

Purity: 96.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cefadroxil
Cat. No.: HY-B1190

Cefadroxil is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the cephalosporin type, effective in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.

Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cefaloglycin
(Cephaloglycin)
Cat. No.: HY-16137

Cefaloglycin (Cephaloglycin) is an orally active nephrotoxic β-lactam cephalosporin antibiotic with antibacterial activity. Cefaloglycin is toxic to mitochondrial substrate uptake and respiration.

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

Cefamandole
(cephamandole)
Cat. No.: HY-B1128

Cefamandole is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic. As the antibiotic is broken down in the body, it releases free NMTT, which can cause hypoprothrombinemia.

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

Cefamandole nafate
(cephamandole formate sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-81166

Cefamandole nafate (Cefamandole formate sodium) is a second-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Cefathiamide
Cat. No.: HY-107329

Cefathiamide is a first-generation cephalosporin antibacterial agent and is used to treat infections caused by susceptible bacteria. Cefathiamide exhibits a wide spectrum of antimicrobial activity against bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cefazedone
(Refospon)
Cat. No.: HY-121144

Cefazedone (Refospon), a first-generation cephalosporin, is a time-dependent antibiotic with activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cefazolin sodium</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Sodium cefazolin; Sodium cephalozin)</th>
<th><strong>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Cat. No.: HY-135221</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefazolin sodium is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</td>
<td>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and potent 3rd-generation cephalosporin with a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity. Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride has the potential for the palmoplantar pustulosis (PPP) treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 96.96%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.52%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W040022</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefcapene pivoxil hydrochloride hydrate is a prodrug and an orally active 3rd-generation cephalosporin with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cefditoren (Pivoxil)</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cefditoren pivoxyl; Cefditoren pivaloyloxy methyl ester; ME 1207)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17452A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefditoren pivoxil is a new-third generation cephalosporin antibiotic that has a broad spectrum of activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including common respiratory and skin pathogens.</td>
<td>Cefepime Dihydrochloride Monohydrate is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with enhanced coverage against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.06%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.94%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Ro 15-8075)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-8194A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefetamet pivoxil hydrochloride is an oral third generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</td>
<td>Cefiderocol (S-649266) is a siderophore cephalosporin which has a potent activity against a broad range of aerobic Gram-negative bacterial species with MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt; of 2 μg/mL or less.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.65%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cefixime</strong>&lt;br&gt;(FR-17027; FK-027; CL-284635)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81381</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cefixime is an antibiotic and a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic, useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections.</td>
<td>Cefmenoxime hydrochloride is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.56%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.66%&lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched&lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cefmetazole sodium
(Sodium cefmetazole)

Cefmetazone sodium is a semisynthetic cephamycin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefmetazone sodium has a broad spectrum of activity comparable to that of the second-generation cephalosporins, covering gram-positive, gram-negative, and anaerobic bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cefminox sodium
(MT-141)

Cefminox sodium (MT-141) is a semisynthetic cephamycin, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.

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

Cefodizime

Cefodizime is a third generation cephalosporin antibiotic with a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity. Cefodizime has no renal toxic effect, good tolerance and immune regulation activity, and has the potential for severe infections of the respiratory and urinary tracts.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cefonicid sodium

Cefonicid sodium is a broad spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic which inhibits the formation of the bacterial cell wall. Target: Antibacterial. Cefonicid sodium can inhibit the carnitine/carnitine antiport when it is added internally and externally to proteoliposomes.

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

Cefoperazone sodium salt
(CP 52640-2)

Cefoperazone sodium salt is a cephalosporin antibiotic for inhibition of mMrp2-mediated [3H]E217′G uptake with IC50 of 199 μM.

Purity: 96.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cefoperazone

Cefoperazone is a cephalosporin antibiotic for inhibition of mMrp2-mediated [3H]E217′G uptake with IC50 of 199 μM.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cefoselis

Cefoselis is a widely used beta-lactam antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefoselis, a new parenteral cephalosporin, was active against clinical isolates of both gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

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

Cefoselis hydrochloride

Cefoselis is a widely used beta-lactam antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Cefoselis, a new parenteral cephalosporin, was active against clinical isolates of both gram-positive and gram-negative aerobic bacteria.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Cefozopran (SCE 2787) is a fourth-generation antibacterial. Cefozopran is a fourth-generation cephalosporin, which is a produg of cefotiam, but has no anti-bacterial property. Cefotiam is an antibiotic.

Cefotetan is a semisynthetic cephemycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.

Cefotaxime sodium salt is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic; broad-spectrum antibiotic with activity against numerous Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Cefotetan disodium is a semisynthetic cephemycin antibiotic that exerts its bactericidal effects by inhibition of cell-wall synthesis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Purity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Clinical Data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Size</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HY-81824</td>
<td>Cefpirome sulfate (HR-810 sulfate)</td>
<td>Cefpirome sulfate (HR-810 sulfate) is a fourth generation cephalosporin antibiotic.</td>
<td>99.57%</td>
<td>100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-131107</td>
<td>Cefpodoxime proxetil impurity B</td>
<td>Cefpodoxime proxetil impurity B is an impurity of Cefpodoxime proxetil (HY-N7101). Cefpodoxime Proxetil is a first oral and broad spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the third generation of cephalosporin.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N6665</td>
<td>Cefquinome sulfate</td>
<td>Cefquinome sulfate is a cephem antibiotic, which inhibits members of the Enterobacteriaceae.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-14737</td>
<td>Ceftaroline fosamil (TAK-599; PP0903)</td>
<td>Ceftaroline fosamil (TAK-599) is a cephalosporin with activity against Gram-positive pathogens, including methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).</td>
<td>99.81%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B0593A</td>
<td>Ceftazidine pentahydrate (GR20263 pentahydrate)</td>
<td>Ceftazidine pentahydrate (GR20263 pentahydrate) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime pentahydrate has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-N7101</td>
<td>Cefpodoxime Proxetil (U-76,252; CS-807)</td>
<td>Cefpodoxime Proxetil is a first oral and broad spectrum antibiotic that belongs to the third generation of cephalosporin.</td>
<td>99.13%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B0458</td>
<td>Cefprozil monohydrate</td>
<td>Cefprozil monohydrate (Cefzil) is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cefprozil, sometimes spelled cefprozil and marketed under the trade name Cefzil, is a second-generation cephalosporin type antibiotic.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-13588</td>
<td>Cefsulodin sodium</td>
<td>Cefsulodin sodium salt hydrate is a third generation β lactam antibiotic and member of the cephems subgroup of antibiotics.</td>
<td>96.50%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-80593</td>
<td>Ceftazidine (GR20263)</td>
<td>Ceftazidine (GR20263) is a third generation cephalosporin administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Ceftazidime has a broad spectrum of in vitro activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.</td>
<td>99.72%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-106571</td>
<td>Ceferam pivoxil (Ro 19-5248; T-2588)</td>
<td>Ceferam pivoxil (Ro 19-5248), an orally active cephalosporin antibiotic, is used for bacterial infections.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ceftezole (CTZ)  
Cat. No.: HY-N7095

Ceftezole (CTZ) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftezole (CTZ) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.

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

Ceftezole sodium (CTZ sodium)  
Cat. No.: HY-N7096

Ceftezole sodium (CTZ sodium) is a broad-spectrum cephem antibiotic against many species of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Ceftezole sodium (CTZ sodium) is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor with in vivo anti-diabetic activity.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftezole sodium (SKF-88373)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1596A

Ceftezole sodium (SKF-88373) is third generation cephalosporin effective against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. It binds penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) and inhibits the bacterial cell wall synthesis.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftibuten (Sch 39720)  
Cat. No.: HY-80698

Ceftibuten (Sch 39720) is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic. IC50: Target: Antibacterial Ceftibuten displayed high activity against Haemophilus influenzae and Branhamella catarrhalis. There was reduced activity against Streptococcus pneumoniae (MIC90 16 mg/l).

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

Ceftibuten dihydrate (Sch-39720 dihydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-80698A

Ceftibuten dihydrate is a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic.

Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftiofur  
Cat. No.: HY-N7102

Ceftiofur is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.

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

Ceftiofur hydrochloride  
Cat. No.: HY-80026

Ceftiofur hydrochloride is a semisynthetic antibiotic, with activity against various gram-positive and gram-negative, aerobic and anaerobic bacteria encountered by domestic animals.

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

Ceftiofur sodium (sodium ceftiofur)  
Cat. No.: HY-80898

Ceftiofur sodium is an antibiotic of the cephalosporin type (third generation), licensed for use in veterinary medicine.

Purity: 96.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Ceftixime  
Cat. No.: HY-B1596

Ceftixime is a bacterial inhibitor which acts by interfering with bacterial cell wall synthesis and inhibiting cross-linking of the peptidoglycan.

Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftixime sodium (SKF-88373)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1596A

Ceftixime sodium (SKF-88373) is third generation cephalosporin effective against Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. It binds penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs) and inhibits the bacterial cell wall synthesis.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceftobiprole (Ro 63-9141; BAL 9141)  
Cat. No.: HY-112579

Ceftobiprole (Ro 63-9141) is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin with activity against Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) with the MIC90 value of 2 μg/mL.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
**Ceftriaxone**  
Cat. No.: HY-80712

Ceftriaxone is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial Ceftriaxone inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by means of binding to the penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs).

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

**Ceftriaxone sodium hydrate**  
(Ceftriaxone disodium hemiheptahydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-80712A

Ceftriaxone sodium hydrate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections; a third-generation cephalosporin.

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

**Ceftriaxone sodium salt**  
(Disodium ceftriaxone)  
Cat. No.: HY-80712B

Ceftriaxone sodium salt is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial Ceftriaxone inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by means of binding to the penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs).

Purity: 96.72%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

**Cefuroxime**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1256A

Cefuroxime is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with increased stability to β-lactamase. Cefuroxime has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

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

**Cefuroxime axetil**  
Cat. No.: HY-B1325

Cefuroxime Axetil, a prodrug of the cephalosporin cefuroxime and an oral broad spectrum antibiotic, inhibits several gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, including those most frequently associated with various common community-acquired infections.

Purity: 98.99%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cefuroxime sodium**  
Cat. No.: HY-81256

Cefuroxime sodium is an orally active second-generation cephalosporin antibiotic with increased stability to β-lactamase. Cefuroxime sodium has a broad spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: 99.69%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Cephalxin**  
(Cefalexin; Cephacillin)  
Cat. No.: HY-80200

Cephalxin is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cephalxin (INN, BAN) or cephalxin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.

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

**Cephalexin hydrochloride**  
(Cefalexin hydrochloride; Cephacillin hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-80200A

Cephalexin hydrochloride is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cephalexin (INN, BAN) or cephalaxin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 500 mg

**Cephalexin monohydrate**  
(Cefalexin hydrate; Cephacillin hydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-80200B

Cephalexin monohydrate is a cephalosporin antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Cephalexin (INN, BAN) or cephalaxin (USAN, AAN) is a first-generation cephalosporin antibiotic introduced in 1967 by Eli Lilly and Company.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
Cephalothin (Cephalotin)

Cephalothin (Cephalotin) is a beta-lactam antibiotic, inhibits class C β-lactamase AmpC with an $K$ of 0.32 μM.

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

Cephalothin sodium (Cefalotin sodium)

Cephalothin sodium is a first generation cepham antibiotic with a wide range antibacterial activity, is active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cepahirin Benzathine

Cepahirin Benzathine is the benzathine salt form of cepahirin. Cepahirin Benzathine is the first generation cephalosporin with broad spectrum antibiotic activity.

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

Cepahirin sodium (Cefapirin sodium)

Cepahirin sodium (Cefapirin sodium), a semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotic, is bactericidal against strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cephradine (Cefradine; SQ-11436)

Cephradine (Cefradine) is the first-generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotic, which also acts as an inhibitor of TOPK (T-LAK cell-originated protein kinase) and suppresses skin inflammation induced by excessive solar ultraviolet.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cephradine monohydrate (Cefradine monohydrate)

Cephradine monohydrate (Cefradine monohydrate) is a first generation cephalosporin, which is active against a wide range of Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

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

Ceratotoxin A

Ceratotoxin A, a 29-residue peptide isolated from the accessory gland secretion fluid, with strong anti-bacterial activity.

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

Ceratotoxin B

Ceratotoxins B is antibacterial peptide produced by the sexually mature females of Ceratits capitata. Lytic and antibacterial activity.

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

Cethromycin (ABT-773; Abbott-195773; A-195773)

Cethromycin (ABT-773) is a ketolide antibiotic.

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

Cetylpypyridinium chloride monohydrate (Hexadecylpyridinium chloride monohydrate)

Cetylpypyridinium chloride monohydrate is a cationic quaternary ammonium compound, used in some types of mouthwashes, toothpastes, throat and nasal sprays, is an antiseptic that kills bacteria and other microorganisms, effective in preventing dental plaque and reducing gingivitis.

Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HY-N2019</td>
<td>Chaetocin</td>
<td>Chaetocin is a specific inhibitor of the histone methyltransferase (HMT) SU(VAR)3-9 with an IC₅₀ of 0.6 μM for SU(VAR)3-9. It also inhibits thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) with an IC₅₀ of 4 μM. Purity: 98.06% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM X 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-15460</td>
<td>CHIR-090</td>
<td>CHIR-090 is a potent, slow, tight-binding inhibitor of the LpxC deacetylase. It binds to E. coli LpxC with a Kᵢ of 4.0 nM. Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM X 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-80959</td>
<td>Chloramine-T</td>
<td>Chloramine-T is a titrimetric reagent, and an oxidizing agent. Chloramine-T is an oxidizing biocide. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM X 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-802395</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol D5</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol D5 is the deuterium labeled Chloramphenicol. Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic against bacterial infections. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-87114A</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol succinate sodium</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol succinate sodium is a prodrug of Chloramphenicol, with Haemotoxicity. Chloramphenicol succinate is a competitive substrate and inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is the possible reason for its toxicity. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM X 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-121054</td>
<td>Chalcone</td>
<td>Chalcone is isolated from Glycyrrhiza inflata and used to synthesize chalcone derivatives. Chalcone derivatives possess varied biological and pharmacological activity, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, antibacterial, anticancer, and anti-parasitic activities. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B2144</td>
<td>Chitosan (Deacetylated chitin; Poly(D-glucosamine))</td>
<td>Chitosan is a natural polycationic linear polysaccharide derived from chitin. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B0239</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol is a broad-spectrum antibiotic against bacterial infections. Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B1599</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol palmitate</td>
<td>Chloramphenicol palmitate is an orally active broad spectrum antibiotic and has a broad spectrum of activity against gram positive and gram negative bacteria. Chloramphenicol palmitate inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by blocking the peptidyl transferase step. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-B1248</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine is an antibacterial used as an antiseptic and for other applications. Chlorhexidine is used to clean the skin after an injury, before surgery, or before an injection. Chlorhexidine is also used to clean the hands before a procedure. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM X 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Name</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorhexidine (digluconate)</td>
<td>HY-80608</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine digluconate is an antiseptic effective against a wide variety of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms. Chlorhexidine digluconate is a chemical antiseptic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.78%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate</td>
<td>HY-81248A</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is an antibacterial used as an antiseptic and for other applications. Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is used to clean the skin after an injury, before surgery, or before an injection. Chlorhexidine acetate hydrate is also used to clean the hands before a procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-81145</td>
<td>Chlorhexidine dihydrochloride is an antibacterial, used as an antiseptic and for other applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorogenic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0055</td>
<td>Chlorogenic acid is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heaviguard; NSC-407296)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroxylenol</td>
<td>HY-81414</td>
<td>Chloroxylenol is a broad spectrum antimicrobial chemical compound used to control bacteria, algae, fungi and virus. Target: Antibacterial Chloroxylenol is used in hospitals and households for disinfection and sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorquinaldol</td>
<td>HY-81360</td>
<td>Chlorquinaldol is a mono-hydroxyquinoline, is an antifungal and antibacterial, used for topical treatment of skin conditions and vaginal infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorbutanol</td>
<td>HY-81263</td>
<td>Chlorobutanol is a pharmaceutical preservative with sedative-hypnotic actions. Chlorobutanol is active against a wide variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and several mold spores and fungi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroxine</td>
<td>HY-80295</td>
<td>Chloroxine is one of the important 8-hydroxyquinoline derivative. Chloroxine has effective antibacterial, antifungal, antiprotozoal and amoebic activities, especially used in treating the intestinal amebiasis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorprothixene</td>
<td>HY-80274</td>
<td>Chlorprothixene has strong binding affinities to dopamine and histamine receptors, such as D1, D2, D3, D5, H1, 5-HT2, 5-HT6 and 5-HT7, with Ki of 18 nM, 2.96 nM, 4.56 nM, 9 nM, 3.75 nM, 9.4 nM, 3 nM and 5.6 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlortetracycline</td>
<td>HY-81327A</td>
<td>Chlortetracycline (7-Chlortetracycline) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminoacyl-rrna to ribosomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chlortetracycline hydrochloride

(7-Chlortetracycline hydrochloride) Cat. No. HY-81327

Chlortetracycline hydrochloride (7-Chlortetracycline hydrochloride) is a specific and potent calcium ionophore antibiotic, inhibits binding of aminocyclin-RNA to ribosomes.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Chromomycin A3

Cat. No.: HY-W040129

Chromomycin A3 is an aureolic acid-type antitumor antibiotic. Chromomycin A3 forms dimeric complexes with divalent cations, such as Mg²⁺, which strongly binds to the GC rich sequence of DNA to inhibit DNA replication and transcription.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chrysomycin B

Cat. No.: HY-111320

Chrysomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from a strain of Streptomyces. Chrysomycin B causes DNA damage in the human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cell line and inhibits topoisomerase II. Chrysomycin B suppresses the growth of transplantable tumors in mice.

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

Cilastatin sodium

(MK0791 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-A0166A

Cilastatin sodium (MK0791 sodium) is a reversible, competitive renal dehydropeptidase I inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.1 μM. Cilastatin inhibits the bacterial metallob-lactamase enzyme CphA with an IC₅₀ of 178 μM. Cilastatin sodium is an antibacterial adjunct.

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

Cinerubin B

Cat. No.: HY-131054

Cinerubin B, a glycosylated anthracycline antibiotic, is an anticancer agent from Streptomyces sp. 3P674.

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

Cinnaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N0609

Cinnaldehyde is a major and a bioactive compound isolated from the leaves of Cinnamomum osmophloeum kaneh. Cinnaldehyde is a cytokine production inhibitor. Cinnaldehyde has anti-bacteria, anti-oxidation, and anti-inflammatory properties.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinnamycin

(Ro 09-0198) Cat. No.: HY-P1695

Cinnamycin is tetracyclantibiotic produced from S. cinnamoneus that contains four unusual amino acids: erythro-β-hydroxyaspartic acid, mesolanthionine, threo-β-methylanthionine, and lysinoalanine.

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

Cinnamylidenecacetic acid

(Cinnamalacetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N7129

Cinnamylidenecacetic acid is a photoresponsive compound which is capable of a photoinduced [2+2] cycloaddition.

Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinoxacin

(Compound 64716) Cat. No.: HY-B1085

Cinoxacin was an older synthetic antimicrobial related to the quinolone class of antibiotics, with activity similar to oxolinic acid and nalidixic acid.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ciprofloxacin</strong> (Bay-09867)</th>
<th><strong>Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride</strong> (Bay-09867 hydrochloride)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80356</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80356A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.74%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate</strong> (Bay-09867 hydrochloride monohydrate)</th>
<th><strong>Citric acid</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80356B</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N1428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate</strong> (Lithium citrate trisodium tetrahydrate; Trilithium citrate tetrahydrate)</th>
<th><strong>Citrinin</strong> (NSC 186)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-81295</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Clarithromycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Clavulanate lithium</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17508</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-A0256B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Clavulanate potassium</strong></th>
<th><strong>Clinafloxacin</strong> (AM-1091; CI-960; PD 127391)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-A0256A</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 50 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Clinical Data:**

- **Purity:** The purity values range from >98% to 98.74%, indicating high purity standards.
- **Clinical Data:** Generally, all products have been launched, with some having no development reported.
- **Size:** The sizes range from 1 mg to 1 g, with some products available in multiple sizes.

**Ciprofloxacin** is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.

**Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride** is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.

**Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride monohydrate** is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, exhibiting potent antibacterial activity.

**Citric acid** is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. It is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

**Citric acid trilithium salt tetrahydrate** is a pharmaceutical and construction material used in HPLC gradient elution for quantitative amino acid analysis.

**Clarithromycin** is a macrolide antibiotic and a CYP3A4 inhibitor.

**Clavulanate lithium** is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor and acts as an antibiotic.

**Clavulanate potassium** is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor and acts as an antibiotic.

**Clinafloxacin** (PD-127391) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial. Clinafloxacin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic of the quinolone carboxylic acid category, currently in development for intravenous and oral therapy of serious infections.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinafloxacine hydrochloride (AM 1091 hydrochloride; CI 960) hydrochloride; PD127391 hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-0536A</td>
<td>Clinafloxacine hydrochloride (AM 1091 hydrochloride) is a potent and broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic, with activity against gram-positive, gram-negative, and anaerobic pathogens in vitro. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin</td>
<td>HY-B1455</td>
<td>Clindamycin is an oral protein synthesis inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in Staphylococcus aureus at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs). Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0408A</td>
<td>Clindamycin (hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lincosamide antibiotic, which inhibits protein synthesis by acting on the 50S ribosomal. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate</td>
<td>HY-N7118</td>
<td>Clindamycin hydrochloride monohydrate is an oral protein synthesis inhibitory agent that has the ability to suppress the expression of virulence factors in Staphylococcus aureus at sub-inhibitory concentrations (sub-MICs). Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B1454</td>
<td>Clindamycin palmitate hydrochloride is a water soluble hydrochloride salt of the ester of clindamycin and palmitic acid and it is an antibacterial drug. Purity: 98.19% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin phosphate (Clindamycin 2-dihydrogen phosphate; Clindamycin 2-phosphate; U-28508)</td>
<td>HY-B1064</td>
<td>Clindamycin phosphate is an antibiotic, which blocks the ribosomes of microorganisms. It is usually used to treat infections with anaerobic bacteria, can also be used to treat protozoal diseases, such as malaria. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flofotimazine</td>
<td>HY-B1064</td>
<td>Clofazimine is a fat-soluble iminophenazine dye, has a marked anti-inflammatory effect, has been used in combination with other antituberculosis drugs to treat AIDS and Crohn's disease. Purity: 98.78% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clofoctol</td>
<td>HY-B1150</td>
<td>Clofocetol is a bacteriostatic antibiotic. It is used in the treatment of respiratory tract and ear, nose and throat infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria. It is only functional against Gram-positive bacteria. It penetrates into human lung tissue. Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clofthioamide</td>
<td>HY-101472</td>
<td>Clofthioamide is a potent inhibitor of bacterial DNA gyrase and highly active against Ec, MRSA, VRE and Mv, with MICs of 9.00 μM, 0.58 μM, 0.58 μM and 72.03 μM respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothiamide</td>
<td>HY-10882</td>
<td>Clofthiamide is an imidazole derivative, an antifungal compound and is a CYP (cytochrome P450) inhibitor. Clofthiamide has antibacterial activity. Purity: 99.88% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cloxacillin sodium</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80466</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for <em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> 25923.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80466</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloxacillin sodium monohydrate exhibits antibiotic efficacy, with a MIC of 256 mg/L for <em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> 25923.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cloxiquine</strong> (5-Chloro-8-quinolinol)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80963</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloxiquine is an antibacterial, antifungal, antiaging and antituberculosis drug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Coformycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-117260</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coformycin, a nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent inhibitor of adenosine deaminase (ADA) from Streptomyces species. Coformycin possesses anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Colistin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-P2123</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colistin A is a major component of Colistin. Colistin is a polymyxin antibiotic and can be used to combat infections caused by problematic gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Colistin methanesulfonate sodium salt</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-A0214</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colistin methanesulfonate sodium salt exhibits MIC values ranged from 4 to 16 mg/liter against susceptible strains (P. aeruginosa).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Colistin sulfate</strong> (Polymyxin E Sulfate)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-A0089</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colistin sulfate is a polypeptide antibiotic which inhibits gram-negative bacteria by binding to lipopolysaccharides and phospholipids in the outer cell membrane of gram-negative bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Concanamycin A</strong> (Antibiotic X 4357B; Concanamycin; X 4357B)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1724</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concanamycin A (Antibiotic X 4357B) is a macrolide antibiotic and a specific vacuolar type H+ -ATPase (V-ATPase) inhibitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 25 μg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Continentalic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6908</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continentalic acid from Aralia continentalis has minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of approximately 8-16 μg/mL against S. aureus, including the Methicillin susceptible Staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) and Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coptisine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0736

Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive
IDO inhibitor with a $K_i$ value of 5.8 μM and an $IC_{50}$ value of 6.3 μM.

Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cordycepin

(3'-Deoxyadenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0262

Cordycepin (3'-Deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside derivative isolated from Cordyceps and inhibits
IL-1β-induced MMP-1 and MMP-3 expression in rheumatoid arthritis synovial fibroblasts (RASFs)
in a dose-dependent manner.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Corilagin

Cat. No.: HY-N0462

Corilagin, a gallotannin, is isolated from
Caesalpinia coriaria (Jacq.) Willd. Corilagin
inhibits activity of reverse transcriptase of RNA
tumor viruses. Corilagin inhibits the growth of
Staphylococcus aureus with a MIC of 25 μg/mL.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Corylin

Cat. No.: HY-N0236

Corylin is a major bioactive compound isolated
from Psoralea corylifolia L, an antibiotic or
anticancer compound. IC50 value: Target: in vitro:
Corylin showed an inhibitory effect on
IL-6-induced STAT3 promoter activity in Hep3B
cells with an IC50 value of 1.37 μM.

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

Coumermycin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N7452

Coumermycin A1 inhibits DNA Gyrase which thereby
inhibits cell division in bacteria.

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

Cowaxanthone B

Cat. No.: HY-N6248

Cowaxanthone B is a xanthone isolated from the
fruits of Garcinia cowa. Cowaxanthone B has weak
antibacterial activity.

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

CPFX2090

Cat. No.: HY-135889

CPFX2090 is a cephalosporin antibacterial compound
extracted from patent WO2013052568A1, Compound
Example 16g.

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

CRS400393

Cat. No.: HY-112702

CRS400393 is a potent antimycobacterial agent,
with MIC of 0.03, 2, and ≤ 0.12 μg/mL against
M. abs., M. avium, M. intracellulare,
and M. tuberculosis, respectively.

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

Crystal Violet

(Basic Violet 3; Gentian Violet; Methyl Violet 10B)

Cat. No.: HY-B0324A

Crystal violet (Basic Violet 3) is a
triamethene dye. Crystal Violet (Gentian
Violet) has antiviral effects against H1N1 and
also has prominent bactericidal activities.

Purity: 96.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Curzerenone

Cat. No.: HY-N3651

Curzerenone is one of constituents of leaf
essential oil extracted from L. pulcherrima.
Shows slight inhibitory effective against E. coli.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Purity</strong></th>
<th><strong>Clinical Data</strong></th>
<th><strong>Size</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80994</td>
<td>99.53%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6027</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-A0277</td>
<td>98.24%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-P1978A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6682</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N2340</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N2340A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13735D</td>
<td>98.06%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cyanocetohydrazide**
(Cyanocetylhydrazide; 2-Cyanocetohydrazide)

Cyanocetohydrazide is an anti-TB drug.

**Cyclosporin C**

Cyclosporin C is a fungal metabolite that has been found in T. inflatum and has diverse biological activities, including antifungal, antiviral, and immunosuppressant properties.

**Cyproconazole**

Cyproconazole is a triazole fungicide that is used agriculturally for protection of crops against a wide variety of fungal pathogens.

**CysHHC10**

CysHHC10 is a synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), and exhibits strong anti-microbial properties against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The MIC values of CysHHC10 TFA against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus and S.

**CysHHC10 TFA**

CysHHC10 TFA is a synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), and exhibits strong anti-microbial properties against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. The MIC values of CysHHC10 TFA against E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus and S.

**Cytochalasin D**
(Zygosporin A; NSC 209835)

Cytochalasin D (Zygosporin A; NSC 209835) is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of actin polymerization derived from fungus, inhibits the G-actin-cofilin interaction by binding to G-actin.

**D-(+)-Melezitose**
(\(+\)-Melezitose, D-Melezitose)

D-(+)-Melezitose can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.

**D-(+)-Melezitose (hydrate)**
(\(+\)-Melezitose (hydrate), D-Melezitose (hydrate))

D-(+)-Melezitose hydrate (\(+\)-Melezitose hydrate) can be used to identify clinical isolates of indole-positive and indole-negative Klebsiella spp.

**D-Atabrine dihydrochloride**

D-Atabrine dihydrochloride is an active enantiomer of quinacrine which displays antiprion activity.

**D-Cycloserine**

D-Cycloserine is an analog of the amino acid D-alanine. Target: Antibacterial D-Cycloserine selectively potentiated the duration of motor cortical excitability enhancements induced by anodal TDCS. D-Cycloserine alone did not modulate excitability .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>D-Cysteine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W018555</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Cysteine is the D-isomer of cysteine and a powerful inhibitor of <em>Escherichia coli</em> growth. D-cysteine is mediated by D-amino acid oxidase to produce H₂S and is a neuroprotectant against cerebellar ataxias.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid (D-3-Phenyllactic acid)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-30219</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-(+)-Phenyllactic acid is an anti-bacterial agent, excreted by Geotrichum candidum, inhibits a range of Gram-positive from humans and foodstuffs and Gram-negative bacteria found in humans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dalbavancin (BI 397; MDL 63397)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17586A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalbavancin (BI 397) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Dalbavancin inhibits <em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> and <em>Bacillus anthracis</em> with MIC₅₀ of 0.06 µg/mL and 0.25 µg/mL, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dalfopristin (RP54476)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-A0241</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalfopristin is a semi-synthetic streptogramin antibiotic. Quinupristin/Dalfopristin (Q/D) is a valuable alternative antibiotic to vancomycin for the treatment of multi-drug resistant Enterococcus faecium infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80501</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danofloxacin mesylate (CP 76136-27) is a fluoroquinolone antibacterial for veterinary use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Danofloxacin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W011117</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danofloxacin is a third generation fluoroquinolone and orally active antimicrobial agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>D-Ribonolactone</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-76691</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Ribonolactone is sugar lactone and an inhibitor of β-galactosidase of <em>Escherichia coli</em> with a Kᵢ of 26 mM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>D13-9001</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-124819</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D13-9001 is a potent AcrB (AcrAB-ToIC efflux pump subunit) and MexB (MexAB-OprM efflux pump subunit) inhibitor with the Kᵢ values of 1.15 µM and 3.57 µM in <em>E. coli</em> and <em>P. aeruginosa</em>, respectively. D13-9001 exhibits antibiotic activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dalbavancin hydrochloride (MDL-63397 hydrochloride; BI-397 hydrochloride)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17586</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalbavancin hydrochloride (MDL-63397 hydrochloride) is a semisynthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic with potent bactericidal activity against Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Danthon (Dantron; Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B0923</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danthon is a natural product extracted from the traditional Chinese medicine rhubarb. Danthon functions in regulating glucose and lipid metabolism by activating AMPK.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daphnin</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dapsone</strong></td>
<td>99.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dapsone D8</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daptomycin</strong></td>
<td>99.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daunorubicin</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daunorubicin Hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>99.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Davercin</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deferasirox</strong></td>
<td>99.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deferasirox (Fe3+ chelate)</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dehydroacetic acid</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Daphnin is one of the major coumarin bioactive components with antibacterial activity. Daphnin is isolated from the whole herb of Daphne odora (Thunb.), which is a folk medicine in China for the relief of fever.
- Dapsone is a sulfone active against a wide range of bacteria but mainly employed for its actions against mycobacterium leprae.
- Dapsone D8 is a deuterium labeled Dapsone. Dapsone is an anti-inflammatory and antibacterial compound that is widely used in the treatment of leprosy, malaria, acne, and various immune disorders.
- Daptomycin is a lipopeptide antibiotic with rapid in vitro bactericidal activity against gram-positive organisms.
- Daunorubicin is a topoisomerase II inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities.
- Daunorubicin Hydrochloride is a topoisomerase II inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities.
- Davercin (Erythromycin Cyclocarbonate), derivative of Erythromycin, which is active against Gram-positive and some Gram-negative microorganisms.
- Deferasirox (ICL 670) is an orally available iron chelator used for the management of transfusional iron overload.
- Deferasirox Fe3+ chelate is a rationally-designed oral iron chelator; its main use is to reduce chronic iron overload in patients who are receiving long-term blood transfusions for conditions such as beta-thalassemia and other chronic anemias.
- Dehydroacetic acid is an organic compound, classified as a pyrone derivative and is used mostly as a fungicide and bactericide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dehydrodiisoeugenol</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0589</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS-stimulated NF-κB activation and cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dehydromatine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N7001</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehydromatine is one of major steroidal glycoalkaloids (SGAs) that accumulate in the mature green fruits, leaves and flowers of tomato (Solanum lycopersicum). Dehydromatine is against bacteria, fungi, insects and animals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Delafloxacin (RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14814</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delafloxacin (RX-3341; WQ-3034; ABT492) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Delafloxacin has a broad spectrum of activity that includes drug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Klebsiella pneumonia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Delamanid meglumine (ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14814A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delamanid meglumine (ABT492 meglumine; RX-3341 meglumine; WQ-3034 meglumine) is a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Delafloxacin has a broad spectrum of activity that includes drug-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, and Klebsiella pneumonia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Delamanid (OPC-67683)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-10846</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delamanid, a newer mycobacterial cell wall synthesis inhibitor, inhibits the synthesis of mucolic acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Delamanid D4 (OPC-67683 D4)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-10846S</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delamanid D4 is the deuterium labeled Delamanid. Delamanid, a newer mycobacterial cell wall synthesis inhibitor, inhibits the synthesis of mucolic acids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Delpazolid (LCB01-0371)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100180</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delpazolid is a novel oxazolidinone antibiotic agent which can inhibit the growth of MSSA and MRSA with a MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt; of 2 μg/mL for both of them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Demeclocycline hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17560</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demeclocycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic; is an antibiotic in the treatment of Lyme disease, acne, and bronchitis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.08%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Demethoxycurcumin (Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0006</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demethoxycurcumin(Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis. IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;99.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Deoxyshikokin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N2187</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deoxyshikokin is isolated from Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb with antitumor activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermaseptin</td>
<td>HY-P0263</td>
<td>Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermaseptin TFA</td>
<td>HY-P0263A</td>
<td>Dermaseptin TFA, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone</td>
<td>HY-14648</td>
<td>Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes. Dexamethasone is highly effective in the control of COVID-19 infection. Purity: 99.86% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone acetate</td>
<td>HY-14648A</td>
<td>Dexamethasone acetate (Dexamethasone 21-acetate) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone acetate has the potential for ophthalmic infections treatment. Purity: 97.68% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester</td>
<td>HY-18716</td>
<td>Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester is an anti-anaerobic and anti-parasitic agent. Target: Antibacterial, Antiparasitic, Dextrorotation morpholine amidazol organic phosphate is a newly developed, highly efficient, good tolerated, fourth-generation nitrimidazole derivative. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianemycin</td>
<td>HY-100528A</td>
<td>Dianemycin (Nanchangmycin free acid), a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS1226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaveridine</td>
<td>HY-81902</td>
<td>Diaveridine (EGIS-5645) is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor with a Kᵢ of 11.5 nM for the wild type DHFR and also an antibacterial agent. Purity: 98.48% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 250 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibekacin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-B1219A</td>
<td>Dibekacin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic derived from Kanamycin B (HY-B1174), has a broad-spectrum antibacterial activities. Dibekacin sulfate closely resembles Tobramycin (HY-B0441) structurally and is against some strains of Ps. Aeruginosa resistant to gentamicin. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicloxacillin sodium</td>
<td>HY-B1459</td>
<td>Dicloxacillin sodium is a narrow-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin family. Dicloxacillin sodium is active against β-lactamase-producing organisms such as Staphylococcus aureus. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate**
(Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate)

Dicloxacillin Sodium hydrate (Dicloxacillin sodium salt monohydrate) is a narrow-spectrum β-Lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class, is used to treat infections caused by susceptible Gram-positive bacteria, active against beta-lactamase-producing organisms such...

Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

---

**Dictamine**
(Dictamine; Dectamine)

Dictamine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.

Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Difloxacin**

Difloxacin is an antimicrobial agent.

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

---

**Difloxacin hydrochloride**

Difloxacin hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum antibacterial drug. Difloxacin hydrochloride inhibits bacterial DNA gyrase and exhibits a concentration-dependent bactericidal effect by interference with the activity of DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate**
(Dihydrostreptomycin sesquisulfate)

Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, used to treat bacterial diseases in cattle, pigs and sheep.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Diodohydroxyquinoline**
(Iodoquinol; 5,7-Diiodo-8-hydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Diiodo-8-quinolinol)

Diodohydroxyquinoline is a topical therapeutic agent, with satisfactory antibacterial properties.

Purity: > 99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Dirithromycin**
(LY237216)

Dirithromycin (LY 237216) is a macrolide glycopeptide antibiotic by binding to the 50S subunit of the 70S bacterial ribosome to inhibit the translocation of peptides.

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

---

**DL-3-Phenyllactic acid**

DL-3-Phenyllactic acid is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial compound.

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

---

**Diniconazole**
(Rac-diniconazole)

Diniconazole is a newly developed fungicide strongly inhibited lanosterol 14 alpha-demethylation catalyzed by a yeast cytochrome P-450.

Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg
Doxycycline
Cat. No.: HY-N0565
Doxycycline, an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloprotease (MMP) inhibitor.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doripenem (S 4661 monohydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B0187
Doripenem is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial. Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launch
Size: 10 mL x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxycycline hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-N0565A
Doxycycline hydrochloride, an antibiotic, is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doripenem
Cat. No.: HY-B0187
Doripenem is a new member of the carbapenem class of beta-lactam antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage of Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic pathogens. Target: Antibacterial. Doripenem is an ultra-broad-spectrum injectable antibiotic.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxorubicin hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-15142
Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride inhibits topoisomerase II with an IC₅₀ of 2.67 µM, thus stopping DNA replication.
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launch
Size: 10 mL x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

DprE1-IN-2
Cat. No.: HY-100531
DprE1-IN-2 (compound 18) is a potent DprE1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 28 nM. DprE1-IN-2 has antituberculosis effect.
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dryocassin ABBA (Dryocassin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0530
Dryocassin ABBA (Dryocassin) is a flavonoid natural product derived from Dryopteris crassirhizoma, with antiviral and antibacterial activities. Dryocassin ABBA exhibits antiviral activity against H5N1 avian influenza virus.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
DuP 105

DuP 105 is an orally active oxazolidinone, a new class of synthetic antimicrobial agent with activity against gram-positive bacteria.

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

Dusquetide

Dusquetide (SGX942) is a first-in-class innate defense regulator (IDR). Dusquetide modulates the innate immune response to both PAMPs and DAMPs by binding to p62. Dusquetide shows activity in both reducing inflammation and increasing clearance of bacterial infection.

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

Dusquetide TFA

Dusquetide (SGX942) TFA is a first-in-class innate defense regulator (IDR). Dusquetide TFA modulates the innate immune response to both PAMPs and DAMPs by binding to p62. Dusquetide TFA shows activity in both reducing inflammation and increasing clearance of bacterial infection.

Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

E-64

E-64 (Proteinase inhibitor E 64) is a potent irreversible inhibitor against general cysteine proteases with IC50 of 9 nM for papain.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Econazole nitrate

Econazole nitrate is an imidazole class antifungal medication. Econazole nitrate also has antibacterial activity.

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

Edoxxidine

Edoxxidine is an antiviral drug, an analog of thymidine, shows effectiveness against herpes simplex virus.

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

Dyclonine hydrochloride

Dyclonine hydrochloride (Dyclocaine hydrochloride) is an effective component of Runhou tablets. Dyclonine hydrochloride has significant bactericidal and fungicidal activity.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Ecabet sodium

Ecabet sodium (TA-2711) is currently applied to some gastrointestinal disease by inhibiting the ROS production and improving Helicobacter pylori eradication. Ecabet sodium reduces apoptosis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ectoine

Ectoine is a natural cell protectant, an amino acid derivative produced by bacteria living under extremely harsh environmental conditions.

Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL

EGCG Octaacetate

EGCG Octaacetate is a produg of Green tea epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), utilized to enhance the stability and bioavailability of EGCG in vivo. EGCG Octaacetate has high efficacy, bioavailability, anti-oxidation and anti-angiogenesis capacities.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emetine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81479</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emetine, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections. Emetine potently inhibits autophagy and has anti-malarial, anti-bacterial and anti-amoebic effect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emetine hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1479C</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emetine hydrochloride, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine hydrochloride inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81479B</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Enniatin complex</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6706</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from Fusarium species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipaemic properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Enrofloxacin</strong> (AT 2266; CI 919)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80268</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrofloxacin is a broad-spectrum 6-fluorophenanthridine antibacterial agent. Target: antibacterial Enrofloxacin is a new quinolone carboxylic acid compound. Its activity against 740 bacterial isolates was determined. It inhibited 90% Escherichia coli, Klebsiella sp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Enrofloxacin hydrochloride</strong> (BAY Vp 2674 hydrochloride; PD160788 hydrochloride)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80502C</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrofloxacin hydrochloride (BAY Vp 2674 hydrochloride) is an effective antibiotic with an MIC₉₀ of 0.312 μg/mL for Mycoplasma bovis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Eperezolid</strong> (PNU-100592)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-10393</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eperezolid(PNU-100592) is an oxazolidinone antibacterial agent. Eperezolid demonstrated good in vitro inhibitory activity, regardless of methicillin susceptibility for staphylococci(MIC₉₀= 1-4 mg/mL).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>96.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emetraborole hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-12479A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epothilone D</td>
<td>HY-15278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eravacycline</td>
<td>HY-16980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eravacycline dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-16980A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erdosteine</td>
<td>HY-80289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erianin</td>
<td>HY-N0517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermanin</td>
<td>HY-N3848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ertapenem sodium</td>
<td>HY-13625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>HY-80220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>HY-80220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>HY-80220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>HY-80220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Erythromycin A dihydrate

Erythromycin dihydrate dihydrate is a macrolide antibiotic produced by actinomycete Streptomyces erythreus with a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity.

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

Erythromycin estolate

Erythromycin estolate, erythromycin derivative, is a macrolide antibiotic used in the treatment of a wide variety of bacterial infections. Erythromycin estolate causes several cases of liver injury which mostly include cholestatic hepatitis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate

(Erythromycin ethyl succinate; EES)

Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin. Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate has antiviral activity against HIV-1.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Ethacridine lactate

(Acrinol)

Ethacridine lactate is a poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) inhibitor.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethambutol dihydrochloride

(Emb dihydrochloride)

Ethambutol dihydrochloride (Emb dihydrochloride) is a bacteriostatic antimycobacterial agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.

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

Ethambutol

(Emb)

Ethambutol is a bacteriostatic antimycobacterial agent, which obstructs the formation of cell wall by inhibiting arabinosyl transferases.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Ethionamide

(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide)

Ethionamide(2-ethylthioisonicotinamide) is an antibiotic used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Ethionamide is a second-line antitubercular agent that inhibits mycolic acid synthesis. It also may be used for treatment of leprosy. Ethionamide is a prodrug.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ethoxzolamide

(Redupresin; L-643786; PNU-4191)

Ethoxzolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor with \( K_i \) of 1 nM.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethyl gallate

Ethyl gallate is a nonflavonoid phenolic compound and also a scavenger of hydrogen peroxide.

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g
Ethyl Orsellinate
Cat. No.: HY-W000427
Ethyl orsellinate is a lichen metabolite and a derivative of icearinic acid with antiproliferative and antitumour activities. Ethyl Orsellinate is against A. salina for the cytotoxic activity with an LC50 of 495 μM.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride (Optochin hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-136429A
Ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride (Optochin hydrochloride) is a quinine derivate with antimicrobial activity against S. pneumoniae.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213)
Cat. No.: HY-13629
Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits topoisomerase II, thus stopping DNA replication. Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis and autophagy.
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ethylparaben (Ethyl parahydroxybenzoate; Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)
Cat. No.: HY-B0934
Ethylparaben is the ethyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, used as an antifungal preservative and food additive.
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Euganol
Cat. No.: HY-N0337
Euganol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Euganol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate)
Cat. No.: HY-W014612
Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate), a major phytochemical constituent of the essential oil exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant, and anti-virulence activities.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Farnesol
Cat. No.: HY-Y0248A
Farnesol is a sesquiterpene alcohol that modulates cell-to-cell communication in Candida albicans, and has the activity in inhibiting bacteria.
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faropenem daloxate</td>
<td>HY-10004</td>
<td>Faropenem daloxate is the first oral penem in a new class of beta-lactam antibiotics. IC50 Value: Target: Antibacterial Faropenem daloxate is useful for penem and antibiotics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faropenem sodium</td>
<td>HY-76260</td>
<td>Faropenem sodium is an orally bioavailable penem antibiotic which can efficiently kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenvlareate</td>
<td>HY-B2006</td>
<td>Fenvlareate is a potent protein phosphatase 2B (calcineurin) inhibitor with an IC50 of 2-4 nM for PP2B-Ax. Fenvlareate is a pyrethroid ester insecticide and acaricide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibracillin</td>
<td>HY-101593</td>
<td>Fibracillin is a penicillin antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidaxomicin (OPT-80; PAR-101)</td>
<td>HY-17580</td>
<td>Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic RNA polymerase inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity. Fidaxomicin selectively eradicates pathogenic Clostridium difficile with minimal disruption to the multiple species of bacteria that make up the normal, healthy intestinal flora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finafloxacin</td>
<td>HY-13451</td>
<td>Finafloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antimicrobial agent that exhibits optimum efficacy in slightly acidic environments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagelin 22 (Flagelin 22)</td>
<td>HY-P1568</td>
<td>Flagelin 22 (Flagelin 22), a fragment of bacterial flagelin, is an effective elicitor in both plants and algae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagelin 22 TFA (Flagelin 22 TFA)</td>
<td>HY-P1568A</td>
<td>Flagelin 22 TFA (Flagelin 22 TFA), a fragment of bacterial flagelin, is an effective elicitor in both plants and algae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleroxacin (RO 23-6240; AM-833)</td>
<td>HY-80414</td>
<td>Fleroxacin (RO 23-6240) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial fluoroquinolone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flomoxef</td>
<td>HY-B0706</td>
<td>Flomoxef is a oxacephem group antibiotic, with excellent activity against various Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flomoxef sodium
Cat. No.: HY-B0706A

Flomoxef sodium is a oxacephem group antibiotic, with excellent activity against various Gram-positive bacteria.

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

Fluridoxenide
(5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside)
Cat. No.: HY-80097

Fluridoxenide (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) is a pyrimidine analog and known as an oncology antimetabolite.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Flomequine
(R-802)
Cat. No.: HY-80526

Flomequine (R-802) is a quinolone antibiotic, and acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, with an IC50 of 15 μM (3.92 μg/mL).

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fosfomycin calcium
(MK-0955 calcium)
Cat. No.: HY-81075

Fosfomycin calcium (MK-0955 calcium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Fosfomycin sodium
(MK-0955 sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-W016420

Fosfomycin sodium (MK-0955 sodium) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.

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

Fosfomycin tromethamine
(MK-0955 tromethamine)
Cat. No.: HY-80609

Fosfomycin tromethamine (MK-0955 tromethamine) is a blood-brain barrier penetrating, broad-spectrum antibiotic by irreversibly inhibiting an early stage in cell wall synthesis.

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

Florfenicol
((-)-Florfenicol; SCH-25298)
Cat. No.: HY-B1374

Florfenicol, a commonly used veterinary antibiotic, is currently indicated for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease, and also used in aquaculture for the control of enteric septicemia in catfish.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flucloxacillin sodium
Cat. No.: HY-A0246A

Flucloxacillin sodium is a highly active antibiotic against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Flurofamide
Cat. No.: HY-100956

Flurofamide is a potent bacterial urease inhibitor with potential in the treatment of infection induced urinary stones.

Purity: >92.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Fosmidomycin sodium salt
(FR-31654)
Cat. No.: HY-112853

Fosmidomycin sodium salt is a phosphonic acid antibiotic and an antimalarial drug, which is active against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Framycetin</td>
<td>HY-17624</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mg (16.27 mM * 1 mL in Water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framycetin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-17624A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxidin</td>
<td>HY-N3907</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftidile</td>
<td>HY-B1040</td>
<td>98.39%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumitremorgin C</td>
<td>HY-N2143</td>
<td>99.63%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 250 μg, 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furagin</td>
<td>HY-77036</td>
<td>99.84%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furaladone</td>
<td>HY-B1148A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furaladone hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B1148</td>
<td>98.83%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furanone C-30</td>
<td>HY-131011</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furanoldone</td>
<td>HY-B1336</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fusidic acid**  
(Fusidate)  
Cat. No.: HY-81350

Fusidic acid (Fusidate) is a bacteriostatic antibiotic.

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

**G-418 disulfate**  
(Geneticin sulfate; Antibiotic G-418 sulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-17561

G-418 disulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic similar in structure to gentamicin B1, which blocks polypeptide synthesis by inhibiting the elongation step in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

- **Purity:** 98.26%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**G907**  
Cat. No.: HY-125176

G907 is a selective small-molecule antagonist of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter, MsbA. It inhibits purified E. coli MsbA in amphipols with an IC₅₀ of 18 nM.

- **Purity:** 98.34%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Gamithromycin**  
(ML-1709460)  
Cat. No.: HY-108365

Gamithromycin is an antimicrobial agent which can inhibit the growth of MmmsC strains B237 and Tan8 with MICs of 0.00012 and 0.00006 μg/mL, respectively.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ganoderol A**  
Cat. No.: HY-N3925

Ganoderol A is a terpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum with antimicrobial activities. Ganoderol A inhibits cholesterol synthesis pathway and has significant anti-inflammatory activity and protection against ultraviolet A (UVA) damage.

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

**Garenoxacin**  
(BMS284756)  
Cat. No.: HY-17460

Garenoxacin (BMS284756) is a quinolone antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacterial infections.

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

**Garenoxacin Mesylate hydrate**  
(BMS284756 Mesylate hydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-17460A

Garenoxacin mesylate hydrate is a novel oral des-fluoro(6) quinolone with potent antimicrobial activity, against common respiratory pathogens, including resistant strains.

- **Purity:** 99.67%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Gastric mucin**  
Cat. No.: HY-B2196

Gastric mucin is a large glycoprotein which is thought to play a major role in the protection of the gastrointestinal tract from acid, proteases, pathogenic microorganisms, and mechanical trauma.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gatifloxacin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432)</th>
<th><strong>Gatifloxacin hydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;(AM-1155 hydrochloride; BMS-206584 hydrochloride)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10581</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10581A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatifloxacin (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
<td>Gatifloxacin hydrochloride (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.37%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gatifloxacin mesylate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(AM-1155 mesylate; BMS-206584 mesylate; PD135432 mesylate)</th>
<th><strong>Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(AM-1155 sesquihydrate; BMS-206584 sesquihydrate; PD135432 sesquihydrate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10581B</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10581C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatifloxacin mesylate (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
<td>Gatifloxacin sesquihydrate (AM-1155; BMS-206584; PD135432) is a potent fluoroquinolone antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Geldanamycin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-15230)</th>
<th><strong>Gemifloxacin mesylate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(SB-2658055; LB-20304a)</th>
<th><strong>Gentamicin sulfate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-A0276)</th>
<th><strong>Gepotidacin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(GSK2140944)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.78%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.66%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gepotidacin S enantiomer</strong>&lt;br&gt;(GSK2140944 S enantiomer)</th>
<th><strong>Germacrene D</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cat. No.: HY-125685)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-16742A</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-125685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gepotidacin S enantiomer is an S enantiomer of gepotidacin.</td>
<td>Germacrene D is isolated from Bursera species. Germacrene D has antibacterial and antifungal activities and can be used as an adjuvant agent in the application of aminoglycosides and azoles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.34%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td>Size: 250 µg, 500 µg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ginsenoside Rg4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6580</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginsenoside Rg4 is a major protopanaxatriol type ginsenoside isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glabridin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0393</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glabridin is a natural isoflavon from Glycyrrhiza glabra, binds to and activates PPARy, with an EC_{50} of 6115 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Gliotoxin**  
**Aspergilin** | **Cat. No.: HY-N6727** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by A. fumigatus, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glyaspyrin D</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6975</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glyasperin D is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, and possesses weaker anti-Helicobacter pylori activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Glyceryl monocaprate**  
**Monocaprin** | **Cat. No.: HY-135117** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glyceryl monocaprate (Monolaurin) is a 1-monoglyceride of capric acid against gram-positive bacterial infections. Glyceryl monocaprate (Monolaurin) has inhibitory effect on Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) and offers an effective treatment for herpes labialis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Glycin**  
**Glycitein 7-O-β-glucoside** | **Cat. No.: HY-N0012** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycin is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover. Glycin is antibacterial, antiviral and estrogenic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glycol chitosan</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-135969</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycol chitosan is a chitosan derivative with hydrophilic ethylene glycol branches. Glycol chitosan enhances membrane permeability and leakage in Glycine max Harosoy 63W cells. Glycol chitosan is water-soluble, biocompatible and biodegradable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GlyRS-IN-1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-108940</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GlyRS-IN-1 is a glycol-TRNA synthase (GlyRS) inhibitor extracted from patent WO 2017066459 A1. GlyRS-IN-1 can also inhibit the growth of bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 97.35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Golotimod**  
**SCV 07, Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan** | **Cat. No.: HY-147443** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golotimod (SCV-07), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Golotimod hydrochloride (SCV 07 hydrochloride; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan hydrochloride)  Cat. No.: HY-14743B
Golotimod hydrochloride (SCV 07 hydrochloride), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Golotimod TFA (SCV 07 TFA; Gamma-D-glutamyl-L-tryptophan TFA)  Cat. No.: HY-14743A
Golotimod TFA (SCV 07 TFA), an immunomodulating peptide with antimicrobial activity, significantly increases the efficacy of antituberculosis therapy, stimulates thymic and splenic cell proliferation, and improves macrophage function.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gossypetin  Cat. No.: HY-119917
Gossypetin is a hexahydroxylated flavonoid and is a potent mitogen-activated protein kinase (MKK3 and MKK6) inhibitor with strongly attenuates the MKK3/6-p38 signaling pathway, has various pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, antibacterial...
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Gramicidin  Cat. No.: HY-P0163
Gramicidin is an antimicrobial peptide assembling as channels in membranes and increasing their permeability towards cations.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Gramicidin A  Cat. No.: HY-P2324
Gramicidin A is a peptide component of gramicidin, an antibiotic mixture originally isolated from B. brevis. Gramicidin A is a highly hydrophobic channel-forming ionophore that forms channels in model membranes that are permeable to monovalent cations.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gramicidin C  Cat. No.: HY-P2328
Gramicidin C is a naturally occuring polypeptide antibiotic isolated from B. brevis var. G.B.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Griseoluteic acid  Cat. No.: HY-118651
Griseoluteic acid, a phenazine antibiotic, is originally isolated from S. griseoluteus. Griseoluteic acid is a breakdown product of griseolutein A and B.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Grosvenorine  Cat. No.: HY-N3031
Grosvenorine is the major flavonoid compound of the fruits of Siraitia grosvenorii. Grosvenorine exhibits good antibacterial and antioxidant activities.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK2200150A  Cat. No.: HY-112091
GSK2200150A, identified by high-throughput screening (HTS) campaign, is an anti-tuberculosis (TB) agent.
Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GSK656  Cat. No.: HY-107775
GSK656 is a potent antitubercular agent. acting as an inhibitor of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LeuRS), with an IC₅₀ of 0.2 µM.
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg
Guaijaverin
Cat. No.: HY-N2224

Guaijaverin is a *urease* inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 120 μM. Guaijaverin shows antioxidant and anti-Streptococcus mutans activities.

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

Gut restricted-7
(4R-7)
Cat. No.: HY-135747

Gut restricted-7 (GR-7) is a potent, covalent and orally active pan-bile salt hydrolase (BSH) inhibitor. Gut restricted-7 decreases gut bacterial BSHs and decreases deconjugated bile acid levels in feces of mice.

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

H-Lys-Trp-Lys-OH
Cat. No.: HY-P1350

H-Lys-Trp-Lys-OH is a small molecule peptide which displays antibacterial and antiviral activities extracted from patent CN 104072579 A, Compound AMP12.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halazone
Cat. No.: HY-B1386

Halazone is an atypical antimicrobial sulfonamide derivative and a *carbonic anhydrase* II inhibitor with a Kᵢ value of 1.45 μM. Halazone protects sodium channels from inactivation. Halazone is widely used for disinfection of drinking water.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Hamamelitannin
Cat. No.: HY-N4117

Hamamelitannin, a polyphenol extracted from the bark of *Hamamelis virginiana*, is a *quorum-sensing* (QS) inhibitor. Hamamelitannin increases antibiotic susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilms by affecting peptidoglycan biosynthesis and eDNA release.

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

Hederacoside C
(Kalopanaxsaponin B)
Cat. No.: HY-N0253

Hederacoside C is a principal active ingredient of *Hedera helix* leaf that can treat respiratory disorders, because of its expectorant, bronchodilator, antibacterial, and bronchospasmolytic effects.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 25 mg, 50 mg

Helvolic acid
(Fumigacin)
Cat. No.: HY-N6728

Helvolic acid (Fumigacin) is an *antibiotic* isolated from *Xylaria sp*, active against the Gram-positive bacteria.

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

Heracelenol
Cat. No.: HY-N4052

Heracelenol, a coumarin, is isolated from the fruits of *Angelica lucida*, and exhibits antibacterial activities.

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

Herbimycin A
Cat. No.: HY-108486

Herbimycin A, an ansamycin, acts as a *Src family kinase* inhibitor. Herbimycin A binds to the SH domain and inhibits the activity of p60⁵²¹ and p210ECR-ABL. Herbimycin A inhibits Hsp90 and impairs recovery from heat shock.

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

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside
Cat. No.: HY-125130

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is produced by the enzymatic conversion of Hesperidin. Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is a potent *human HMG-CoA reductase* inhibitor and also effectively inhibits the growth of *Helicobacter pylori*. Antihypertensive effect.

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

www.MedChemExpress.com
| Hexetidine  
(NSC-17764) | Cat. No.: HY-80996 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hexetidine is an orally active antiseptic with broad antibacterial and antifungal activity. Hexetidine give important potential for treatment of oral infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 4  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |

| Hordenine  
(Ordenia; Peyocactine) | Cat. No.: HY-N0113 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hordenine, an alkaloid found in plants, inhibits melanogenesis by suppression of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HPI1</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-120536</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPI1 is a potent, selective and orally active antimicrobial against Helicobacter pylori with an IC₅₀ of 0.24 μM and an MIC of 0.08-0.16 μg/mL. HPI1 is inactive against other bacteria, including the gut commensals Lactobacillus casei, Lactobacillus reuteri, and Bifidobacterium longum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg |

| Human β-defensin-1  
(HBD-1) | Cat. No.: HY-P2315 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human β-defensin-1 (HBD-1) is a cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by all epithelial surfaces, but also by circulation cells and cells of the reproductive tract. Human β-defensin-1 has antimicrobial activities against a broad-sperm bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| Human β-defensin-2  
(HBD-2) | Cat. No.: HY-P2313 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human β-defensin-2 (HBD-2) is a small cysteine-rich cationic skin-antimicrobial peptide (SAP) produced by a number of epithelial cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| Hygromycin B  
(Hygroventine) | Cat. No.: HY-80490 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hygromycin B is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |

| Iberin  
(NSC-321801) | Cat. No.: HY-101413 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iberin, a sulfoxide analogue of sulforaphane, is a naturally occurring member of isothiocyanate family. It inhibits cell survival with an IC₅₀ of 2.3 μM in HL60 cell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg |
Iclaprim (AR-100)

Cat. No.: HY-101479

Iclaprim is a new selective bacterial Dihydrofolate inhibitor, which can inhibit the growth of S. aureus (MRSA) with an MIC_{50} of 0.06 μg/mL.

Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Idarubicin hydrochloride (4-Demethoxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17381

Idarubicin hydrochloride is an anthracycline antileukemic drug. It inhibits the topoisomerase II interfering with the replication of DNA and RNA transcription. Idarubicin hydrochloride inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeasts.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

IDR-1

Cat. No.: HY-P2320

IDR-1 is an antimicrobial peptide that is active against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. IDR-1 counters infection by selective modulation of innate immunity without obvious toxicities.

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

Ilimaquinone

Cat. No.: HY-119500


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

Imidazolidinyl urea

Cat. No.: HY-B1158

Imidazolidinyl urea is an antimicrobial preservative used in cosmetics, acts as a formaldehyde releaser.

Purity: 96.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Imipenem monohydrate (N-Formimidoyl thiocarbenicillin monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1369

Imipenem monohydrate, a member of the carbapenem class of antibiotics isolated from the soil organism Streptomyces cattleya, is an intravenous β-lactam antibiotic effective against a wide range of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including several multi-drug...

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Indolicidin

Cat. No.: HY-P0261

Indolicidin is a potent antimicrobial peptide purified from the cytoplasmic granules of bovine neutrophils.

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Indomethacin (Indometacin)

Cat. No.: HY-14397

Indomethacin (Indometacin) is a potent and nonselective inhibitor of COX1 and COX2, with IC_{50} of 18 nM and 26 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2, respectively, in CHO cells.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ionomycin (SQ23777)

Cat. No.: HY-13434

Ionomycin (SQ23777) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin (SQ23777) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr>Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23777) promotes apoptosis.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (14.1 mM × 500 μL in Ethanol)

Ionomycin calcium (SQ23777 calcium)

Cat. No.: HY-13434A

Ionomycin calcium (SQ23777 calcium) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23777 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr>Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23777) promotes apoptosis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg
| **Isepamicin sulfate**  
(Sch 21420 sulfate) | **Isoeugenol**  
(iso-Eugenol) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-100589</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isepamicin sulfate (Sch 21420 sulfate) is a broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Isepamicin sulfate exhibits considerable antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative non-fermenters in a region with high antimicrobial resistance.</td>
<td>Isoeugenol is an essential oil constituent of nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon. Isoeugenol inhibits growth of Escherichia coli and Listeria innocua with MICs of 0.6 mg/mL and 1 mg/mL, respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Isoalantolactone**  
(±-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin) | **Isobavachromene**  
(Isobavachromene) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0780</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N2208A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoalantolactone is an apoptosis inducer, which also acts as an alkylating agent.</td>
<td>Isobavachromene is an antibacterial agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.99%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Isobutylparaben**  
(Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) | **Isoconazole nitrate** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W015026</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isobutylparaben (Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) is a constitutive androstane receptor (CAR) activator. Isobutylparaben has a broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity and widely used in personal care products and cosmetics.</td>
<td>Isoconazole nitrate is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent with a highly effective antifungal and gram-positive antibacterial activity, a rapid rate of absorption and low systemic exposure potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Isoimperatorin**  
(INH; Isonicotin acid hydrazide; Isonicotin hydrazide) | **Isoniazid** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0286</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoimperatorin is a methanolic extract of the roots of Angelica dahurica shows significant inhibitory effects on acetylcholinesterase (ACHE) with the IC₅₀ of 74.6 μM.</td>
<td>Isoniazid (INH) is an antibacterial agent used primarily as a tuberculostatic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.09%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg | Purity: 99.93%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JFD01307SC</td>
<td>HY-W028047</td>
<td>JFD01307SC is a glutamine synthetase inhibitor and anti-tuberculosis agent. JFD01307SC acts as a mimic of L-Glutamate and thus target enzymes involved in glutamine biosynthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JH-LPH-28</td>
<td>HY-130837</td>
<td>JH-LPH-28, a sulfonyl piperazine analog, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacylglycosamine pyrophosphate hydrolase LpxH inhibitor. JH-LPH-28 displays outstanding antibiotic activity with a MIC value of 0.83 μg/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JH-LPH-33</td>
<td>HY-130838</td>
<td>JH-LPH-33, a sulfonyl piperazine analog, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacylglycosamine pyrophosphate hydrolase LpxH inhibitor. JH-LPH-33 displays outstanding antibiotic activity with a MIC value of 0.66 μg/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josamycin (EN-141)</td>
<td>HY-B1920</td>
<td>Josamycin (EN-141) is a macrolide antibiotic exhibiting antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of pathogens, such as bacteria. The dissociation constant Kd from ribosome for Josamycin is 5.5 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglone</td>
<td>HY-N6949</td>
<td>Juglone is a yellow pigment found in black walnut (Juglans regia). Juglone also shows antimicrobial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-252c</td>
<td>HY-N6736</td>
<td>K-252c, a staurosporine analog isolated from Nocardiosis sp., is a cell-permeable PKC inhibitor, with an IC50 of 2.45 μM. K-252c induces apoptosis in human chronic myelogenous leukemia cancer cells. K-252c also inhibits β-lactamase, chymotrypsin, and malate dehydrogenase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferide</td>
<td>HY-15449</td>
<td>Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonoid, a type of chemical compound. It can be found in Kaempferia galanga (aromatic ginger).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanamycin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-16566A</td>
<td>Kanamycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside bacterioidal antibiotic which acts by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanosamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-112176</td>
<td>Kanosamine hydrochloride is an antibiotic which inhibits the growth of plant-pathogenic oomycetes, certain fungi and a few bacterial species. Kanosamine inhibits Phytophthora medicaginis MZ2913 and Aphanomyces euteiches WI-98 with MICs of 25 and 60 μg/ml, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanzonol C</td>
<td>HY-N4181</td>
<td>Kanzonol C, a flavonoid isolated from the twigs of Dorstenia barteri (Moraceae), has potential to treat bacterial and fungal infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kasugamycin hydrochloride (Ksg hydrochloride) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</td>
<td>HY-B1864A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kasugamycin hydrochloride hydrate (Ksg hydrochloride hydrate) is an antibiotic which binds both the 30S and 70S ribosome but not isolated 50S subunits.</td>
<td>HY-B1864B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KB-5246 is a tetracyclic quinolone and displays antibacterial activities.</td>
<td>HY-19081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KKL-10 is a small-molecule ribosome rescue inhibitor with broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity against bacteria.</td>
<td>HY-101865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KKL-35 is a trans-translation tagging reaction inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.9 µM.</td>
<td>HY-101866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KTL720 is a cell-permeable, potent, specific, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of protein kinase A (PKA), with a Kᵢ of 60 nM.</td>
<td>HY-N6789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KT5823, a selective the cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ value of 0.23 µM, it also inhibits PKA and PKC with Kᵢ values of 10 µM and 4 µM, respectively.</td>
<td>HY-N6791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuwanon G is a flavonoid isolated from Morus alba, acts as a bombesin receptor antagonist, with potential antimicrobial activity.</td>
<td>HY-N4247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L-Atarpydihydrochloride is a less active enantiomer of quinacrine which displays antiprin activity.</td>
<td>HY-13735C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L-Lactic acid is a building block which can be used as a precursor for the production of the bioplastic polymer poly-lactic acid.</td>
<td>HY-Y0479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lactobionic acid

Lactobionic acid is a bionic acid naturally found in the Caspian Sea yogurt and chemically constituted of a gluconic acid bonded to a galactose. Lactobionic acid has antioxidant, antimicrobial, chelating, stabilizer, acidulant, and moisturizing properties.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

---

Lactoferrin (17-41)

Lactoferrin (17-41), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

Lactoferrin (17-41) (acetate)

Lactoferrin (17-41) (acetate), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

LAH4

LAH4 is an antimicrobial peptide that strongly interacts with phospholipid membranes, exhibiting in vitro transfection efficiency.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

Lanopepden

Lanopepden (GSK 1322322) is a peptide deformylase inhibitor active against Staphylococcus aureus strains with MICs of 1 and 1 mg/L for ATCC 29213 and ATCC 25923 strain, respectively.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

---

Lansoprazole (AG-1749)

Lansoprazole (AG 1749) is a proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

Lansoprazole D4

Lansoprazole D4 (AG-1749 D4) is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole. Lansoprazole D4 is a proton pump inhibitor which prevents the stomach from producing acid.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

Lansoprazole Sulfide D4

Lansoprazole Sulfide D4 is a deuterium labeled Lansoprazole Sulfide. Lansoprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of the proton pump inhibitor Lansoprazole.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

Lapachol

Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from Tabebuia avellanedae (Bignoniaceae).

**Purity:** >97.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Lasalocid (Lasalocid-A, Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A)
Cat. No.: HY-81071
Lasalocid (Lasalocid-A, Ionophore X-537A; Antibiotic X-537A) is an antibacterial agent and a coccidiostat, used in the feed additives.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A sodium; Antibiotic X-537A sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-81071A
Lasalocid sodium (Lasalocid-A sodium) treatment led to an increase in cell wall thickness, whilst the quantity and sugar composition of the cell wall remained unchanged in BY-2 cells.

Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lasufloxacin (KR-P-AM1977X)
Cat. No.: HY-16745
Lasufloxacin (KR-P-AM1977X) is a potent and orally active fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent. Lasufloxacin potently inhibits infections caused by various pathogens, including quinolone-resistant strains.

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

Lauric acid
Cat. No.: HY-Y0366
Lauric acid is a middle-chain-free fatty acid with strong bactericidal properties. The EC50s for P. acnes, S. aureus, S. epidermidis, are 2, 6, 4 µg/mL, respectively.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 500 mg, 1 g

Lawson methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)
Cat. No.: HY-N7116
Lawson methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), isolated from Impatiens balsamina L. and Swertia calycina, exhibits potent antifungal and antibacterial activities.

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

LED209
Cat. No.: HY-19748
LED209 is a potent small molecule inhibitor of bacterial receptor QseC. It is a potent produg that is highly selective for QseC. Target: Antimicrobial LED209 has desirable pharmacokinetics and does not present toxicity in vitro and in rodents.

Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lefamulin acetate (BC-3781 acetate)
Cat. No.: HY-16908A
Lefamulin acetate (BC-3781 acetate) is an orally active antibiotic for community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CAPB) treatment.

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

Lenampicillin hydrochloride (KBT 1585 hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-100500
Lenampicillin hydrochloride (KBT 1585 hydrochloride) is an orally active produg of Ampicillin and is an effective beta-lactam antibacterial agent that inhibits bacterial penicillin-binding proteins (transpeptidase).

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Leu-AMS
Cat. No.: HY-108900
Leu-AMS (compound 6), a leucine analogue, is a potent inhibitor of leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LRS) with an IC50 of 22.34 nM, which inhibits the catalytic activity of LRS but did not affect the leucine-induced mTORC1 activation.

Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Leucomycin (Kitasamycin)
Cat. No.: HY-N7112
Leucomycin (kitasamycin) is a macroide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces kitasatoensis.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg
Levofloxacin
((−)-Ofloxacin)
Levofloxacin, a synthetic fluoroquinolone, is an antibacterial agent that inhibits the supercoiling activity of bacterial DNA gyrase, halting DNA replication.

- **Purity:** 99.61%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

Levomecol
Levomecol (Chloramphenicol), made up of Chloramphenicol, Methyluracil, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is derived from the bacterium Streptomyces venezuelae.

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

Lexithromycin
(Erythromycin A 9-methoxime; Wy 48314)
Lexithromycin is an erythromycin A derivative, with antibacterial activity.

- **Purity:** 98.80%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licoflavonol
Licoflavonol, a minor flavone from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis, is an inhibitor of the Salmonella type III secretion system (T3SS).

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

Lincomycin hydrochloride
(U10149A)
Lincomycin Hydrochloride(U10149A) is an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces lincolnensis var. lincolnensis. Target: Antimicrobial Lincomycin hydrochloride is a systemic antibiotic, which is active against most common gram positive bacteria.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 500 mg

Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate
Lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate is a narrow-spectrum antibiotic, has similar effects to erythromycin, which has a good effect on gram-positive coccius, mainly used to inhibit the synthesis of bacterial cell protein.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Lindenonol
Lindenonol is isolated from Radix Linderae, with antioxidant and antibacterial activities.

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

Linezolid
(PNU-100766)
Linezolid (PNU-100766) is the first member of the class of oxazolidinone synthetic antibiotic. Linezolid acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.

- **Purity:** 99.78%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
**Linezolid D3**
(PNU-100766 D3)

Linezolid D3 is a deuterium labeled Linezolid (PNU-100766). Linezolid is a synthetic antibiotic that acts by inhibiting the initiation of bacterial protein synthesis.

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

---

**LL-37, acetylated, amidated**

LL-37, acetylated, amidated is a cathelicidin peptide LL-37 acetylated on the N-terminus and amidated on the C-terminus.

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

---

**LL-37, Human**

LL-37, Human is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, Human could help protect the cornea from infection and modulates wound healing.

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

---

**LL-37, Human TFA**

LL-37, Human TFA is a 37-residue, amphipathic, cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. LL-37, Human TFA could help protect the cornea from infection and modulates wound healing.

- **Purity:** 96.50%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

---

**Loganetin**

Loganetin is a non-toxic natural product that may be applied in the antibacterial drug development for treating multidrug-resistant Gram negative infections.

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

---

**LoICDE-IN-1**

LoICDE-IN-1 is an inhibitor of the Lol proteins (LoICDE) complex, with antibacterial activity.

- **Purity:** 99.46%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**LoICDE-IN-2**

LoICDE-IN-2 is a potent Lol protein (LoICDE) inhibitor. LoICDE-IN-2 inhibits E. coli MG1655 with a MIC of 2 μg/ml. Antibacterial activity.

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

---

**Lomefloxacin**
(SC47111A)

Lomefloxacin(SC47111A) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Lomefloxacin is a bactericidal fluoroquinolone agent with activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.

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

---

**Lomefloxacin hydrochloride**

Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Lomefloxacin hydrochloride is a bactericidal fluoroquinolone agent with activity against a wide range of gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.

- **Purity:** 99.97%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Lonicerin**

Lonicerin is an anti-α-gal (alginate secretion protein) flavonoid with inhibitory activity for P. aeruginosa. Lonicerin prevents inflammation and apoptosis in LPS-induced acute lung injury.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg
**Loracarbef**
(Lorabid)

Loracarbef (Lorabid), a cephalosporin antibiotic, is an orally active second-generation synthetic beta-lactam antibiotic of the carbacephem class.

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

**LpxH-IN-AZ1**

LpxH-IN-AZ1, a sulfonyl piperazine compound, is a potent UDP-2,3-diacylglycerol pyrophosphate lyase (LpxH) inhibitor. LpxH-IN-AZ1 is a potent inhibitor of Klebsiella pneumoniae LpxH with IC₅₀ of 0.36 μM.

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

**Loteprednol Etabonate**

Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in ophthalmology.

- **Purity:** 99.90%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lycorine**

Lycorine is a natural alkaloid extracted from the Amaryllidaceae plant. Lycorine is a potent and orally active SCAP inhibitor with a Kᵢ of 15.24 nM. Lycorine downregulates the SCAP protein level without changing its transcription.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lysobactin**

Lysobactin, produced by several genera of Gram-negative gliding bacteria found in soil, is a potent antibiotic with in vivo efficacy against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae.

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

**Lysozyme**
(Muramidase)

Lysozyme is an antimicrobial enzyme produced by animals that forms part of the innate immune system.

- **Purity:** > 98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

**Lysozyme hydrochloride**

Lysozyme hydrochloride is the main active ingredient of the herbal medicine derived from Lycoris radiata and is also a melanoma vasculogenic inhibitor and has anti-tumor activity. Lysozyme hydrochloride effectively inhibits mitotic proliferation of Hey1B cells (IC₅₀ of 1.2 μM).

- **Purity:** 99.89%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Lysozyme**

Lysozyme is an antimicrobial enzyme produced by animals that forms part of the innate immune system.

- **Purity:** > 98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

**Lysozyme (Muramidase)**

Lysozyme is an antimicrobial enzyme produced by animals that forms part of the innate immune system.

- **Purity:** > 98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

**Lysobactin**

Lysobactin, produced by several genera of Gram-negative gliding bacteria found in soil, is a potent antibiotic with in vivo efficacy against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae.

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

**Lysostaphin**

Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, N-acetylglucosaminidase, N-acetyl-β-N-acetyl glucosamidase and muramyl-L-alanine amidase.

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

**Lysostaphin**

Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, N-acetylglucosaminidase, N-acetyl-β-N-acetyl glucosamidase and muramyl-L-alanine amidase.

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

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Lysobactin, produced by several genera of Gram-negative gliding bacteria found in soil, is a potent antibiotic with in vivo efficacy against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae.

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

**Lysostaphin**

Lysostaphin is an antistaphylococcal agent. Lysostaphin has activities of three enzymes namely, N-acetylglucosaminidase, N-acetyl-β-N-acetyl glucosamidase and muramyl-L-alanine amidase.

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

**Loteprednol Etabonate**

Loteprednol etabonate (LE) is an orally active "soft" steroid belonging to a unique class of glucocorticoids. Loteprednol etabonate (LE) exhibits anti-inflammatory activity and has been used in ophthalmology.

- **Purity:** 99.90%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Lysozyme from chicken egg white

Lysozyme from chicken egg white is a **bactericidal** enzyme present in chicken eggs, and it lyses gram-positive bacteria. **IC50 & Target:** Bacteria **In Vitro:** Lysozyme is an ubiquitous enzyme.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

M4284

M4284 is a selective and orally active biphenyl mannoside FimH antagonist. M4284 has activities against different UPEC (Urinary tract infections (UTI) caused by uropathogenic E. coli) strains in different host genetic backgrounds and gut microbial community contexts.

**Purity:** 98.14%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

MAC-545496

MAC-545496 is a nanomolar inhibitor of **glycopeptide-resistance-associated protein R** (GraR). MAC-545496 displays strong binding affinity to the full-length GraR protein ($K_{d}$ ≤ 0.1 nM).

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

MAC13243

MAC13243, an antibacterial agent, is a likely inhibitor of the bacterial lipoprotein targeting chaperone, LloA.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MAC13772

MAC13772 is a potent inhibitor of the enzyme **BioA** ($IC_{50}$=250 nM), the antepenultimate step in biotin biosynthesis. MAC13772 is a novel antibacterial compound.

**Purity:** 99.30%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Macelignan

Macelignan (Anwuligan) is a natural compound isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt; possesses therapeutic potentials against neurodegenerative diseases with oxidative stress and neuroinflammation.

**Purity:** 99.85%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Macranthoside B

Macranthoside B, isolated from Flos Lonicerae, possesses anti-bacterial activity.

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

Maduramicin ammonium

Maduramicin ammonium (Maduramycin ammonium) is isolated from the actinomycete Actinomadura rubra.

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

Mafenide

Mafenide is a sulfonamide-type medication. Target: **Antibacterial**. Mafenide is a sulfonamide-type medication. Mafenide works by reducing the bacterial population present in the avascular tissues of burns and permits spontaneous healing of deep partial-thickness burns.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mafenide Acetate</td>
<td>HY-B0614A</td>
<td>Mafenide Acetate is a sulfonamide-type medication. Target: Others Mafenide is a sulfonamide-type medication. Mafenide works by reducing the bacterial population present in the avascular tissues of burns and permits spontaneous healing of deep partial-thickness burns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magainin 1</td>
<td>HY-P0269</td>
<td>Magainin 1 is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magainin 2</td>
<td>HY-P0270</td>
<td>Magainin 2 is an antimicrobial peptide discovered in the skin of Xenopus laevis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maleic Acid</td>
<td>HY-Y0367</td>
<td>Maleic Acid is a Glutamate Decarboxylase (GAD) inhibitor of E. coli and L. monocytogenes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marbofloxacin</td>
<td>HY-B0126A</td>
<td>Marbofloxacin hydrochloride is a potent antibiotic of which depends upon its inhibition of DNA-gyrase. Marbofloxacin is a synthetic, broad spectrum bactericidal agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbofloxacin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0126B</td>
<td>Marbofloxacin hydrochloride is a potent antibiotic of which depends upon its inhibition of DNA-gyrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maslinic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0629</td>
<td>Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of NF-κB p65 and abolish the phosphorylation of IκB-α, which is required for p65 activation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
MBX-4132

MBX-4132, a member of a chemical class called oxadiazoles that inhibit trans translation by binding to the bacterial ribosome.

Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCB-3681

MCB-3681 is the antibacterial Oxaquin’s active substance, active against gram-positive bacteria.

Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDRTB-IN-1

MDRTB-IN-1 (Sao) is an antibiotic which is against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv with a MIC90 value of 10.5 μM.

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

Mecillinam

Mecillinam (Amdinocillin; FL 1060)

Mecillinam (Amdinocillin), the β-lactam antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of activity against gram-negative organisms.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 100 mg

Medicagenic acid

Medicagenic acid (Castanogenin)

Medicagenic acid (Castanogenin) is isolated from the roots of Herniaia glabra L, exhibits potent fungistatic effects against several plant pathogens and human dermatophytes.

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

Meleagrin

Meleagrin is a roquefortine C-derivative alkaloid produced by fungi of the genus Penicillium and has antimicrobial and anti-proliferative activities. Meleagrin is a class of FabI inhibitor.

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

Mequindox

Mequindox is an antimicrobial agent. Mequindox acts as an inhibitor of DNA synthesis. Mequindox induces genotoxicity and carcinogenicity in mice.

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

Merbromin

Merbromin (Mercury dibromofluorescein disodium salt)

Merbromin (Mercury dibromofluorescein disodium salt) is a xanthene dye.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meropenem</strong>&lt;br&gt;(SM 7338)</td>
<td>HY-13678</td>
<td>Meropenem (SM 7338) is a carbapenem antibiotic, which displaying a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Meropenem Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td>HY-13678A</td>
<td>Meropenem trihydrate (SM 7338 trihydrate) is a carbapenem antibiotic with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Meropenem Trihydrate Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metallo β-lactamase ligand 1</strong></td>
<td>HY-136306</td>
<td>Metallo-beta-lactamase ligand 1 is a class B β-lactamase inhibitor with antibacterial activity extracted from patent WO2019221122A1, compound A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Metallo β-lactamase Ligand 1 Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methacycline hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0449</td>
<td>Methacycline hydrochloride is a tetracycline antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Methacycline hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum semisynthetic antibiotic related to tetracycline but excreted more slowly and maintaining effective blood levels for a more extended period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Methacycline Hydrochloride Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.71%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methenamine hippurate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Hexamine hippurate)</td>
<td>HY-B1691</td>
<td>Methenamine hippurate (Hexamine hippurate) is an orally active urinary antiseptic agent with a wide antibacterial spectrum. Methenamine hippurate is effective against most common urinary tract pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Methenamine Hippurate Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methoxyfenozide</strong></td>
<td>HY-117386</td>
<td>Methoxyfenozide, a diaclhydrazine insecticide, selectively binds to lepidopteran eddycone receptors (Ecrs) over diterpan Ecrs with $K_a$ values of 0.5 and 124 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Methoxyfenozide Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methyl carnosate</strong></td>
<td>HY-136150</td>
<td>Methyl carnosate is a diterpene isolated from Salvia officinalis or Rosmarinus officinalis. Methyl carnosate has potent antioxidant and anti-bacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Methyl Carnosate Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Methyl gallate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Gallicin; NSC 363001)</td>
<td>HY-N2010</td>
<td>Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows bacterial inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-HIV-1 and HIV-1 enzyme inhibitory activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Methyl Gallate Molecule" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.96%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Paraben (Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)</td>
<td>HY-N0349</td>
<td>99.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylisothiazolinone</td>
<td>HY-W010520</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylisothiazolinone hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-W010243</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole acetic acid</td>
<td>HY-115249</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole Benzoate (Benzyl metronidazole)</td>
<td>HY-122975</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mevastatin (Compactin, ML236B)</td>
<td>HY-17408</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mezlocillin sodium</td>
<td>HY-B1466</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF 5137</td>
<td>HY-100289</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGB-BP-3</td>
<td>HY-U00035</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Miconazole**  
(R18134) | **Cat. No.: HY-80454** | **Miconazole nitrate**  
(R18134 nitrate) | **Cat. No.: HY-80454A** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miconazole (R18134) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole also has antibacterial effects.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Miconazole" /></td>
<td>Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole nitrate also has antibacterial effects.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Miconazole nitrate" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg | **Purity:** >99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Micrococcin P1**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-125728** | **Micronomicin**  
(Gentamicin C2b; Antibiotic XK-62-2; Sagamicin)  
| **Cat. No.: HY-B1915** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Micrococcin P1 is a macrocyclic peptide antibiotic and is a potent hepatitis C virus (HCV) inhibitor with an EC_{50} range of 0.1-0.5 μM. Micrococcin P1 has in vitro antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacterial strains. The MIC values of Micrococcin P1 against S. | ![Micrococcin P1](image) | Micronomicin (Gentamicin C2b) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, with antibacterial and bactericidal activities. | ![Micronomicin](image) |
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Micronomicin sulfate**  
(Gentamicin C2b sulfate; Antibiotic XK-62-2 sulfate; Sagamicin sulfate)  
| **Cat. No.: HY-108307** | **Midecamycin**  
(SF-837; Antibiotic SF-837)  
| **Cat. No.: HY-B1908** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Micronomicin sulfate (Gentamicin C2b sulfate) is an aminoglycoside antibiotic isolated from Micromonospora. | ![Micronomicin sulfate](image) | Midecamycin, an acetoxyl-substituted macrolide antibiotic, is tested against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. | ![Midecamycin](image) |
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Minocycline hydrochloride**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-17412** | **ML338**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-136348** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minocycline hydrochloride is a broad-spectrum tetracycline antibiotic, acting by binding to the bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit and inhibiting protein synthesis. | ![Minocycline hydrochloride](image) | ML338 is a selective small molecule inhibitor probe of non-replicating Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacilli and is against the non-replicating M. tuberculosis with IC_{50} and IC_{90} values of 1 μM and 4 μM respectively by CFU. | ![ML338](image) |
| **Purity:** 99.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **ML406**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-124781** | **Monensin sodium salt**  
(Monensin A sodium salt)  
| **Cat. No.: HY-N0150** |
|---|---|---|---|
| ML406 is a small molecule probe that shows anti-tubercular activity via MtbBioA (DAPA synthase) enzyme inhibition with an IC_{50} of 30 nM. | ![ML406](image) | Monensin sodium salt is an antibiotic secreted by the bacteria Streptomyces cinnamomus. Monensin sodium salt is an ionophore that mediates Na^+/H^+ exchange. | ![Monensin sodium salt](image) |
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg |**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg |
**Monobehenin**  
**Cat. No.: HY-20349**

Monobehenin has a strong inhibitory activity toward bacterial biofilm formation.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Morinidazole**  
**Cat. No.: HY-15781**

Morinidazole is a novel 5-nitroimidazole antimicrobial drug that undergoes extensive metabolism in humans via N-glucuronidation and sulfation, for the treatment of bacterial infections including appendicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) caused by...

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Morinidazole (R enantiomer)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-15781A**

Morinidazole R enantiomer is the R-enantiomer of Morinidazole. Morinidazole is a new 5-nitroimidazole class antimicrobial agent. Morinidazole R enantiomer is the less active enantiomer.

**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Mosloflavone**  
**Cat. No.: HY-N2036**

Mosloflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi with anti-EV71 activity. Mosloflavone inhibits VP2 virus replication and protein expression during the initial stage of virus infection and inhibits viral VP2 capsid protein synthesis.

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

---

**Moxalactam sodium salt**  
**(Latamoxef sodium; Lamoxyctam sodium; LY-127935 sodium)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1484**

Moxalactam sodium salt (Latamoxef sodium) is an antibiotic compound more effective against Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa than cephalosporins.

**Purity:** 96.34%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Moxifloxacin**  
**Cat. No.: HY-66011A**

Moxifloxacin is an orally active 8-methoxyquinoline antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute bacterial sinusitis, acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.

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

---

**Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride**  
**(BAY 12-8039)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-66011**

Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride (BAY 12-8039) is an oral 8-methoxyquinoline antimicrobial for use in the treatment of acute bacterial sinusitis, acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and community-acquired pneumonia.

**Purity:** 99.82%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**MreB Perturbing Compound A22 hydrochloride**  
**A22 hydrochloride**  
**Cat. No.: HY-118773**

MreB Perturbing Compound A22 (hydrochloride) is a benzisothiourea compound that interacts with the ATP binding site of MreB rapidly and reversibly.

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

---

**MRL-494**  
**Cat. No.: HY-128773**

MRL-494 is an antibacterial agent and is a small-molecule inhibitor of β-barrel assembly machine A (BamA) impervious to efflux and the outer membrane permeability barrier.

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MtbHU-IN-1</td>
<td>HY-114439</td>
<td>MtbHU-IN-1 is an inhibitor of Mycobacterium tuberculosis nucleoid-associated protein HU (MtbHU), with a $K_i$ of 98 nM for binding to WT MtbHU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mupirocin</td>
<td>HY-B0958</td>
<td>Mupirocin (BRL-4910A; Pseudomonic acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mupirocin calcium hydrate</td>
<td>HY-N7068</td>
<td>Mupirocin calcium hydrate is an orally active antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas fluorescens. Mupirocin calcium hydrate apparently exerts its antimicrobial activity by reversibly inhibiting isoleucyl-transfer RNA, thereby inhibiting bacterial protein and RNA synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murepavadin TFA</td>
<td>HY-P1674A</td>
<td>Murepavadin (TFA), a 14-amino-acid cyclic peptide, is a highly potent, specific antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUT056399 (Fab-001)</td>
<td>HY-18169</td>
<td>MUT056399 (Fab-001) is a highly potent inhibitor of the FabM enzyme of both S. aureus and E. coli with 50% inhibitory concentration $IC_{50}$ of 12 nM and 58 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-(3-Hydroxytetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-123087</td>
<td>N-(3-Hydroxytetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone (N-(3-oxodecanoyl)-homoserine lactone) is a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from V. alginolyticus strains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-(Ketocaproyl)-D,L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-129405</td>
<td>N-(Ketocaproyl)-D,L-homoserine lactone is a natural, very active ligand of LuxR. N-(Ketocaproyl)-D,L-homoserine lactone is a quorum sensing (QS) autoinducer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin</td>
<td>HY-19791</td>
<td>N-Acetyl-Calicheamicin is a potent enediyne antitumor antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine</td>
<td>HY-128850</td>
<td>N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine (ManNAC) is an essential precursor of N-acetylneuraminic acid (NeuAc), the specific monomer of bacterial capsular polysialic acid (PA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Acetimiduramic acid-alkyne</td>
<td>HY-136249</td>
<td>N-Acetimiduramic acid-alkyne is a derivative of N-acetimiduramic acid (NAM) component of bacterial peptidoglycans. N-Acetimiduramic acid-alkyne incorporates into bacterial peptidoglycans during biosynthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Decanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-136409</td>
<td>N-Decanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a member of N-acyl-homoserine lactone family. N-Acylhomoserine lactones (AHL) regulate gene expression in <em>Gram-negative bacteria</em>, such as <em>Echerichia</em> and <em>Salmonella</em>, and are involved in quorum sensing, cell to cell communication among bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-133684</td>
<td>N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a major chemical modulator of within and between cell communication and regulation. N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone can be used for the study of quorum sensing in vitro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-114816</td>
<td>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone is a cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone has antibacterial activity and is used in antibacterial biofilm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-12437A</td>
<td>N-Octanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone is a small diffusible signaling molecule involved in quorum sensing, thereby controlling gene expression and affecting cellular metabolism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone</td>
<td>HY-12437A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4-AcetylSulfamethoxazole</td>
<td>HY-W013266</td>
<td>N4-AcetylSulfamethoxazole (AcetylSulfamethoxazole) is a metabolite of Sulfamethoxazole (HY-80322). Sulfamethoxazole is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacubactam (OP0595 free acid)</td>
<td>HY-109008</td>
<td>Nacubactam (OP0595 free acid) is a potent non-β-lactam-β-lactamase inhibitor with activity against class A and class C β-lactamases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadifloxacin (OPC7251)</td>
<td>HY-80506</td>
<td>Nadifloxacin(OPC7251) is a topical fluoroquinolone antibiotic for the treatment of acne vulgaris. Target: Antibacterial Nadifloxacin is a potent, broad-spectrum, quinolone agent approved for topical use in acne vulgaris and skin infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalidixic acid</td>
<td>HY-80398</td>
<td>Nalidixic acid, a quinolone antibiotic, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purity:**

- N-Acetimiduramic acid-alkyne: >98%
- N-Decanoyl-L-homoserine lactone: >98%
- N-Tetradecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone: >98%
- N-Butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone: >98%
- Nacubactam (OP0595 free acid): >98%
- Nadifloxacin (OPC7251): 99.29%
- Nalidixic acid: 99.99%
Nalidixic acid sodium salt
Cat. No.: HY-B0398A
Nalidixic acid sodium salt, a quinolone antibiotic, is effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Nalidixic acid acts in a bacteriostatic manner in lower concentrations and is bactericidal in higher concentrations.

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

Narirutin
Cat. No.: HY-N0804
Narirutin, one of the active constituents isolated from Citrus unshiu, has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. Narirutin is a shikimate kinase inhibitor with anti-tubercular potency.

Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neocarzinostatin
Cat. No.: HY-111183

Purity: >93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 µg

Neomycin sulfate
Cat. No.: HY-80470
Neomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic used for preventing or treating bacterial infections.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 25 g

Nerolidol
Cat. No.: HY-N1944
Nerolidol is a natural membrane-active sesquiterpene, with antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic activity.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nanchangmycin
(Nanchangmycin A)
Cat. No.: HY-100528
Nanchangmycin, a polyether antibiotic produced by Streptomyces nanchangensis NS3226, inhibits gram-positive bacteria. Nanchangmycin is a broad spectrum antiviral active against Zika virus.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neamine
Cat. No.: HY-N7449
Neamine is a non-toxic derivative derivative of Neomycin and is a broad-spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic. Neamine is an anti-angiogenesis agent targeting angiogenin. Neamine has potent antibacterial, antitumor and neuroprotective activities.

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

Neogambogic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N2058
Neogambogic acid, an active ingredient in garcinia, induces apoptosis and has anticancer effect. Neogambogic acid has significant inhibitory activity toward methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

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

Neuraflavene
Cat. No.: HY-N3199
Neuraflavene is a phenolic neorautanenia isoflavonoid isolated from Neorautanenia eludis. Neuraflavene shows antibacterial activities against E. faecalis, S. suis, S. agalactiae, P. aeruginosa, B. subtilis, and R. anatipestifer.

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

Netilmicin sulfate
(SCH-20569 sulfate)
Cat. No.: HY-A0086
Netilmicin (sulfate) (SCH-20569 (sulfate)) is an active aminoglycoside antibiotic against most Gram-negative and some Gram-positive bacteria, including certain strains resistant to gentamicin.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Netropsin dihydrochloride

Netropsin (dihydrochloride) is a small-molecule MGB (minor-groove binder), inhibits the catalytic activity of isolated topoisomerase and interferes with the stabilization of the cleavable complexes of topoisomerase II and I in nuclei.

Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NH125

NH125 is a potent and selective inhibitor of eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase (eEF-2K/CAMKIII), also can induce eEF2 phosphorylation, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 60 nM for eEF-2K.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nifuroxazide

Nifuroxazide is an effective inhibitor of STAT3, also exerts potent anti-tumor and anti-metastasis activity.

Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Nigericin

Nigericin is an antibiotic derived from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that act as a K<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> ionophore, promoting K<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchange across mitochondrial membranes. Nigericin can be a NLRP3 activator that induces the release of IL-1β as a NALP3-dependent manner.

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

Nimbin

Nimbin is an intermediate limonoid isolated from Azadirachta. Nimbin prevents tau aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the envelope protein of dengue virus.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
| **Nisin**  
**Cat. No.: HY-P1607** | **NITD-349**  
**Cat. No.: HY-109588** |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nisin is a bacteriocin produced by a group of Gram-positive bacteria that belongs to Lactococcus and Streptococcus species.</td>
<td>NITD-349 is an MpP3 inhibitor that shows highly potent anti-mycobacterial activity with MBC$_{50}$ of 23 nM against virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g | **Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Nithiamide**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0992** | **Nitrofurantoïn**  
**Cat. No.: HY-A0090** |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nithiamide is a non-5-nitroimidazole drugs, is an antibiotic used in veterinary.</td>
<td>Nitrofurantoïn is an antibiotic usually used to treat urinary tract infections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg | **Purity:** 99.55%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |

| **Nitrofurazone**  
**(Nitrofurathion; NF2)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-80226** | **Nitroquine**  
**(8-Hydroxy-5-nitroquinoline; 5-Nitro-8-quinolinol)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1159** |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurazone (NF2; Nitrofurathion) is a bactericidal compound used as an antibiotic most commonly in the form of ointments.</td>
<td>Nitroquine is an antibiotic that has proven to be very effective at combating biofilm infections. Nitroquine functions by chelating Fe2+ and Zn2+ ions from the biofilm matrix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 99.9%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |

| **Nivalenol**  
**Cat. No.: HY-N6801** | **Nonacosane**  
**Cat. No.: HY-N5127** |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through caspase-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic apoptotic pathway.</td>
<td>Nonacosane, isolated from Baphia massaiensis, exhibits weak activities against E. coli, B. subtilis, P. aeruginosa and S. aureus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg |

| **Nonactin**  
**(Ammonium ionophore I)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-N6790** | **Nonanoic acid**  
**(Pelargonic acid)**  
**Cat. No.: HY-N7057** |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from Streptomyces griseus. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including K⁺ and NH₄⁺. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation of mitochondria.</td>
<td>Nonanoic acid is a naturally-occurring saturated fatty acid with nine carbon atoms. Nonanoic acid significantly reduces bacterial translocation, enhances antibacterial activity, and remarkably increases the secretion of porcine β-defensins 1 (pBD-1) and pBD-2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
Norfloxacin (MK-0366)
Cat. No.: HY-80132

Norfloxacin (MK-0366) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, which functions by inhibiting DNA gyrase.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Norfloxacin-d5
Cat. No.: HY-801325

Norfloxacin-d5 is a deuterium labeled Norfloxacin. Norfloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that inhibits the growth of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (MICs = 4 µg/mL and 1 µg/mL for S. aureus and P. aeruginosa, respectively).

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

Norvancomycin hydrochloride
(Desmethyl-vancomycin hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-B1924

Norvancomycin hydrochloride is applicable for endocarditis, osteomyelitis, pneumonia, sepsis or soft tissue infections caused by Staphylococcus (including Methicillin-resistant strains and multidrug-resistant microbial strains). Target: Antibacterial.

Purity: 95.40%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nosiseptide
(Multiomycin; RP 9671)
Cat. No.: HY-107486

Nosiseptide (Multiomycin; RP 9671) is a thiopeptide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces acteusus, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis and bears a unique indole side ring system and regiospecific hydroxyl groups on the characteristic macrocyclic core.

Purity: 97.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Novobiocin Sodium
(Albamicyn; Cathomycin)
Cat. No.: HY-80425A

Novobiocin Sodium (Albamicyn; Cathomycin) is an orally active antibiotic compound derived from Streptomyces niveus and a potent DNA gyrase inhibitor by binding the ATP-binding site in the ATPase subunit.

Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

NSC-60339
Cat. No.: HY-119172

NSC-60339, an efflux pump inhibitor and a substrate of AcrAB-ToIC, is a polybasic terephthalic acid derivative studied as a potential cancer chemotherapeutic agent.

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

Nucleocidin
(4’-Fluoro-5’-O-sulfamoyladenosine; NSC 521007)
Cat. No.: HY-100496

Nucleocidin is an antisyphilisomosal antibiotic, inhibiting the transfer of labeled amino acid from S-RNA to protein.

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

Ochromycinone
(Rac)-STA-21
Cat. No.: HY-18061

Ochromycinone (Rac)-STA-21 is a natural antibiotic and a STAT3 inhibitor. Ochromycinone can inhibits STAT3 DNA binding activity, STAT3 dimerization. Ochromycinone has anticancer and antimicrobial activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
### Octenidine dihydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-B2170A

Octenidine dihydrochloride is an effective antiseptic compound for skin mucous membranes and wounds.

**Purity:** 99.69%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

### Octyl gallate
(n-Octyl gallate; Stabilizer GA 8)
Cat. No.: HY-N2011

Octyl gallate (Progallin O) is widely used as a food additive, with antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Octyl gallate (Progallin O) shows selective and sensitive fluorescent property.

**Purity:** 99.96%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

### Ofloxacin
(Hoe-280)
Cat. No.: HY-80125

Ofloxacin (Hoe-280) is a fluoroquinolone whose primary mechanism of action is inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase.

**Purity:** 99.76%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

---

### Olaquindox
Cat. No.: HY-N0465

Olaquindox, a quinoxalin derivative, is an orally active antibiotic veterinary drug. Olaquindox stimulates growth and decreases intestinal mucosal immunity of piglets.

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

---

### Olemendinycin
Cat. No.: HY-116010

Olemendinycin is a macrolide antibiotic structurally closely related to Erythromycin. Olemendinycin is similar to Erythromycin with antimicrobial activity.

**Purity:** >95.0%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

### Olsalazine Disodium
Cat. No.: HY-80174

Olsalazine Disodium is an anti-inflammatory drug used in the treatment of Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Target: Antibacterial Olsalazine Disodium is a derivative of salicylic acid.

**Purity:** 99.83%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

---

### Oligomycin B
Cat. No.: HY-N6784

Oligomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from marine Streptomyces, used as an eukaryotic ATP synthase inhibitor, induces apoptosis.

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

---

### Omadacycline
(PTK 0796; Amadacycline)
Cat. No.: HY-14865

Omadacycline is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.

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

---

### Omadacycline hydrochloride
(PTK 0796 hydrochloride; Amadacycline hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-14865C

Omadacycline hydrochloride is novel, aminomethyl tetracycline antibiotic being developed for the treatment of community-acquired bacterial infections. The ED₉₀ for Escherichia coli is 2.02 mg/kg.

**Purity:** 99.87%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

### Omadacycline mesylate
(PTK 0796 mesylate; Amadacycline mesylate)
Cat. No.: HY-14865A

Omadacycline mesylate is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.

**Purity:** 98.11%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-14865B</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N3139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Omadacycline tosylate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ombuvin</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PTK 0796 tosylate; Amadacycline tosylate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omadacycline tosylate is a new tetracycline antibiotic in the pipeline, which can inhibit the 30s subunit of bacterial ribosome.</td>
<td>Ombuvin, isolated from <em>Zanthoxylum armatum</em>, displays broad spectrum antibacterial effect with MIC ranges from 125 to 500 µg/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B0113S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Omeprazole (H 16868)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Omeprazole D3 (H 16868 D3)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Omeprazole D3 (H 16868 D3) is deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-P2292</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-P2292A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Omiganan-FITC</strong></td>
<td><strong>Omiganan-FITC TFA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omiganan-FITC is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bactericidal and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.</td>
<td>Omiganan-FITC TFA is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bactericidal and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B0915</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N0004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Orbifloxacin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oridonin</strong> (NSC-250682; Isodonol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CP-104354)</td>
<td>Oridonin (NSC-250682), a diterpenoid isolated from Rabdosia rubescens, acts as an inhibitor of AKT, with IC₅₀ of 8.4 and 8.9 µM for AKT1 and AKT2; Oridonin possesses anti-tumor, anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbifloxacin is a synthetic broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone antibiotic which is approved for use in dogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.48%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B1831A</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-B0508</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oritavancin diphosphate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ornidazole</strong> (Ro 7-0207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(LY333328 diphosphate)</td>
<td>Oridazole (Ro 7-0207) is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Oridazole is a drug that cures some protozoan infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oritavancin diphosphate is a novel semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic being developed for the treatment of serious Gram-positive bacterial infections. Target: Antibacterial Oritavancin is a lipoglycopeptide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.84%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ornidazole (Levo-)</strong></td>
<td><strong>OV-1, sheep</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-18715</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-P1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)-Ornidazole; Levornidazole</td>
<td>OV-1, sheep is an alpha-helical antimicrobial ovospirin peptide derived from SMAP29 peptide (sheep), which inhibits several antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains including mucoid and nonmucoid Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.58%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxacillin sodium monohydrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oxacillin sodium salt</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0465</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxacillin sodium monohydrate is an antibiotic similar to fluocxacillin used in resistant staphylococci infections. Target: Antibacterial. Oxacillin is a penicillinase-resistant β-lactam. It is similar to methicillin, and has replaced methicillin in clinical use.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oxacillin sodium salt is a narrow-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic of the penicillin class.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.52%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxaquin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oxazosulfyl</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-100435</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-136330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MCB-3837; DNV3837)</td>
<td><strong>Oxazosulfyl is a potent agricultural fungicide. Oxazosulfyl can be used as an insecticide against major rice pests.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxaquin (MCB-3837) is a water-soluble, injectable prodrug that is rapidly converted to the active, sub-stance MCB3881 in vivo following intravenous (i.v.) administration, active against Gram-positive bacterial species. Oxaquin (MCB-3837) itself has no antimicrobial effects.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxolinic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oxyphenbutazone</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1002</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1355A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxolinic acid is a potent inhibitor of DNA gyrase and DNA synthesis, lead to DNA cleavage when extracted chromosomes are incubated with sodium dodecyl sulfate.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oxyphenbutazone is a phenylbutazone derivative, with anti-inflammatory effect. Oxyphenbutazone is a non-selective COX inhibitor. Oxyphenbutazone selectively kills non-replicating Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.39%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxytetracycline</strong></th>
<th><strong>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80275</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B02758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline poten-t inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Oxytetracycline dihydrate is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline dihydrate poten-t inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.08%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Compound</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Oxytetracycline hydrochloride | HY-B0275A | Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potent inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.  

**Purity:** > 98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Ozenoxacin (T-3912) | HY-14957 | Ozenoxacin is a nonfluorinated quinolone antibiotic, which shows potent activities against the main microorganisms isolated from skin and soft tissue infections.  

**Purity:** 99.00%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| p-Anisic acid (4-Methoxybenzoic acid; Draconic) | HY-N1394 | p-Anisic acid (4-Methoxybenzoic acid) is one of the isomers of anisic acid, with anti-bacterial and antiseptic properties.  

**Purity:** 99.81%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |
| Parasin I | HY-P0324 | Parasin I is a 19-amino acid histone H2A-derived peptide isolated from the skin of the catfish, and shows antimicrobial activity.  

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Ozenoxacin (T-3912) | HY-B0274A | Ozenoxacin is a nonfluorinated quinolone antibiotic, which shows potent activities against the main microorganisms isolated from skin and soft tissue infections.  

**Purity:** 99.00%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| HY-N0207 | Patchouli alcohol is a natural tricyclic sesquiterpene extracted from Pogostemon cablin (Blanco) Bentham, and exhibits anti-Helicobacter pylori and anti-inflammatory properties.  

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg |
| Patulin (Terinin) | HY-N6779 | Patulin (Terinin) is a mycotoxin produced by fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Byssoschlamys species, is suspected to be clastogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and cytotoxic.  

**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |
| Pazufloxacin (T-3761) | HY-B0724B | Pazufloxacin (T-3761) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.  

**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Pazufloxacin mesylate (T-3762; Pazufloxacin methanesulfonate; Pazufloxacin mesilate) | HY-B0724A | Pazufloxacin (T-3761) mesylate is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Pazufloxacin (T-3761), a new quinolone derivative, showed broad and potent antibacterial activity.  

**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| PAΣN dihydrochloride (MC-207,110 dihydrochloride; Phe-Arg-β-naphthylamide dihydrochloride) | HY-101444A | PAΣN dihydrochloride (MC-207,110 dihydrochloride) is an efflux pump inhibitor.  

**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pBD-1</td>
<td>HY-P2289</td>
<td>pBD-1 is an endogenous and constitutively expressed antimicrobial peptide (AMP) from porcine tissues, particularly expressed in pig mucosal epithelial sites. pBD-1 has antimicrobial activities and contributes to mucosal and systemic host defenses in pigs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                           |          | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Pedicinocin Pedicoccus acidilactici | HY-P2330 | Pedicinocin Pedicoccus acidilactici, produced by Pedicoccus acidilactici and belong to the bacteriocin group class 8a, has antimicrobial effectiveness even at nanomolar quantities. |
|                           |          | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Pefloxacin mesylate (Pefloxacin mesylate) | HY-B0147A | Pefloxacin mesylate is a non-bactericidal antibiotic agent and prevents bacterial DNA replication by inhibiting DNA gyrase (topoisomerase) Target: DNA gyrase Pefloxacin is a synthetic chemotherapeutic agent used to treat severe and life-threatening bacterial infections. |
|                           |          | Purity: 99.89%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Penicilline acid           | HY-N6777 | Penicilline acid is a polyketide mycotoxin produced by several species of Aspergillus and Penicillium, which exhibits cytotoxicity in rat alveolar macrophages (AM) in vitro. Penicilline acid inhibits farnesylated-induced apoptosis by blocking self-processing of caspase-8. |
|                           |          | Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg |
| Penicillin G benzathine tetrahydrate (Benzathine benzylpenicillin tetrahydrate) | HY-N7139B | Penicillin G benzathine tetrahydrate (Benzathine benzylpenicillin tetrahydrate) is an antibiotic against many bacterial infections. |
|                           |          | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg |
| Penicillin G benzathine (Benzathine benzylpenicillin) | HY-N7139A | Penicillin G benzathine (Benzathine benzylpenicillin) is an antibiotic against many bacterial infections. |
|                           |          | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Penicillin G potassium (Benzylpenicillin potassium) | HY-17591 | Penicillin G potassium is a fast-acting antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections that affect the blood, heart, lungs, joints, and genital areas. |
|                           |          | Purity: 99.61%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 250 mg, 5 g |

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Penicillin G Procaine (PGP)

Cat. No.: HY-N7120

Penicillin G Procaine (PGP), a β-lactam antibiotic, is a crystalline complex produced by chemically combining penicillin G with procaine.

Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Penicillin G sodium salt (Benzylicillin sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1463

Penicillin G sodium salt is a typical β-lactam antibiotic.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0975

Penicillin V Potassium (Phenoxymethylpenicillin potassium salt) is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, is a penicillin that is orally active, acts by inhibiting the biosynthesis of cell-wall peptidoglycan.

Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537A

Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine dihydrochloride inhibits parasite *Leishmania infantum* with an IC₅₀ of 2.5 μM.

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

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0537B

Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine isethionate inhibits parasite Leishmania infantum with an IC₅₀ of 2.5 μM.

Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pentamidine

Cat. No.: HY-B0537

Pentamidine (MP-601205) is an antimicrobial agent and interferes with DNA biosynthetics. Pentamidine inhibits parasite *Leishmania infantum* with an IC₅₀ of 2.5 μM.

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

Penthiopyrad (MTF-753)

Cat. No.: HY-17520

Penthiopyrad (MTF-753) is a carboxamide fungicide used to control a broad spectrum of diseases on large variety of crops; inhibits fungal respiration by binding to mitochondrial respiratory complex II.

Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Perillene

Cat. No.: HY-N0827

Perillene is a component of the essential oil, has antibacterial and antitumor effects.

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

PF 03709270 (ulopenem etazodril)

Cat. No.: HY-109754

PF 03709270 is an orally available ester prodrug form of sulopenem, with broad-spectrum antibacterial activity against most gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

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

PGLa

Cat. No.: HY-P0274

PGLa, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
**PGLa TFA**
Cat. No.: HY-P0274A

PGLa TFA, a 21-residue peptide, is an antimicrobial peptide. PGLa TFA is a member of the magainin family of antibiotic peptides found in frog skin and its secretions.

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

**Phenazine methylsulfate**
(5-Methylphenazinium methylsulfate)
Cat. No.: HY-W004520

Phenazine methylsulfate is a free radical generator. Phenazine methylsulfate has been used as an electron transfer reactant in cell viability assays. Phenazine methylsulfate induces ssDNA break formation in the presence of the reducing agent NADPH.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

**Phenoxethanol**
Cat. No.: HY-B1729

Phenoxethanol has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity against various gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. Phenoxethanol is an uncouple agent in oxidative phosphorylation from respiration and competitively inhibits malate dehydrogenase.

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

**Phylloquinone**

**Phillyrin**
Cat. No.: HY-N0482

Phillyrin is isolated from Forsythia suspensa Vahl (Oleaceae), has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. Phillyrin has potential inductive effects on rat CYP1A2 and CYP2D1 activities, without affecting CYP2C11 and CYP3A4/2 activities.

- **Purity:** 98.99%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Phloracetophenone**
(2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-trihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)
Cat. No.: HY-W008226

Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glucoside obtained from Curcuma comosa Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracetophenone enhances cholesterol 7a-hydroxylation (CYP7A1) activity.

- **Purity:** 99.91%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Phthahlysulfaizole**
(N4-Phthahlysulfaizole)
Cat. No.: HY-81407

Phthahlysulfaizole is a kind of sulfonamides used as an antibacterial drug.

- **Purity:** >95.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg

**Phycion**
(Parietin; Rheorchysidin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0108

Physcion (Parietin) is an anthraquinone isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Rhei et Rhizoma Rhei, acts as an inhibitor of 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, with an IC50 and a Ki of 38.5 μM and 260 μM, respectively.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Phytol**
((E)-Phytol)
Cat. No.: HY-N3075

Phytol ((E)-Phytol), a diterpene alcohol from chlorophyll widely used as a food additive and in medicinal fields, possesses promising antischistosomal properties.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Phytolacagenin**
Cat. No.: HY-N1433

Phytolacagenin, a triterpenoid saponin, is the active component of Radix Phytolaccae. Phytolacagenin has antifungal activity, anti-inflammatory activity and lower toxicity.

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

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Picloxydine

Picloxydine is a heterocyclic biguanide with antibacterial and antiplaque activity.

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

Pidotimod

Pidotimod is an immunostimulant, a synthetic dipptide with immunomodulatory properties, also able to increase the concentration of salivary IgA directed against bacteria.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Piericidin A

Piericidin A (AR-054) is a natural mitochondrial NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (complex I) inhibitor. Piericidin A is a potent neurotoxin and inhibits mitochondrial respiration by disrupting the electron transport system through its action on NADH-ubiquinone reductase.

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

Pinocembrin

Pinocembrin ((-)-Pinocembrin; Dihydrochrysin; Galangin flavanone) is a flavonoid found in propolis, acts as a competitive inhibitor of histidine decarboxylase, and is an effective anti-allergic agent, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Piperacillin sodium

Piperacillin sodium is a broad-spectrum β-lactam antibiotic.

Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Piperlongumine

Piperlongumine is a natural alkaloid isolated from Piper longum Linn, possesses anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg
Pirarubicin

(THP)

Cat. No.: HY-13725

Pirarubicin is an anthracycline antibiotic, acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, and is a widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pirarubicin Hydrochloride

(THP Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13725A

Pirarubicin Hydrochloride is an anthracycline antibiotic, acts as a topoisomerase II inhibitor, and is a widely used for treatment of various cancers, in particular, solid tumors.

Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piromidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-81043

Piromidic acid is a quinolone antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Piscidin-1 (22-42)

Cat. No.: HY-P1954

Piscidin-1 (22-42) is a highly potent, multi-functional Antimicrobial Peptide (AMP) produced by Orange-spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides).

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

Piscidin-1 (22-42) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1954A

Piscidin-1 (22-42) (TFA) is a highly potent, multi-functional Antimicrobial Peptide (AMP) produced by Orange-spotted grouper (Epinephelus coioides).

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pivmecillinam

(FL-1039)

Cat. No.: HY-B0810

Pivmecillinam (FL-1039) is an orally active produg of mecillinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.

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

Pivmecillinam hydrochloride

(FL-1039 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0810A

Pivmecillinam hydrochloride (FL-1039 hydrochloride) is an orally active produg of mecillinam, an extended-spectrum penicillin antibiotic.

Purity: 94.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PK150

Cat. No.: HY-133119

PK150, an analogue of Sorafenib, shows oral bioavailability and antibacterial activity against several pathogenic strains at submicromolar concentrations.

Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Platensimycin

Cat. No.: HY-127146

Platensimycin is an antibiotic produced by S. platensis that inhibits gram-positive bacteria by selectively inhibiting cellular lipid biosynthesis (IC₅₀=0.1 μM).

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

Pleuromutilin

(Drosophilin B; Mutilin 14-glycolate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2301

Pleuromutilin (Drosophilin B) inhibits bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 50S ribosomal subunit of bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg
| **Plicamycin**  
(Mithramycin A) | **Cat. No.:** HY-A0122 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plicamycin is a selective specificity protein 1 (Sp1) inhibitor. Plicamycin inhibits the growth of various cancers by decreasing Sp1 protein.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PNU288034</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-101818</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNU288034 is a potent oxazolidinone antibiotic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polyketomycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-106338</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyketomycin is a tetracyclic quinone glycoside antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. or Streptomyces diastatochromogenes. Polyketomycin inhibits growth of Gram-positive bacteria, and its MIC values is less than 0.2 μg/mL.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B nonapeptide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-106783</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B nonapeptide is a cyclic peptide obtained from Polymyxin B by proteolytic removal of its terminal amino acyl residue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** 97.45%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B nonapeptide TFA</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-106783A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B nonapeptide TFA is a cyclic peptide obtained from Polymyxin B by proteolytic removal of its terminal amino acyl residue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-A0248A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B is a potent antimicrobial lipopeptide first derived from Bacillus polymyxa. Polymyxin B1 is the major component in Polymyxin B (HY-A0248). Polymyxin B1 can induce lysis of bacterial cells through interaction with their membranes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Polyoxyethylene stearate**  
(POES) | **Cat. No.:** HY-101530 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyoxyethylene stearate (POES) is a non-ionic emulsifying agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PNU-176798</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-100306</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNU-176798 is an antimicrobial agent, targeting protein synthesis in a wide spectrum of Gram-positive and anaerobic bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pogostone</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-N1416</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pogostone is isolated from patchouli with anti-bacterial and anti-cancer activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polymyxin B Sulfate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-A0248</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polymyxin B Sulfate is a cationic surfactant antibiotic agent. A mixture of polymyxins B1 and B2, increases the permeability of the cell membrane. In vitro: RB50 is resistant to killing by polymyxin B at concentrations up to 100 μg/ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyphillin G</td>
<td>HY-N0817</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Polyphillin G" /></td>
<td>Polyphillin G is isolated from the rhizomes of Paris yunnanensis, with antimicrobial and anticancer activity. Polyphillin G prevents the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium clavulanate cellulose</td>
<td>HY-19964</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Potassium clavulanate cellulose" /></td>
<td>Potassium clavulanate cellulose is a mixture of potassium clavulanate and cellulose, is a beta-lactamase inhibitor. Target: Antibacterial Clavulanate potassium is a form of Clavulanic acid, which is similar to penicillin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium guaiacol sulfonate hemihydrate</td>
<td>HY-107798</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Potassium guaiacol sulfonate hemihydrate" /></td>
<td>Potassium guaiacol sulfonate hemihydrate is a naturally occurring, highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Povidone iodine (iodopovidone)</td>
<td>HY-82234</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Povidone iodine" /></td>
<td>Povidone iodine (iodopovidone) displays excellent antibacterial activity which can against MRSA and MSSA strains with MICs of 31.25 mg/L and 7.82 mg/L, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ppc-1</td>
<td>HY-117843</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ppc-1" /></td>
<td>Ppc-1 is a mitochondrial uncoupler. Ppc-1 enhances mitochondrial oxygen consumption without adverse effects on ATP production. Ppc-1 is a cell-permeate interleukin-2 (IL-2) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretomanid (PA-824; S-PA 824)</td>
<td>HY-10844</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pretomanid" /></td>
<td>Pretomanid (PA-824) is an antibiotic used for the research of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis affecting the lungs. Pretomanid exhibits a sub-micromolar MIC against M. tuberculosis (MTB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primin</td>
<td>HY-N067</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Primin" /></td>
<td>Primin is a natural product stored in trichomes on leaves and stems of Primula obconica, with antimicrobial and antitumour properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pristimerin (Celastrol methyl ester)</td>
<td>HY-N1937</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pristimerin" /></td>
<td>Pristimerin is a potent and reversible monocacylglycerol lipase (MGL) inhibitor with an IC$_{50}$ of 93 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pristinamycin IA (Mikamycin B; Mikamycin IA)</td>
<td>HY-A0279A</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pristinamycin IA" /></td>
<td>Pristinamycin IA (Mikamycin B; Mikamycin IA), a biologically active decapeptide isolated from the skin of the Australian frog Hyla caerulea, is a potent cholecytokinin agent, and acts as a cholecytokinin receptor agonist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proanthocyanidins

**Cat. No.: HY-N0794**

Proanthocyanidins are a class of polyphenolic that are widely distributed in higher plants, consisted of an electrophilic flavanyl unit. Proanthocyanidins can be used as antioxidant and anti-cancers agent.

- **Purity:** >96.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

![Proanthocyanidins](image)

### Probenecid

**Cat. No.: HY-B0545**

Probenecid is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid 2 (TRPV2) channels. Probenecid also inhibits panneixin 1 channels.

- **Purity:** 99.91%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

![Probenecid](image)

### Procodazole

(Propazol; 2-Benzimidazolepropionic acid)  
**Cat. No.: HY-B1056**

Procodazole is a non-specific active immunoprotective agent against viral and bacterial infections, used as a potentiator.

- **Purity:** 98.95%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg

![Procodazole](image)

### Proflavine hemisulfate

(Propflavin hemisulfate; 3,6-Diaminoacridine hemisulfate)  
**Cat. No.: HY-80883**

Proflavine hemisulfate is an Acridine derivative, which is a slow-acting disinfectant with bacteriostatic action against many Gram-positive bacteria but less effective against Gram-negative organisms.

- **Purity:** 99.13%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 2
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

![Proflavine hemisulfate](image)

### Proparacaine Hydrochloride

(Propoxymetacaine Hydrochloride)  
**Cat. No.: HY-66012**

Proparacaine Hydrochloride is a voltage-gated sodium channels antagonist with ED50 of 3.4 mM. IC50 Value: 3.4 mM (IC50) Target: Sodium Channel in vitro: Proparacaine is more potent and less toxic than cocaine. Proparacaine significantly increases in FHV-1 (P < 0.01), C.

- **Purity:** 99.56%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

![Proparacaine Hydrochloride](image)

### Propargyl-PEG8-acid

**Cat. No.: HY-130379**

Propargyl-PEG8-acid is a cleavable ADC linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). The ADCs can be used in bacterial infections caused by Gram-negative bacteria.

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

![Propargyl-PEG8-acid](image)

### Propineb

(Zinc propylenebis(dithiocarbamate))  
**Cat. No.: HY-119630**

Propineb (Zinc propylenebis) is a compound widely used in fruit and vegetables cultures, due to its large spectrum of activity against fungal plant diseases.

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

![Propineb](image)

### Prothionamide

(Prothionamide)  
**Cat. No.: HY-B0306**

Prothionamide (or prothionamide) is a drug used in the treatment of tuberculosis; has also been tested for use in the treatment of leprosy. Target: Anti tuberculosis Although ETH and PTH are both potent drugs against M. tuberculosis (MIC = 0.5 μg/ml) (24), they do not affect E.

- **Purity:** 99.53%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

![Prothionamide](image)
Protocatechualdehyde (Cat. No.: HY-N0295)
Protocatechualdehyde (Catelchealdehyde), a natural polyphenol compound isolated from the roots of radix Salviae Millionhize, is associated with a wide variety of biological activities and has been widely used in medicine as an antioxidant, anti-aging, an antibacterial and...

- **Purity:** 99.92%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Psammaplin A (Cat. No.: HY-N02150)
Psammaplin A, a marine metabolite, is a potent inhibitor of HDAC and DNA methyltransferases. Psammaplin A is a highly potent and selective DAC1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.9 nM.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 100 μg

Psicofuranine (Cat. No.: HY-119819)
Psicofuranine is a nucleoside antibiotic and has the inhibition of xanthosine 5'-phosphate aminase. Psicofuranine also specifically inhibits GMP synthase, and interrupts parasite growth. Psicofuranine exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of P. falciparum growth.

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

Puromycin aminonucleoside (NSC 3056) (Cat. No.: HY-15695)
Puromycin aminonucleoside (NSC 3056) is the aminonucleoside portion of the antibiotic puromycin, and used in nephrosis animal models. Puromycin aminonucleoside induces apoptosis.

- **Purity:** 99.59%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Puromycin dihydrochloride (Cat. No.: HY-B1743A)
Puromycin dihydrochloride (CL13900 dihydrochloride), an aminonucleoside antibiotic, inhibits protein synthesis.

- **Purity:** 99.87%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Purpurin (Cat. No.: HY-N0571)
Purpurin is a natural anthraquinone compound from Rubia tintorum L. Purpurin has antidepressant-like effects.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Purpurin is a natural anthraquinone compound from Rubia tintorum L. Purpurin has antidepressant-like effects.

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

Py-MPB-amino-C3-PBD (Cat. No.: HY-135901)
Py-MPB-amino-C3-PBD is a cytotoxic agent comprised non-alkylating group. Py-MPB-amino-C3-PBD acts as the payload for ADCs. Antimicrobial activity.

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

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chemical Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pymetrozine (CGA 215944)</td>
<td>HY-80821</td>
<td>Pymetrozine is a feeding inhibitor of Homoptera, in preventing transmission of cauliflower mosaic caulimovirus by the aphid species Myzus persicae (Sulzer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.0%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyraclostrobin</td>
<td>HY-N6626</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobin is a strobilurin fungicide that inhibits mitochondrial complex III of fungal and mammalian cells. Pyraclostrobin induces triglyceride accumulation and triglyceride accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.71%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrazinamide (Pyrazincarboxamide; Pyrazinoic acid amide)</td>
<td>HY-80271</td>
<td>Pyrazinamide is a pyrazine that is used therapeutically as an antitubercular agent. Target: Antibacterial Pyrazinamide is a prodrug that stops the growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.95%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyritiothene</td>
<td>HY-81747</td>
<td>Pyritiothene is a compound with antibacterial and antifungal activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.00%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrrolinrin</td>
<td>HY-133704</td>
<td>Pyrrolinrin is an antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas pyrocinia. Pyrrolinrin shows a broad spectrum of antibiotic activity against fungi, yeast and gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q203 (IAAP; Telacebec)</td>
<td>HY-101040</td>
<td>Q203 (IAAP) is a midazopyridine amide compound. Q203 is active against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv with an MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt; of 2.7 nM in culture broth medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.59%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 1</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPX7728</td>
<td>HY-136069</td>
<td>QPX7728 is a potent, ultra-broad-spectrum boronic acid beta-lactamase inhibitor. QPX7728 inhibits key serine and metallo beta-lactamases at a near molar range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPX7728 bis-acetoxy methyl ester</td>
<td>HY-136070</td>
<td>QPX7728 bis-acetoxy methyl ester is a boronic acid beta-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO201805662A1, compound 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QPX7728 methoxy acetoxy methy ester</td>
<td>HY-136071</td>
<td>QPX7728 methoxy acetoxy methy ester is a boronic acid beta-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO201805662A1, compound 43.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### QPX7728-OH disodium

**Cat. No.: HY-136072**

QPX7728-OH disodium (compound 13) is a boronic acid β-lactamase inhibitor, exacted from WO2018005662A1, compound 13. QPX7728-OH disodium inhibits cleavage of Nitrocefin (HY-108913) by purified class A, C and D enzymes, with K₅ less than 0.1 μM.

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

### Qstatin

**Cat. No.: HY-124796**

Qstatin is a potent and selective inhibitor of SmcR (V. harveyi LuxR homologue) with an EC₅₀ of 208.9 nM, binding tightly to SmcR and changes the flexibility of the protein, thereby altering its transcription regulatory activity.

- **Purity:** 99.56%
- **Clinical Data:**
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Quinocetone

**Cat. No.: HY-123581**

Quinocetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.<br />

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

### Quinocetone-D5

**Cat. No.: HY-1235815**

Quinocetone-D5 is a deuterium labeled Quinocetone. Quinocetone is a potent synthetic antimicrobial agent that is used for improving the feed efficiency and controlling dysentery in food-producing animals.<br />

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

### Quinupristin

**Cat. No.: HY-A0162**

Quinupristin is a streptogramin antibiotic.

Quinupristin blocks peptide bond synthesis to prevent the extension of polypeptide chains and promote the detachment of incomplete protein chains in the bacterial ribosomal subunits.

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

### Rabeprazole Sulfide

**Cat. No.: HY-W003467**

Rabeprazole Sulfide is an active metabolite of Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that suppresses gastric acid secretion through an interaction with (H⁺/K⁺)-ATPase in gastric parietal cells. Rabeprazole markedly inhibits the motility of H. pylori.

- **Purity:** 98.09%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg

### Radezolid (RX-1741)

**Cat. No.: HY-14800**

Radezolid is a novel oxazolidinone antibiotic agent.

- **Purity:** 99.27%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 2
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Ramoplanin

**Cat. No.: HY-129034**

Ramoplanin is a broad-spectrum lipoglycodelipeptide antibiotic derived from the Actinoplanes spp with with activity against gram-positive bacteria.

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

### Ranitidine hydrochloride

**Cat. No.: HY-80281A**

Ranitidine hydrochloride is a histamine H₂-receptor antagonist that inhibits stomach acid production. Target: Histamine H₂-Receptor

Ranitidine hydrochloride is a histamine H₂-receptor antagonist with IC₅₀ of 3.3 ± 1.4 uM. It inhibits stomach acid production.

- **Purity:** 99.48%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg, 500 mg

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www.MedChemExpress.com
**Relebactam (MK-7655)**

Relebactam is a diazabicyclooctane inhibitor with activity against a wide spectrum of β-lactamases, including class A (extended-spectrum β-lactamases (ESBLs) and KPC) and class C (AmpC) enzymes.

**Purity:** 98.94%

**Clinical Data:** Phase 3

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-16752**

---

**Resazurin sodium (Diazoresorcinol sodium)**

Resazurin sodium (Diazoresorcinol sodium) is commonly used to measure bacterial and eukaryotic cell viability through its reduction to the fluorescent product resorufin.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

**Cat. No.: HY-111391**

---

**Reseratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)**

Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

**Purity:** 99.70%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-16561**

---

**Retapamulin (SB-275833)**

Retapamulin(SB-275833) is a topical antibiotic, which binds to both E. coli and S. aureus ribosomes with similar potencies with Kd of 3 nM. EC50 Value: 3 nM(Kd, E.coli) Target: Antibacterial Retapamulin is a topical antibiotic developed by GlaxoSmithKline.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-17010**

---

**Reutericyclin (Reutericycline)**

Reutericyclin (Reutericycline), a unique tetratomic acid, is an antibiotic produced by some strains of Lactobacillus reuteri. Reutericyclin (Reutericycline) exhibits a broad inhibitory spectrum including Lactobacillus spp., Bacillus subtilis, B.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-103249**

---

**Revaprazan hydrochloride**

Revaprazan hydrochloride is a novel acid pump antagonist (APA). Revaprazan hydrochloride reduces COX-2 expression and has significant anti-inflammatory actions activities in H. pylori infection.

**Purity:** 99.77%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-N7067**

---

**Rhapontigenin**

Rhapontigenin is a natural analog of resveratrol with anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial activities. Rhapontigenin is a mechanism-based, potent and selective cytochrome P450 1A1 inactivator (IC50 = 400 nM).

**Purity:** 99.66%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-N2229**

---

**Rhein (Rheic Acid; Rhubarb yellow; Monorhein)**

Rhein is a lipophilic anthraquinone extensively found in medicinal herbs, and has many pharmacological effects, including epatoprotective, nephroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, and antimicrobial activities.

**Purity:** >99.0%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-N0105**

---

**Ribocil**

Ribocil is a highly selective chemical modulator of bacterial riboflavin riboswitches. Ribocil strongly inhibits GFP expression, achieving a 50% effective concentration (EC50) of 0.3 μM.

**Purity:** 99.54%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-19487**

---

**Ribocil B (Ribocil 8 enantiomer; ent-Ribocil A)**

Ribocil-8 is the active S-isomer of ribocil which can inhibit flavin mononucleotide (FMN) with a Kd of 6.6 nM.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Cat. No.: HY-19487A**
Ribocil-C
Cat. No.: HY-19488A

Ribocil-C is a highly selective inhibitor of bacterial riboflavin riboswitches.

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

Ribocil-C (R enantiomer)
Cat. No.: HY-19488B

Ribocil-C R enantiomer is the R enantiomer of Ribocil-C. Ribocil-C is a highly selective inhibitor of bacterial riboflavin riboswitches.

Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ribostamycin sulfate
(Vistamycin sulfate)
Cat. No.: HY-81228

Ribostamycin sulfate (Vistamycin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of 30S and 50S ribosomal subunit binding, also inhibits the chaperone activity of protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), used in pharmacokinetic and...

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

Ridinilazole
(SMT19969)
Cat. No.: HY-16753

Ridinilazole is a novel antibacterial with MICs range of 0.06-0.25μg/mL (MIC<sub>50</sub>=8μg/mL) against C. difficile.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rifabutin
(Ansamycin; LM-427)
Cat. No.: HY-17025

Rifabutin (Ansamycin) is a semisynthetic ansamycin antibiotic with potent antitubercular properties. Rifabutin inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rifalazil
(KRM-1648; ABI-1648)
Cat. No.: HY-105099

Rifalazil (KRM-1648; ABI-1648), a rifamycin derivative, inhibits the bacterial DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and kills bacterial cells by blocking off the β-subunit in RNA polymerase.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Rifampicin
(Rifampin; Rifamycin AMP)
Cat. No.: HY-80272

Rifampicin is a potent and broad spectrum antibiotic against bacterial pathogens. Rifampicin has anti-influenza virus activities.

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Rifamycin S
Cat. No.: HY-125365

Rifamycin S is a quinone and an antibiotic agent against Gram-positive bacteria (including MRSA). Rifamycin S is the oxidized forms of a reversible oxidation-reduction system involving two electrons.

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rifampicin sodium
(Rifamycin SV sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-81907

Rifampicin sodium (Rifamycin SV monosodium) belongs to the family of ansamycin antibiotics and has been isolated from the fermentation of A. mediterranei or its mutants.

Purity: 96.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Rifapentine
(DL 473; Cyclopentylrifampicin)
Cat. No.: HY-80269

Rifapentine (DL 473) is an antibiotic compound used in the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Rifapentine inhibits DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity in susceptible cells.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rifaximin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-13234</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifaximin (Xifaxan) is an orally administered, semi-synthetic, nonsystemic antibiotic derived from rifamycin SV with antibacterial activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.34%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 5 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rifaximin Hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14137</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifaximin Hydrochloride (SR 141716A) Hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 1.8 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.79%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>RNAIII-inhibiting peptide(TFA)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14136</strong></th>
</tr>
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<td>RNAIII-inhibiting peptide(TFA) is a potent inhibitor of Staphylococcus aureus, effective in the diseases such as cellulitis, keratitis, septic arthritis, osteomyelitis and mastitis.</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.86%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
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<th><strong>RNPA1000</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-12824</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>RNPA1000 is an attractive antimicrobial development candidate, RnpA inhibitor. IC₅₀ value: 2.5 μM. Target: RnpA inhibitor The antibiotic vancomycin and a novel Staphylococcus aureus RnpA inhibitor under pre-clinical development, RNPA1000, were included in these studies.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Robenidine hydrochloride</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robenidine hydrochloride is an anticoccidal agent which is also active against MRSA and VRE with MIC₅₀s of 8.1 and 4.7 μM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rolitetracycline</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-18257</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolitetracycline, a derivative of tetracycline, is a broad-spectrum antibiotic. Rolitetracycline has a role as a protein synthesis inhibitor, an antiprotozoal drug and a prodrug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mg, 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Roquefortine C</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6748</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roquefortine C, a fungal cyclopeptide isolated from Penicillium roqueforti, activates P-gp and also inhibits P450-3A and other haemoproteins. Roquefortine C has bacteriostatic activities against Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rosoxacin (Acrosaxacin)

Rosoxacin (Acrosaxacin) is a potent and orally active quinolone antibiotic. Rosoxacin (Acrosaxacin) has antibacterial activities against a broad spectrum of Gram negative bacteria including Neisseria gonorrhoeae (MIC<sub>90</sub> = 0.03 mg/mL).

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Roxithromycin (RU-28965)

Roxithromycin (RU-28965) is a semi-synthetic macrolide antibiotic.

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

RPW-24

RPW-24 protects C. elegans from bacterial infection by stimulating the host immune response of the nematode. RPW-24 has antibacterial activity.

Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S. pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1

S. pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of lumazine syntheses with K<sub>i</sub> values of 243 μM and 9.6 μM for Schizosaccharomyces pombe and Mycobacterium tuberculosis lumazine syntheses, respectively.

Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Saccharin

Saccharin is an orally active, non-caloric artificial sweetener (NAS). Saccharin has bacteriostatic and microbiome-modulating properties.

Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Saikosaponin A

Saikosaponin A is an active component of Bupleurum falcatum, up-regulates LXRα expression, with potent anti-inflammatory activity.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saikosaponin D

Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from Bupleurum, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities, Saikosaponin D inhibits selectin, STAT3 and NF-κB and activates estrogen receptor-β.

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salannin

Salannin, a limonoid bitter principle of the seed oil of Azadirachta indica, shows antiulcer and spermicidal activities. Salannin displays antibacterial activity towards both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

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

Salicyl-AMS

Salicyl-AMS is a mycobactin biosynthesis inhibitor which can also inhibit M. tuberculosis growth in vitro under iron-limited conditions.

Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
Salinomycin (Procoxacin), a polycrystalline potassium ionophore antibiotic, selectively inhibits the growth of gram-positive bacteria. Salinomycin is a potent inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin signaling, blocks Wnt-induced LRP6 phosphorylation.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Salinomycin sodium salt (Salinomycin sodium), an antibiotic potassium ionophore, is a potent inhibitor of Wnt/β-catenin signaling.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sancycline (Bomycin; 6-Demethyl-6-deoxytetracycline)

Sancycline is a rare semi-synthetic tetracycline prepared by hydrogenolysis of the chloro and benzylic hydroxy moieties of Decloymycin.

- **Purity:** 98.74%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sanguinarine chloride (Pseudochelethrine chloride; Sanguinarium chloride)

Sanguinarine chloride, a benzophenanthidine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate apoptosis via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-κB.

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

Sapenic acid

Sapenic acid is a fatty acid commonly found on the skin and in mucosa. Sapenic acid has variable antimicrobial activities against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria found on the skin and in the oral cavity.

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

Sapenic acid sodium

Sapenic acid sodium is a fatty acid commonly found on the skin and in mucosa. Sapenic acid sodium has variable antimicrobial activities against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria found on the skin and in the oral cavity.

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

Sarafloxacin hydrochloride (A-56620 hydrochloride)

Sarafloxacin (hydrochloride) (A-56620 hydrochloride) is a quinoline antibiotic drug.

- **Purity:** 98.18%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sclareolide

Sclareolide is isolated from the flower of Salvia sclarea with antibacterial and cytotoxic activities.

- **Purity:** >97.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 100 mg

Sibofimloc (Antibiotic-202)

Sibofimloc (Antibiotic-202) is an antibiotic compound, for treating bacterial infections.

- **Purity:** 98.62%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating aryl hydrocarbon receptors and p38.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate (4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate)

Sodium 4-aminosalicylate dihydrate (4-Aminosalicylic acid sodium salt dihydrate) is one of the antimycobacterial drugs currently used for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sinapaldehyde

Sinapaldehyde, isolated from the stems of Rhodamnia dumetorum, exhibits moderate antibacterial against Methicillin resistant S. aureus (MRSA) and E. coli with MIC values of 128 and 128 μg/mL.

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

Sisomicin sulfate

Sisomicin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Sodium citrate dihydrate (Trisodium citrate dihydrate; Citric acid trisodium salt dihydrate)

Sodium citrate dehydrate is an anticoagulant and also used as a buffer and food preservatives.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sofalcone</td>
<td>HY-82184</td>
<td>Sofalcone, a gastric <strong>antiulcer</strong> agent, is known to induce the expression of Heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1) in gastric epithelium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solithromycin (CEM-101; OP-1068)</td>
<td>HY-17593</td>
<td>Solithromycin (CEM-101) is an orally bioavailable, effective antimicrobial agent, with IC₅₀'s for inhibition of cell viability, protein synthesis, and growth rate are 7.5 ng/mL, 40 ng/mL, and 125 ng/mL for Streptococcus pneumonia, Staphylococcus aureus, and Haemophilus influenzae;...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparfloxacin (CI-978; AT-4140)</td>
<td>HY-80308</td>
<td>Sparfloxacin (CI-978) is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, shows broad and potent antibacterial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.58%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate (Spectinomycin hydrochloride hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-81828A</td>
<td>Spectinomycin dihydrochloride pentahydrate is a broad-spectrum aminocyclitol antibiotic that inhibits the growth of a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectinomycin dihydrochloride (Spectinomycin hydrochloride)</td>
<td>HY-B0438</td>
<td>Spectinomycin is an antibiotic which acts by binding to the 30S subunit of the bacterial ribosome and interrupting protein synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiramycin (Rovamycin)</td>
<td>HY-100593</td>
<td>Spiramycin (Rovamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces ambofaciens with against bacteria and Toxoplasma gondii activities, and also has antiparasitic effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.56%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanesol</td>
<td>HY-N0576</td>
<td>Solanesol is an alphatic terpene alcohol mainly found in Solanaceous plants, with anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial activities.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0626</td>
<td>Sorbic acid, isolated from Sorbus aucuparia, is a naturally occurring, highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservative. Sorbic acid generally is an effective inhibitor of most molds and yeasts and some <strong>bacteria</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.88%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphistin Synthetic Peptide(12-38,Fic in N-Terminal-Fluorescently Labeled Peptide)</td>
<td>HY-P1459</td>
<td>Sphistin Synthetic Peptide (12-38, Fic in N-Terminal-Fluorescently Labeled Peptide) is a truncated fragments of Sphistin Synthetic Peptide that shows potent <strong>antimicrobial</strong> activity.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPR206</td>
<td>HY-128780</td>
<td>SPR206 is a polymyxin analogue and an important class of antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections due to multidrug resistant Gram-negative pathogen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SPR719 (VXC-486)

SPR719 (VXC-486) is a gyrase B inhibitor, with bactericidal activity. SPR719 potently inhibits multiple drug-sensitive isolates and drug-resistant isolates of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, with MICs of 0.03 to 0.30 μg/ml and 0.08 to 5.48 μg/ml, respectively.

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

SPR720 (pVXC-486)

SPR720 (pVXC-486) is an orally active and potent phosphate prodrug of SPR719 (VXC-486; HY-12930). SPR720 has potent bactericidal activities in vivo.

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

SPR720 disodium (pVXC-486 disodium)

SPR720 disodium (pVXC-486 disodium) is an orally active and potent phosphate prodrug of SPR719 (VXC-486; HY-12930). SPR720 disodium has potent bactericidal activities in vivo.

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

SPR741 (NA8741)

SPR741 (NA8741) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiation molecule. SPR741 increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.

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

SPR741 acetate (NA8741 acetate)

SPR741 acetate (NA8741 acetate) is a cationic peptide derived from polymyxin B and is a potentiation molecule. SPR741 acetate increases the permeability of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is used to treat severe Gram-negative bacteria infections.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SQ109 (NSC 722041)

SQ109 is a potent inhibitor of the trypanastigote form of the parasite, with IC₅₀ for cell killing of 50±8 nM. SQ109, targets MmpL3, is an antitubercular agent.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Squalamine (MSI-1256)

Squalamine (MSI-1256) is an aminosterol compound with potent broad spectrum antiviral activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Squalamine lactate (MSI-1256F)

Squalamine lactate is an aminosterol compound discovered in the tissues of the dogfish shark, with antimicrobial activity, and used for the treatment of neovascular age-related macular degeneration.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Staurosporine (Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)

Staurosporine is a potent and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC₅₀ of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for PKC, PKA, c-Fos and Phosphorylase kinase respectively. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
| **Cat. No.: HY-N2417** | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stearyl glycyrrhetinate</td>
<td>Stearyl glycyrrhetinate, a major component in licorice extract, has a MIC against S. aureus strains of more than 256 mg/L. Stearyl glycyrrhetinate has antibacterial effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-N6725** | **Purity:** >97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterigmatocystine</td>
<td>Sterigmatocystine is a precursor of aflatoxins and a mycotoxin produced by common mold strains from Aspergillus versicolor. Sterigmatocystine, an inhibitor of G1 Phase and DNA synthesis, is used to inhibit p21 activity. Sterigmatocystine has teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in animals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-122337** | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptolydigin</td>
<td>Streptolydigin (Portamycin) is a 3-acetyltetramic acid antibiotic and a potent bacterial RNA polymerase inhibitor with a $K_i$ of 18 $\mu$M and a $K_d$ of 15 $\mu$M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-B0472** | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptomycin sulfate</td>
<td>Streptomycin sulfate is an aminoglycoside antibiotic, that inhibits protein synthesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-13753** | **Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Streptozocin</td>
<td>Streptozocin is a potent DNA-methylating antibiotic. Streptozocin causes methylation of liver and kidney and pancreatic DNA, but no methylation in brain DNA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-B0921** | **Purity:** 99.26%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succinylsulfathiazole</td>
<td>Succinylsulfathiazole is a sulfonamide, it is an ultra long acting drug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-80644** | **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sucralfate</td>
<td>Sucralfate is a cytoprotective agent which has been employed for prevention and treatment of several gastrointestinal diseases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-80334** | **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulbactam</td>
<td>Sulbactam(Betamaze) is an irreversible $\beta$-lactamase inhibitor. Target: $\beta$-lactamase; Antibacterial Sulbactam is a mechanism-based inhibitor of beta-lactamase enzymes used in clinical practice. Sulbactam was the antimicrobial agent responsible for the killing of these organisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-7097** | **Purity:** 95.10%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulbenicillin disodium</td>
<td>Sulbenicillin disodium is the disodium salt of Sulbenicillin. Sulbenicillin is a Penicillin antibiotic with antibacterial activity against a number of mucoid and non-mucoid strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cat. No.: HY-B0960** | **Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfabenzamide</td>
<td>Sulfabenzamide is a intermediate in the synthesis of organic and pharmaceutical.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sulfabrom (N 3517; Sulfabromomethazine)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-U00131  
Sulfabrom (N 3517; Sulfabromomethazine) is a long-acting veterinary medicine that is used for the treatment of coccidiosis and various bacterial infections in the poultry, swine and cattle.  
Purity: 97.11%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sulfacetamide (Sulphacetamide)  
**Cat. No.:** HY-N7123  
Sulfacetamide (Sulphacetamide), a bacteriostatic sulphonamide, is a popular antibiotic prescribed for treating ocular infections.  
Purity: 99.96%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulfacetamide Sodium  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0576  
Sulfacetamide Sodium is an anti-infective agent that is used topically to treat skin infections and orally for urinary tract infections. Target: Antibacterial. Sulfacetamide is a sulphonamide antibiotic. Sulfacetamide is able to inhibit the growth of all isolated strains.  
Purity: 99.83%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Sulfachloropyrazidine  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1781  
Sulfachloropyrazidine is a broad spectrum sulphonamide used against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.  
Purity: 99.61%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 250 mg

Sulfadiazine  
**Cat. No.:** HY-80273  
Sulfadiazine belongs to the class of sulphonamide antibiotics that are used for veterinary purposes worldwide, mainly in pig production. Sulfadiazine is also used for toxoplasmosis.  
Purity: 99.83%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Sulfacetamide sodium monohydrate  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B0888  
Sulfacetamide sodium monohydrate is a sulphonamide antibiotic, has been investigated for use in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor and rosacea.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sulfachloropyrazidine  
**Cat. No.:** HY-B1781  
Sulfachloropyrazidine is a broad spectrum sulphonamide used against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria.  
Purity: 99.61%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 250 mg

Sulfadiazine D4  
**Cat. No.:** HY-80273S  
Sulfadiazine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadiazine. Sulfadiazine is a sulphonamide antibiotic used for the treatment of toxoplasmosis.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Sulfadiazine sodium

Sulfadiazine sodium belongs to the class of sulfonamide antibiotics that are used for veterinary purposes worldwide, mainly in pig production. Sulfadiazine sodium is also used for toxoplasmosis.

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

Sulfadimethoxine (Sulphadimethoxine)

Sulfadimethoxine (Sulphadimethoxine) is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections.

Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sulfadimethoxine D4

(Sulphadimethoxine D4)

Sulfadimethoxine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxine (Sulphadimethoxine). Sulfadimethoxine is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections including treatment of respiratory, urinary tract, enteric, and soft tissue infections.

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

Sulfadimethoxine D6

(Sulphadimethoxine D6)

Sulfadimethoxine D6 is the deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxine. Sulfadimethoxine is a sulfonamide antibiotic used to treat many infections.

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

Sulfadimethoxypyrimidine D4

Sulfadimethoxypyrimidine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadimethoxypyrimidine. Sulfadimethoxypyrimidine is a sulfonamide antibiotic with a broad-spectrum antibacterial effect.

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

Sulfapropazine

Sulfapropazine is a sulfonamide antimalarial agent. Sulfapropazine is a sulfonamide that is used in veterinary medicine as feedstuffs.

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

Sulfaethoxypyridazine

Sulfaethoxypyridazine is a sulfonamide antibacterial agent. Sulfaethoxypyridazine is a sulfonamide that is used in veterinary medicine as feedstuffs.

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

Sulfaguanidine

Sulfaguanidine is a sulfonamide, used as an antibiotic.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sulfamerazine (RP-2632)

Sulfamerazine (RP-2632) is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
### Sulfamethazine D4

**Cat. No.: HY-B0512S**

Sulfamethazine D4 is a deuterium labeled Sulfamethazine. Sulfamethazine, a sulfonamide antibacterial, inhibits bacterial synthesis of dihydrofolate acid by competing with para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) for binding to dihydropteroate synthetase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamerazine sodium salt

(Soluble sulfamerazine)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0512A**

Sulfamerazine sodium is a sulfonamide antibacterial. Target: Antimicrobial

Sulfamerazine, the monomethyl derivative of sulfadiazine, is 2-sulfanilamido-4-methylpyrimidine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamether (Sulfamethazine D4; Sulfamethazine-D4)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0035S**

Sulfamethazine-D4 (Sulfadimidine-D4) is a deuterium labeled sulfamethazine (Sulfadimidine). Sulfamethazine is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamethazine (Sulfadimidine; Sulfadimazine)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0035A**

Sulfamethazine sodium (Sulfadimidine sodium) is an antimicrobial that is widely used to treat and prevent various animal diseases (such as gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infections).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0322**

Sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections. Sulfonamides are competitive antagonists of para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.92%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamethoxazole D4 (Ro 4-2130 D4)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0325**

Sulfamethoxazole D4 (Ro 4-2130 D4) is a deuterium labeled sulfamethoxazole (Ro 4-2130). Sulfamethoxazole is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfamethoxazole sodium (Ro 4-2130 sodium)

**Cat. No.: HY-B0322A**

Sulfamethoxazole sodium (Ro 4-2130 sodium) is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic. Sulfamethoxazole sodium is used to treat various urinary tract pathogens and in combination with Trimethoprim is considered the gold standard in the treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfamethoxypyridazine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sulfamonomethoxine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-81387</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.01%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfamonomethoxine D4</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sulfamoxole</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B09465</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfanilamide</strong> (Sulphanilamide)</th>
<th><strong>Sulfanitran</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80242</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.89%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfaphenazole</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sulfaproxiline</strong> (Sulphoxylin, Sulprofloxine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-81218</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-101829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.84%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfapyridine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sulfapyridine D4</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80212</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80212S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.96%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sulfathiazole
**Cat. No.: HY-80507**
Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfathiazole D4
**Cat. No.: HY-80507S**
Sulfathiazole D4 is a deuterium labeled sulfathiazole. Sulfathiazole, an organosulfur compound, is used as a short-acting sulfonamide antibiotic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfathiazole sodium
**Cat. No.: HY-80507A**
Sulfathiazole sodium is an organosulfur compound that has been used as a short-acting sulfa drug. Target: Antibacterial Sulfathiazole (20 µg/L) starts to be degraded between day 31 and day 38 in one of the two batch reactors containing different wastewater matrices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.92%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfaquinoxaline
**Cat. No.: HY-81282**
Sulfaquinoxaline is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt
**Cat. No.: HY-81282A**
Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>98.45%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfasalazine
**Cat. No.: HY-14655**
Sulfasalazine, a drug for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine is reported to suppress NF-κB activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.42%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfisomidin
**Cat. No.: HY-81784**
Sulfisomidin is a sulfonamide antibacterial.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.09%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfisoxazole
**Cat. No.: HY-80323**
Sulfisoxazole, an endothelin receptor antagonist, is a sulfonamide antibacterial with an oxazole substituent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.96%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfasyazine
**Cat. No.: HY-100262**
Sulfasyazine is a sulfonamide drug and displays antibacterial properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulfinpyrazone
**Cat. No.: HY-121817**
Sulfinpyrazone, an ectoparasiticide, is a drug applied topically to treat scabies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
### Sulfogaiacol

**Cat. No.:** HY-82115

Sulfogaiacol is a antitussive agent. Sulfogaiacol is used for acute respiratory tract infections, cough and other conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.76%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulopenem

**Cat. No.:** HY-105284

Sulopenem (CP-70429) is an orally active, parenteral penem antibiotic with broad-spectrum activities against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Sulopenem has the potential for urinary tract infections and intra-abdominal infections treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sultamicillin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N7115

Sultamicillin is an orally active double prodrug of Ampicillin/Subactan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sultamicillin tosylate

**Cat. No.:** HY-N7111

Sultamicillin (tosylate) is a potent and orally active beta-lactamase inhibitor, an antibiotic with antibacterial activity. Sultamicillin (tosylate) is the tosylate salt of the double ester of subactan plus ampicillin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.43%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Surfactin

**Cat. No.:** HY-129555

Surfactin is a potent cyclic lipopeptide biosurfactants that mediates flux of mono-and divalent cations, such as calcium, across lipid bilayer membranes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Swainsonine

**Cat. No.:** HY-N6722

Swainsonine is an alkaloid isolated from Astragalus, acts as an inhibitor of α-mannosidase, with anti-tumor activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;99.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sutezolid

**Cat. No.:** HY-10392

Sutezolid (PNU-100480, U-100480, PF-02341272) is an oxazolidinone antimicrobial being developed for the treatment of tuberculosis. Target: Antibacterial Sutezolid is a much-awaited drug candidate for treatment of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.29%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Swertianolin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N2192

Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentianella Acuta, inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syncytial Virus Inhibitor-1

**Cat. No.:** HY-119375

Syncytial Virus Inhibitor-1 is a potent, orally bioavailable respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion inhibitor with EC₅₀ of 0.002 µM, 0.004 µM, and 0.002 µM for RSV Long, RSV A2, and RSV B strains, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Syringic acid

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0339

Syringic acid is correlated with high antioxidant activity and inhibition of LDL oxidation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt;98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tacrolimus (FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)  
Cat. No.: HY-13756

Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to FK506 binding protein (FKBP) to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits calcineurin phosphatase, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tanespimycin (17-AAG; NSC 330507; CP 127374)  
Cat. No.: HY-10211

Tanespimycin (17-AAG) is a potent HSP90 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 5 nM, having a 100-fold higher binding affinity for tumour cell derived HSP90 than normal cell derived HSP90. Tanespimycin depletes cellular STK38/NDR1 and reduces STK38 kinase activity.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tanoboractam (VNRX-5133)  
Cat. No.: HY-109124

Tanoboractam (VNRX-5133) is a reversible and selective boronic acid-containing pan-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 8-530 nM. Tanoboractam has IC₅₀ of 30 nM, 32 nM, 42 nM, 20 nM for KPC-2, AmpC, OXA-48, and VM-2. Tanoboractam is against Gram-negative bacteria.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tanoboractam hydrochloride (VNRX-5133 hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-109124A

Tanoboractam hydrochloride (VNRX-5133 hydrochloride) is a reversible and selective boronic acid-containing pan-spectrum β-lactamase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 8-530 nM.

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

Targocil  
Cat. No.: HY-18702

Targocil functions as a bacteriostatic inhibitor of wall teichoic acid (WTA) biosynthesis which can inhibit the growth of methicillin-susceptible S. aureus (MSSA) and methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) with MIC₅₀ of 2 μg/mL for both MRSA and MSSA.

Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tauroline  
Cat. No.: HY-W011522

Tauroline is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial for the prevention of central venous catheter-related infections. Tauroline has a direct and selective antineoplastic effect on brain tumor cells by the induction of apoptosis.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tazobactam sodium  
Cat. No.: HY-W009168

Tazobactam sodium is an antibiotic of the beta-lactamase inhibitor class. Ceftolozane combines with Tazobactam, extends the activity of ceftolozane against many ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae and some Bacteroides spp.

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

Tazobactam (CL-298741; YTR-830H)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1418

Tazobactam is a beta Lactamase Inhibitor with antibacterial activity Target: Antibacterial Tazobactam is a pharmaceutical drug that inhibits the action of bacterial β-lactamases, especially those belonging to the SHV-1 and TEM groups.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

TBA-354  
Cat. No.: HY-12485

TBA-354 is a potent anti-tuberculosis compound; maintains activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv isogenic mono-resistant strains.

Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBA-7371</td>
<td>HY-19750</td>
<td>TBA-7371 is a potent, noncovalent DprE1 inhibitor. TBA-7371 has potent antitubercular activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.94%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TBAJ-587</td>
<td>HY-111747</td>
<td>TBAJ-587, a potent anti-tuberculosis agent, inhibits M.tb strain H37Rv growth with MIC₉₀ of 0.006 and &lt;0.02 μg/mL in MABA and LQRA assay, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.03%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebipenem</td>
<td>HY-A0076</td>
<td>Tebipenem is an orally available carbapenem antibiotic, shows broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and -negative bacteria, except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebipenem pivoxil</td>
<td>HY-B0396</td>
<td>Tebipenem Pivoxil is a novel oral carbapenem antibiotic. Target: Antibacterial Tebipenem is a broad spectrum orally administered antibiotic, from the carbapenem subgroup of beta-lactam antibiotics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedizolid</td>
<td>HY-14855</td>
<td>Tedizolid (TR 700; Torezolid; DA-7157) is a novel oxazolidinone, acting through inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis by binding to 23S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) of the 50S subunit of the ribosome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tedizolid phosphate</td>
<td>HY-14855B</td>
<td>Tedizolid phosphate (TR-701FA) is a novel oxazolidinone with activity against Gram-positive pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teicoplanin</td>
<td>HY-A0097</td>
<td>Teicoplanin is a semisynthetic glycopeptide antibiotic used in the prophylaxis and treatment of serious infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria, including Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telithromycin</td>
<td>HY-A0062</td>
<td>Telithromycin(HMR3647) is a ketolide antibiotic to treat community acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity. Target: Antibacterial Telithromycin prevents bacteria from growing, by interfering with their protein synthesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenuazonic acid</td>
<td>HY-N6715</td>
<td>Tenuazonic acid, belonging to tetramic acids that are the largest family of natural products, is a putative non-host-selective mycotoxin isolated from Alternaria alternata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terbinafine</td>
<td>HY-17395A</td>
<td>Terbinafine (TDI 067) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a Kᵢ of 30 nM. Terbinafine also antibacterial activity against certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.83%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terbinafine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17395</td>
<td>Terbinafine hydrochloride (TDT 067 hydrochloride) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a Kᵢ of 30 nM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                          |                       | **Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg |
| Tetracycline             | HY-A0107              | Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.  
**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 200 mg, 1 g |
| TH1020                   | HY-116961             | TH1020 is a potent and selective toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5)/flagellin complex antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 0.85 μM. TH1020 inhibits flagellin-induced TLR5 signaling. TH1020 is inactive against TLR2, TLR3, TLR4, TLR7 and TLR8.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Thermopsine              | HY-N5009              | Thermopsine is a quinolizidine alkaloid isolated from the fruits and pods and stem bark of Sophora velutina subsp. Thermopsine has antibacterial activity.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Terbutaline sulfate      | HY-B0802              | Terbutaline sulfate is a β2-adrenergic receptor agonist; a fast-acting bronchodilator and a tocolytic to delay premature labor.  
**Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| Tetracycline hydrochloride| HY-B0474              | Tetracycline (hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, exhibiting activity against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.  
**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g |
| Thalrugosamine           | HY-N6078              | Thalrugosamine is a benzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from the roots of Thalictrum minus. Thalrugosamine shows good antibacterial activity with MIC values of 64-128 μg/ml.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Thiapenemphenicol        | HY-B0479              | Thiapenemphenicol is an antimicrobial antibiotic and a methyl-sulfonyl analogue of chloramphenicol. Target: Antibacterial Thiapenemphenicol (also known as thiapenemphenicol and dextrophenemphenicol) is an antibiotic.  
**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Thiethylperazine dimaleate| HY-B1794A             | Thiethylperazine dimaleate is a phenothiazine derivate, and an orally active dopamine D2-receptor and histamine H1-receptor antagonist. Thiethylperazine dimaleate is also a selective ABCB1 activator that reduces amyloid-β (Aβ) load in mice.  
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg |

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Thio-TEPA
Cat. No.: HY-17574
Thio-TEPA is a DNA alkylating agent, with antitumor activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thiocillin I
Cat. No.: HY-125733
Thiocillin I is a thiopeptide antibiotic and has in vitro antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacterial strains. The MIC values of Thiocillin I against S. aureus 1974149, E. faecalis 1674621, B. subtilis ATCC 6633 and S.

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

Thiolutin
Cat. No.: HY-N6712
Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothrin) is a disulfide-containing antibiotic and anti-angiogenic compound produced by Streptomyces. Thiolutin inhibits the JAMM metalloproteases Csn5.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiopeptide-2
Cat. No.: HY-117145
Thiopeptide-2 (TP2) is a specific polyketide synthase 13 (Pks13) inhibitor. Thiophene-2 inhibits mycobacterial cell death.

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

Thiononium bromide
Cat. No.: HY-B1246
Thiononium bromide is a monocationic detergent. Target: Antimicrobial A solution of Thiononium bromide is a surfactant and a detergent that promotes tissue contact by dispersion and penetration of the cellular debris and exudate of the containing solution.

Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Thymol
Cat. No.: HY-N6810
Thymol is the main monoterpenic phenol occurring in essential oils isolated from plants belonging to the Lamiaceae family, and other plants such as those belonging to the Verbenaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Ranunculaceae and Apiaceae families.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thiadnil
Cat. No.: HY-17517
Thiadnil is a plant activator of systemic acquired resistance, boosts the production of herbivore-induced plant volatiles; fungicide.

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

Tiamulin
Cat. No.: HY-82060
Tiamulin (Thiamulin) is a diterpenic veterinary drug widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.

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

Tiamulin fumarate
Cat. No.: HY-82060A
Tiamulin fumarate (Thiamulin fumarate) is a diterpenic veterinary drug widely used in swine for the control of infectious diseases, including swine dysentery and enzootic pneumonia.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0117</td>
<td>Tigecycline (GAR-936) is a broad-spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0117A</td>
<td>Tigecycline hydrochloride (GAR-936 hydrochloride) is a broad-spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline mesylate</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0117B</td>
<td>Tigecycline mesylate (GAR-936 mesylate) is a broad-spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic. The mean inhibitory concentration (MIC) of Tigecycline for E. coli (MG1655 strain) is approximately 125 ng/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigemonam</strong></td>
<td>HY-U00380</td>
<td>Tigemonam is a monobactam, with potent activity against Gram-negative aerobic bacterial pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tilmicosin</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0905</td>
<td>Tilmicosin is a macrolide antibiotic, is used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline hydrate</strong></td>
<td>HY-B0117D</td>
<td>Tigecycline hydrate is a broad spectrum glycyclcline antibiotic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ticarcillin disodium</strong></td>
<td>HY-B1175</td>
<td>Ticarcillin disodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating Stenotrophomonas maltophilia infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ticarcillin sodium</strong></td>
<td>HY-100577</td>
<td>Ticarcillin sodium is an injectable antibiotic for the treatment of Gram-negative bacteria, particularly Pseudomonas aeruginosa. It is also one of the few antibiotics capable of treating Stenotrophomonas maltophilia infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tildipirosin</strong></td>
<td>HY-A0071</td>
<td>Tildipirosin, a long-acting macrolide, has antibiotic activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline</strong> (GAR-936)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline hydrochloride</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigecycline mesylate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tigemonam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tilmicosin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Tilmicosin phosphate**  
| (LY-177370 phosphate; EL-870 phosphate) | Cat. No.: HY-B0905A |
|  |  |
| Tilmicosin phosphate is a antibiotic, is used in veterinary medicine for the treatment of bovine respiratory disease and ovine respiratory disease associated with Mannheimia (Pasteurella) haemolytica. |  |
| Purity:  | >98.0%  |
| Clinical Data:  | No Development Reported  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  |

| **Tizoxaneide**  
|  
| Cat. No.: HY-12687 |
|  |  |
| Tizoxaneide is the active metabolite of Nitazoxanide, which is a thiazolide anti-infective compound against anaerobic bacteria, protozoa, and a range of viruses. Tizoxaneide has anti-HIV-1 activities. |  |
| Purity:  | 99.76%  |
| Clinical Data:  | No Development Reported  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  |

| **Tobramycin sulfate**  
| (Nebamycin Factor 6 sulfate; Deoxykanamycin B sulfate) | Cat. No.: HY-B0441A |
|  |  |
| Tobramycin sulfate (Nebamycin Factor 6 sulfate) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms. |  |
| Purity:  | >98%  |
| Clinical Data:  | Launched  |
| Size:  | 1 mg, 5 mg  |

| **Tolclofos-methyl** | Cat. No.: HY-B2053 |
|  |  |
| Tolclofos-methyl is a broad-spectrum aromatic hydrocarbon fungicide that is used as a seed treatment for protection against soil-borne and seed borne fungal pathogens that caused seed decay and seedling blights. |  |
| Purity:  | 96.51%  |
| Clinical Data:  | No Development Reported  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg  |

| **Tosufloxacin tosylate hydrate**  
| (A-61827 tosylate hydrate) | Cat. No.: HY-B1802A |
|  |  |
| Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is a fluorquinolone antibacterial agent. Tosufloxacin (tosylate hydrate) is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative aerobic bacteria, anaerobic bacteria and Chlamydia trachomatis. |  |
| Purity:  | 99.17%  |
| Clinical Data:  | Launched  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g  |

| **Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate** | Cat. No.: HY-U00087 |
|  |  |
| Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate (Chloramine T sodium trihydrate) is a disinfectant agent widely used in laboratories, kitchens and hospitals. It is also used as a biocide in air fresheners and deodorants. |  |
| Purity:  | >98%  |
| Clinical Data:  | No Development Reported  |
| Size:  | 1 mg, 5 mg  |

| **Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate** | Cat. No.: HY-U00087 |
|  |  |
| Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate (Chloramine T sodium trihydrate) is a disinfectant agent widely used in laboratories, kitchens and hospitals. It is also used as a biocide in air fresheners and deodorants. |  |
| Purity:  | 98.70%  |
| Clinical Data:  | Launched  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g  |

| **Tobramycin**  
| (Nebamycin Factor 6; Deoxykanamycin B) | Cat. No.: HY-B0441 |
|  |  |
| Tobramycin (Nebamycin Factor 6) is a parenterally administered, broad spectrum aminoglycoside antibiotic that is widely used in the treatment of moderate to severe bacterial infections due to sensitive organisms. |  |
| Purity:  | >98.0%  |
| Clinical Data:  | Launched  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg  |

| **Tofacitinib citrate**  
| (Tasocitinib citrate; CP-690550 citrate) | Cat. No.: HY-40354A |
|  |  |
| Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with IC50's of 1, 20, and 112 mM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities. |  |
| Purity:  | 99.92%  |
| Clinical Data:  | Launched  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg  |

| **Tufenpyrad** | Cat. No.: HY-17516 |
|  |  |
| Tufenpyrad is a pesticide that was first approved in 2002 in Japan. |  |
| Purity:  | 98.20%  |
| Clinical Data:  | No Development Reported  |
| Size:  | 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg  |
**trans-Cinnamic acid**
*(trans-3-Phenylacrylic acid)*

- **Cat. No.**: HY-N0610
- **Purity**: 99.91%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Tribuloside**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-N2443
- **Purity**: >98%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Triclocarban**
*(3,4,4'-Trichlorocarbanilide)*

- **Cat. No.**: HY-B1805
- **Purity**: 98.85%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg

**Triclosan**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-B1119
- **Purity**: >97.0%
- **Clinical Data**: Launched
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Tricyclazole**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-80848
- **Purity**: 98.87%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Trigonelline chloride**
*(Trigonelline hydrochloride)*

- **Cat. No.**: HY-ND0415
- **Purity**: 99.96%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Trimethoprim**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-80510
- **Purity**: 99.98%
- **Clinical Data**: Launched
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

**Trimethoprim lactate**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-80510C
- **Purity**: >98%
- **Clinical Data**: No Development Reported
- **Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Trimetrexate**
*(CI-898)*

- **Cat. No.**: HY-10373
- **Purity**: 99.22%
- **Clinical Data**: Launched
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Trimipramine maleate**

- **Cat. No.**: HY-B1213
- **Purity**: 99.84%
- **Clinical Data**: Launched
- **Size**: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trofosamide</td>
<td>HY-119824</td>
<td>Trofosamide is an orally bioavailable oxazaphosphorine derivative with antineoplastic activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropodithetic acid</td>
<td>HY-N6705</td>
<td>Tropodithetic acid is a sulfur-containing antibiotic produced by the marine bacterium Phaeobacter inhibens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trofloxacin</td>
<td>HY-A0170</td>
<td>Trofloxacin is a broad-spectrum quinolone antibiotic with potent activity against Gram-positive, Gram-negative and anaerobic organisms. Trofloxacin blocks the DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubercidin</td>
<td>HY-100126</td>
<td>Tubercidin (7-Dezaadenosine) is an antibiotic obtained from Streptomyces tuberidicus. Tubercidin inhibits the growth of Streptococcus faecalis (8043) with an IC_{50} of 0.02 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 98.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis inhibitor 1</td>
<td>HY-119938</td>
<td>Tuberculosis inhibitor 1 is a potent and non-cytotoxic <em>trypanosoma brucei</em> growth inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulathromycin A</td>
<td>HY-15662</td>
<td>Tulathromycin A is a macrolide antibiotic. IC_{50} Value: 1 microg/ml (MIC90 for Pasteurella multocida) Target: Antibacterial in vitro: Two highly pathogenic strains of M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunicamycin</td>
<td>HY-A0098</td>
<td>Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits N-linked glycosylation and blocks GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.69%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tylosin</td>
<td>HY-B0519A</td>
<td>Tylosin (Fradizine; Tylocline; Tylosin A) is a broad spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive organisms and a limited range of Gram-negative organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 95.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tylosin phosphate</td>
<td>HY-B05198</td>
<td>Tylosin phosphate(Fradizine; Tylocline; Tylosin A) is a broad spectrum antibiotic against Gram-positive organisms and a limited range of Gram-negative organisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tylosin tartrate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tyrothricin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0519</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-120435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tylosin tartrate is an antibiotic with a large macrocyclic lactone ring. Target: Antibacterial Tylosin tartrate is a bacteriostat food additive used in veterinary medicine.</td>
<td>Tyrothricin is a polypeptide antibiotic mixture isolated from Bacillus brevis and consists of tyrocidines and gramicidins. Tyrothricin shows activity against bacteria, fungi and some viruses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Urechistachykinin I</strong></th>
<th><strong>Urechistachykinin II</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Ur-TK I)</td>
<td>(Ur-TK II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-P1768</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-P1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urechistachykinin I (Ur-TK I), an invertebrate tachykinin-related peptides (TRPs) isolated from echinoid worms, shows antimicrobial activities without a hemolytic effect.</td>
<td>Urechistachykinin II (Ur-TK II), an invertebrate tachykinin-related peptides (TRPs) isolated from echinoid worms, shows antimicrobial activities without a hemolytic effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Usaramine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Usnic acid</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6931</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usaramine is a pyrrolidine alkaloid isolated from seeds of Crolalatara pallida. Usaramine demonstrates a highlighted antibiofilm activity against Staphylococcus epidermidis by reducing more than 50% of biofilm formation without killing the bacteria.</td>
<td>Usnic acid, a lichen-derived secondary metabolite, has a unique dibenzofuran skeleton. Usnic acid has excellent anticancer and antimicrobial properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vaborbactam</strong></th>
<th><strong>Valifenalate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(RPX7009)</td>
<td>(RS885; Valiphenal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-19930</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaborbactam (RPX7009) is a cyclic boronic acid pharmacophore β-lactamase inhibitor.</td>
<td>Valifenalate(RS885; Valiphenal), which is approved for application on high-value crops such as grapes, tomatoes and other vegetables, is effective against various types of mildew and is currently marketed primarily under the Valls moniker, insecticide agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 1</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Valinomycin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Valnemulin Hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(NSC 122023)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6693</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valinomycin (NSC 122023) is a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic first isolated from Streptomyces fulvisissimus, act as a potassium selective ionophore.</td>
<td>Valnemulin hydrochloride is a pleuromutilin antibiotic which inhibits protein synthesis in bacteria by binding the peptidyl transferase enzyme in the 50s ribosomal subunit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.05%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vancomycin
Cat. No.: HY-80671

Vancomycin is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections.

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

Vancomycin hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-17362

Vancomycin hydrochloride is an antibiotic for the treatment of bacterial infections. It acts by inhibiting the second stage of cell wall synthesis of susceptible bacteria. Vancomycin also alters the permeability of the cell membrane and selectively inhibits ribonucleic acid synthesis.

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vanillic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N0708

Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits NF-kB activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vebufloxacin
(Flumenique; OPC7241; DM8966)
Cat. No.: HY-U00194

Vebufloxacin (Flumenique, OPC7241, DM8966) exhibits potent antibacterial activity against gram-positive and -negative bacteria.

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

Verbascoside
(Acetoside; Kusaginin; TJC160)
Cat. No.: HY-N0021

Verbascoside is isolated from Lantana camara, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of PKC, with an IC₅₀ of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Verruculogen
Cat. No.: HY-N6688

Verruculogen is a toxin produced mainly by Penicillium and Aspergillus spp. and causes severe tremors in affected animals. Verruculogen inhibits Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channels. Verruculogen is an M phase inhibitor of the mammalian cell cycle.

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

Virginiamycin M1
(Pristinamycin IIA; Ostreogycin A)
Cat. No.: HY-N6686

Pristinamycin IIA (RP 12536) is a macrocyclic lactone peptidol antibiotic derived from Streptomyces pristinaeospiralis, which is a member of the streptogramin A group of antibiotics.

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

Virginiamycin S1
Cat. No.: HY-N6680

Virginiamycin S1 is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide antibiotic, inhibits bacterial protein synthesis at the level of aminoacyl-tRNA binding and peptide bond formation.

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

VU0420373
Cat. No.: HY-115658

VU0420373 is a potent heme sensor system (HssRS) activator with an EC₅₀ of 10.7 μM and a pEC₅₀ of 4.97. VU0420373 induces heme biosynthesis, and is toxic to fermenting S. aureus.

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

Walrycin B
Cat. No.: HY-18219

Walrycin B is a novel antibacterial compound specifically targeting the essential Wall response regulator. IC₅₀ value: 0.39 ug/ml (MIC for B. subtilis 168); 3.13 ug/ml (MIC for S.

Purity: 96.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
WQ 2743

Cat. No.: HY-101651

WQ 2743 is a potent antimicrobial agent.

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

WR99210

Cat. No.: HY-116387

WR99210 is a effective inhibitor of dihydrofolute reductase (DHFR) with an IC₅₀ of <0.075 nM. WR99210 is effective against the most pyrimethamine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum strains.

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

Xanthoangelol

Cat. No.: HY-111588


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

Xanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N0126

Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Xanthorrhizol

Cat. No.: HY-112657

Xanthorrhizol, isolated from Curcuma xanthorrhiza Roxb, is a potential antibacterial agent.

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

Xinjiachalcone A

Cat. No.: HY-108421

Xinjiachalcone A is an active principle of Glycyrrhiza inflata Batalin. Xinjiachalcone A shows both a low MIC and a strong bactericidal activity against H. pylori, with MIC values ranged from 12.5 to 50 μM for seventeen H. pylori strains.

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

Zabofloxacin

(DW-224a Free base)

Cat. No.: HY-106410

Zabofloxacin (DW-224a Free base) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the bacterial type II and IV topoisomerases. Zabofloxacin has excellent activity against gram-positive pathogens including Streptococcus.

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

Zabofloxacin hydrochloride

(DW-224a)

Cat. No.: HY-106410A

Zabofloxacin hydrochloride (DW-224a) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the bacterial type II and IV topoisomerases. Zabofloxacin hydrochloride has excellent activity against gram-positive pathogens including Streptococcus.

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

WQ3810

(KPI-10 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-U00389

WQ3810 is an orally active fluoroquinolone, with potent antibacterial activities.

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

Xanthatin

Cat. No.: HY-N3032

Xanthatin is isolated from Xanthium strumarium leaves.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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**Zidebactam**
(WCK-5107)
Cat. No.: HY-120859
Zidebactam (WCK-5107) is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor. Zidebactam also is a penicillin-binding protein2 (PBP2) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.26 μg/mL.
Purity: 94.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Zidebactam sodium salt**
(WCK-5107 sodium salt)
Cat. No.: HY-120859A
Zidebactam sodium salt (WCK-5107 sodium salt) is a potent β-lactamase inhibitor. Zidebactam also is a penicillin-binding protein2 (PBP2) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.26 μg/mL.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Zinc Pyrithione**
Cat. No.: HY-80572
Zinc Pyrithione is an antifungal and antibacterial agent disrupting membrane transport by blocking the proton pump. Target: Proton Pump. Zinc pyrithione is considered as a coordination complex of zinc.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**α-Terpineol**
Cat. No.: HY-N5142
α-Terpineol is isolated from Eucalyptus globulus Labill, exhibits strong antimicrobial activity against periodontopathic and carcinogenic bacteria. α-Terpineol possesses antifungal activity against T. mentagrophytes, and the activity might lead to irreversible cellular disruption.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**β-Chloro-L-alanine**
(L-β-Chloroalanine)
Cat. No.: HY-107373
β-Chloro-L-alanine is a bacteriostatic amino acid analog which inhibits a number of enzymes, including threonine deaminase and alanine racemase.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

**β-Glucuronidase-IN-1**
Cat. No.: HY-103081
β-Glucuronidase-IN-1 is a potent, selective, uncompetitive, and orally active E. coli bacterial β-glucuronidase inhibitor, exhibiting an IC₅₀ of 283 nM and 164 nM, respectively.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**β-Pinene**
(1-β-Pinene)
Cat. No.: HY-N0550
β-Pinene (1-β-Pinene) is a major component of turpentine, inhibits infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) with an IC₅₀ of 1.32 mM. β-Pinene presents antimicrobial activity.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g
CMV
Cytomegalovirus

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a viral genus of the viral family known as Herpesviridae or herpesviruses. Within Herpesviridae, CMV belongs to the Betaherpesvirinae subfamily, which also includes the genera Muromegalovirus and Roseolovirus (HHV-6 and HHV-7). All herpesviruses share a characteristic ability to remain latent within the body over long periods. Although they may be found throughout the body, CMV infections are frequently associated with the salivary glands in humans and other mammals. Several species of Cytomegalovirus have been identified and classified for different mammals. Such as Human cytomegalovirus (HCMV), Chimpanzee cytomegalovirus (CCMV), Simian cytomegalovirus (SCCMV) and Rhesus cytomegalovirus (RhCMV) etc.
CMV Inhibitors

Ancatabine hydrochloride (Cycloctidine hydrochloride; Cyclo-CMP hydrochloride; Cyclo-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0093

Ancatabine (hydrochloride) is an important antileukemia drugs.

Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A)

Cat. No.: HY-108254

Bisindolylmaleimide IV (Arcyriarubin A) is a potent protein kinase C (PKC) inhibitor, with EC_{50} ranging from 0.1 to 0.55 μM. Bisindolylmaleimide IV also inhibits PKA (EC_{50}=3.1-11.8μM).

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

Brincidofovir (CMX001; HDP-CDV)

Cat. No.: HY-14532

Brincidofovir (CMX001; HDP-CDV) is an orally active, lipophilic form of cidofovir (CDV); has enhanced activity in vitro and in vivo compared to CDV against certain herpesviruses, adenoviruses and orthopoxviruses.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CEF20

Cat. No.: HY-P1780

CEF20 is an HLA-A*0201-restricted epitope from cytomegalovirus pp65 (495-503).

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

Cidofovir dihydrate (HPMPC dihydrate; (5)-HPMPC dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17438A

Cidofovir dehydrate is an injectable antiviral medication for the treatment of cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis, which suppresses virus replication by selective inhibition of viral DNA synthesis.

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

B220

Cat. No.: HY-100272

B220 is an antiviral agent which can inhibit the growth of HSV-1, HSV-2 and human cytomegalovirus (CMV).

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

Bravo-19

Cat. No.: HY-15523

Bravo-19 is a potent telomerase/telomere inhibitor and a HAdV virus replication inhibitor. Bravo-19 is a selective and high affinity G-quadruplex (GQ) binding ligand, stabilizing quadruplex formation at the 3V telomeric DNA overhang.

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

Cidofovir

Cat. No.: HY-17438

Cidofovir is an anti-CMV drug which can suppress CMV replication by selective inhibition of viral DNA polymerase and therefore prevention of viral replication and transcription.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclopropavir

Cat. No.: HY-16721

Cyclopropavir (Filocidovir; ZSM-1-62; MBX-400) is a broad-spectrum anti-herpesvirus compound, has good antiviral activity against cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-6 and HHV-8 with EC_{50} of 0.7 μM to 8 μM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HY-123523</td>
<td>HY-18944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-80097</td>
<td>HY-15233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-16305</td>
<td>HY-136199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-108261</td>
<td>HY-N1127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HY-A0032</td>
<td>HY-A0032A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enocitabine**

- Cat. No.: HY-123523
- Enocitabine is a nucleoside analog, and is a potent DNA replication inhibitor, and a DNA chain terminator. Enocitabine inhibits the replication of human cytomegalovirus. Enocitabine has antileukemic and antiviral activities.
- Purity: >98.0%
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**FIT-039**

- Cat. No.: HY-18944
- FIT-039 is a selective, ATP-competitive and orally active CDK9 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.8 μM for CDK9/cyclin T1. FIT-039 does not inhibit other CDKs and other kinases. FIT-039 inhibits replication of HSV-1 (IC_{50} of 0.69 μM), HSV-2, human adenovirus, and human CMV.
- Purity: >98.0%
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported
- Size: 5 mg

**Flouxuridine**

- Cat. No.: HY-80097
- Flouxuridine (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) is a pyrimidine analog and known as an oncology antimetabolite.
- Purity: 99.93%
- Clinical Data: Launched
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Letermovir**

- Cat. No.: HY-15233
- Letermovir is a novel inhibitor of CMV, which targets the viral terminase complex and remains active against virus resistant to DNA polymerase inhibitors.
- Purity: 99.38%
- Clinical Data: Phase 3
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Maribavir**

- Cat. No.: HY-16305
- Maribavir is a potent inhibitor of histone phosphorylation catalyzed by wild-type pUL97 in vitro, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Maribavir has potent antiviral activity against HCMV and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).
- Purity: 98.69%
- Clinical Data: Phase 3
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SIRT1-IN-1**

- Cat. No.: HY-136199
- 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.
- Purity: 98.01%
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Tomeglovir**

- Cat. No.: HY-108261
- Tomeglovir is a potent anti-CMV agent, inhibiting processing of viral DNA-concatemers, with IC_{50}s of 0.34 μM and 0.039 μM for HCMV and MCMV.
- Purity: 98.51%
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Tricin**

- Cat. No.: HY-N1127
- Tricin is a natural flavonoid present in large amounts in rice bran. Tricin can inhibit human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) replication by inhibiting CDK9.
- Purity: 98.90%
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported
- Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

**Valganciclovir**

- Cat. No.: HY-A0032
- Valganciclovir, the L-valyl ester of ganciclovir, is actually a prodrug for ganciclovir. Valganciclovir is an antiviral medication used to treat cytomegalovirus infections.
- Purity: >98%
- Clinical Data: Launched
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Valganciclovir hydrochloride**

- Cat. No.: HY-A0032A
- Valganciclovir (hydrochloride), the L-valyl ester of ganciclovir, is actually a prodrug for ganciclovir. Valganciclovir is an antiviral medication used to treat cytomegalovirus infections.
- Purity: >98.0%
- Clinical Data: Launched
- Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

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Xanthohumol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N1067</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT), COX-1 and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enterovirus
Rhinovirus; HRV; HRVs; HEV; HEVs

Human rhinoviruses (HRVs) and enteroviruses (HEVs) belong to the Picornaviridae family and are prominent causes of respiratory disease. They share identical genomic organization and high sequence homology. Their genome is divided into three sections: a 5’ untranslated region (5’UTR), an open reading frame of the polyprotein that codes for all four capsid proteins (VP1-4) and the non-structural genes, and a 3’ untranslated region.

Enteroviruses are members of the picornavirus family, a large and diverse group of small RNA viruses. According to the present classification, the enterovirus genus comprises the following species: poliovirus, human enterovirus A (HEV-A) (coxackie A viruses and enterovirus 71), HEV-B (coxackie B viruses, echoviruses, coxsackie A9 virus, and enteroviruses 69 and 73), HEV-C (coxsackie A viruses), HEV-D (enteroviruses 68 and 70), and at least three animal enterovirus species (bovine, simian, and porcine enteroviruses). They all contain a genome of approximately 7,500 bases and positive [(+)]-strand polarity. After infection of the host cell, the genome is translated in a cap-independent manner into a single polyprotein, which is subsequently processed by virus-encoded proteases into the structural capsid proteins and the nonstructural proteins, which are mainly involved in the replication of the virus.
## Enterovirus Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Brilliant Black BN</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-128382</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brilliant black BN (E151) is an azo dye and a food colorant. Brilliant black BN is a promising antiviral agent against EV71 infection via inhibiting the interaction between EV71 and its cellular uncoating factor cyclophilin A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mg × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ganoderic acid Y</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-125713</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ganoderic acid Y is a α-glucosidase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 170 μM for yeast α-glucosidase. Ganoderic acid Y inhibits enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication through blocking EV71 uncoating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Golgcide A</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-100540</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golgcide A is a potent, highly specific, and reversible inhibitor of the cis-Golgi ADP-ribosylation factor guanine nucleotide exchange factors (ArGEFs). GBF1. Golgcide A drastically reduces replication of coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) and other human enterovirus species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hederasaponin B</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0306</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hederasaponin B, isolated from Hedera helix, has broad-spectrum antiviral activity against various subgenotypes of Enterovirus 71 (EV71).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LY2334737</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-13672</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LY2334737 is an nucleoside analog and is an orally active prodrug of Gemcitabine. LY2334737 exhibits inhibitory activity against enterovirus A71 (EV-A71) infection. LY2334737 has antiviral and anticancer effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Mosloflavone</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N2036</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosloflavone is a flavonoid isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi. With anti-EV71 activity. Mosloflavone inhibits VP2 virus replication and protein expression during the initial stage of virus infection and inhibits viral VP2 capsid protein synthesis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Norwogonin</strong> (5,7,8-Trihydroxyflavone)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N2562</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norwogonin, isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi, possesses antiviral activity against Enterovirus 71 (EV71) with an IC₅₀ of 31.83 μg/mL.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pirodavir</strong> (R77975)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-13784</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pirodavir is a potent, broad-spectrum picornavirus inhibitor, and is highly active against both group A and group B rhinovirus serotypes. Pirodavir is very potent in a virus yield reduction assay (IC₅₀ =2.3 nM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PD 169316</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-10578</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PD 169316 is a potent, cell-permeable and selective p38 MAP kinase inhibitor, with IC₅₀ of 89 nM. PD169316 selectively inhibits the kinase activity of the phosphorylated p38 without hindering upstream kinases to phosphorylate p38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pleconaril</strong> (VP 63843; Win 63843)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-19952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pleconaril is a capsid inhibitor used previously to treat enterovirus infections. Pleconaril is effective in inhibiting replication with an IC₅₀ of 50 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocapavir</td>
<td>HY-104074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunin</td>
<td>HY-N1549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupintrivir</td>
<td>HY-106161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTP-8307</td>
<td>HY-124806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapendavir</td>
<td>HY-106254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapendavir diphosphate</td>
<td>HY-106254A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Filoviruses is amongst the most lethal of primate pathogens. Filoviruses cause lethal hemorrhagic fever in humans and nonhuman primates. The family Filoviridae includes two genera: Marburgvirus, comprising various strains of the Lake Victoria marburgvirus (MARV); and Ebolavirus (EBOVs), comprising four species including Sudan ebolavirus (SEBOV), Zaire ebolavirus (ZEBOV), Ivory Coast ebolavirus (CIEBOV), and Reston ebolavirus (REBOV); and a tentative species Bundibugyo ebolavirus (BEOV).

The infections typically affect multiple organs in the body and are often accompanied by hemorrhage (bleeding). Once the virus has been transmitted from an animal host to a human, it can then spread through person-to-person contact.
## Filovirus Inhibitors

### Aloperine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-13516</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aloperine</strong> is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as <em>Sophora alopecuroides</em> L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 nM x 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cephaeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-N4118</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cephaeline</strong> is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaeline exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DSHS00884 (SSYA10-001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-113794</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DSHS00884</strong> is a potent human papillomavirus E6 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Galidesivir (BCX4430; Immuclillin-A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-18649</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galidesivir</strong> (BCX4430) is a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) inhibitor. Galidesivir inhibits SARS-CoV-2 by tightly bindind to its RdRp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Galidesivir hydrochloride (BCX 4430 hydrochloride; Immuclillin-A hydrochloride)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-18649</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galidesivir hydrochloride</strong> (BCX 4430 hydrochloride) is a viral RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) inhibitor. Galidesivir hydrochloride inhibits SARS-CoV-2 by tightly bindind to its RdRp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 nM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vorinostat (SAHA; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>HY-10221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vorinostat</strong> (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC3 (Class I), HDAC7 (Class II) and HDAC11 (Class IV), with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively. Vorinostat induces cell apoptosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 nM x 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An antifungal agent is a drug that selectively eliminates fungal pathogens from a host with minimal toxicity to the host. Classes: 1. Polyene Antifungal Drugs: Amphotericin, nystatin, and pimaricin interact with sterols in the cell membrane (ergosterol in fungi, cholesterol in humans) to form channels through which small molecules leak from the inside of the fungal cell to the outside. 2. Azole Antifungal Drugs: Fluconazole, itraconazole, and ketoconazole inhibit cytochrome P450-dependent enzymes (particularly C14-demethylase) involved in the biosynthesis of ergosterol, which is required for fungal cell membrane structure and function. 3. Allylamine and Morpholine Antifungal Drugs: Iylamines (naftifine, terbinafine) inhibit ergosterol biosynthesis at the level of squalene epoxidase. The morpholine drug, amorolfine, inhibits the same pathway at a later step. 4. Antimetabolite Antifungal Drugs: 5-Fluorocytosine acts as an inhibitor of both DNA and RNA synthesis via the intracytoplasmic conversion of 5-fluorocytosine to 5-fluorouracil.
### Fungal Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)-Ketoconazole</td>
<td>HY-B0105A</td>
<td>(+)-Ketoconazole ((+)-R 41400) is an imidazole anti-fungal agent, a CYP3A4 inhibitor.</td>
<td>99.51%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+)-Magnoflorine chloride</td>
<td>HY-N0535</td>
<td>Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride; α-Magnoflorine chloride; Thalictrine chloride) is a Magnoflorine chloride, an aporphine alkaloid found in Acorus calamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. Magnoflorine chloride has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)-Maackiain</td>
<td>HY-N6051</td>
<td>(-)-Maackiain is a pterocarpan phytoalexin produced from Red clover (Trifolium pretense L.). (-)-Maackiain is toxic to several genera of fungal pathogens of legume and non legume hosts.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)-Coniferin</td>
<td>HY-N2519</td>
<td>(E)-Coniferin is the isomer of Coniferin. Coniferin is a glucoside of coniferyl alcohol. Coniferin inhibits fungal growth and melanization.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Monomyristin</td>
<td>HY-N2512</td>
<td>1-Monomyristin, extracted from Serenoa repens, inhibits the hydrolysis of 2-oleoylglycerol (IC$<em>{50}$=32 μM) and fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) activity (IC$</em>{50}$=18 μM).</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Undecenoic acid</td>
<td>HY-B0914</td>
<td>10-Undecenoic acid was used as a starting reagent in the syntheses of Pheromone (11Z)-hexadecenal.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
| **10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt**  
*(Zinc undecylenate)* | Cat. No.: HY-B0914A |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-Undecenoic acid zinc salt is a natural or synthetic fungistatic fatty acid, is used topically in creams against fungal infections, eczemas, ringworm, and other cutaneous conditions. The zinc provides an astringent action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

| **2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde**  
*(o-Veratraldehyde; 5,6-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde)* | Cat. No.: HY-41407 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde <em>(o-Veratraldehyde)</em> is a benzaldehyde analog, with high antifungal activity (MIC=2.5 mM) 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde <em>(o-Veratraldehyde)</em> could be used for the synthesis of berberine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.99%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>2,4,6-Tribromophenyl caproate</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-101506</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-Tribromophenyl caproate <em>(2,4,6-tribromophenyl caprico acid ester)</em> is an anti-fungal agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 98.29%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg |

| **3-(Methylthio)propionic acid**  
*(3-Methylsulfanylpropionic acid)* | Cat. No.: HY-101401 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-(Methylthio)propionic acid is an intermediate in the methionine metabolism.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

| **4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone**  
*(Dimethoxydaidzein)* | Cat. No.: HY-N2145 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4',7-Dimethoxyisoflavone is isolated from <em>Melia azedarach</em> L. leaves with antifungal activity, is an intermediate in organic synthesis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4-Chlorosalicylic acid</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-W016867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-Chlorosalicylic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate. Inhibits <em>monophenolase</em> and <em>diphenolase</em> activity with <em>IC₅₀</em> of 1.89 mM and 1.10 mM. Potent antimicrobial activity. Against <em>E. coli</em> with the MIC of 250 μg/mL and with the MBC of 500 μg/mL.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.95%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5,6-Dihydroxyindole</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-W018025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiparasitic activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Aminouridine</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-130802</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Aminouridine can modify nucleobases and can be incorporated into the target DNA. 5-Aminouridine exhibits a wide range of biological activity and it inhibits the growth of tumors, fungi and viruses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-W034316</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, an antimicrobial compound, is effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and fungi, including yeast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported |
<p>| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Dehydroepisterol</strong></th>
<th><strong>5-Hydroxymethylfurural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural; 2-Formyl-5-hydroxymethylfuran)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-130703</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-Y0051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Dehydroepisterol is an episterol derivative and an intermediate in steroid biosynthesis. 5-Dehydroepisterol can be formed by C-5 sterol desaturase and converted into 24-methylenecholesterol by 7-dehydrocholesterol reductase.</td>
<td>5-Hydroxymethylfurural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural), derived from lignocellulosic biomass, inhibits yeast growth and fermentation as stressors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;97.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>7-Prenyloxycomarin (7-O-Prenylumbelliferone)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Acetylovastatin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N7023</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-126237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Prenyloxycomarin (7-O-Prenylumbelliferone) is a secondary metabolite from the endophytic fungus of Annullohypoxylon lanenese.</td>
<td>Acetylovastatin, a acetate of Lovastatin, presents a moderate inhibitory effect against the enzyme acetylcholinesterase with an IC₅₀ of 79 μg/mL. Lovastatin has been found to display antifungal activity, and suppresses proliferation of a number of transformed cell lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aegeline</strong></th>
<th><strong>Alexidine dihydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W042156</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-108547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegeline, a main alkaloid, mimics the yeast SNARE protein Sec22p in suppressing α-synuclein and Bax toxicity in yeast. Aegeline restores growth of yeast cells suppressed by either α-syn or Bax. Antioxidant activity.</td>
<td>Alexidine dihydrochloride is an anticancer agent that targets a mitochondrial tyrosine phosphatase, PTPMT1, in mammalian cells and causes mitochondrial apoptosis. Alexidine dihydrochloride has antifungal and antibiofilm activity against a diverse range of fungal pathogens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aliconazole</strong></th>
<th><strong>Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-U00311</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aliconazole is an antifungal imidazole derivative.</td>
<td>Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B) is anthraquinone derivative isolated from Aloe vera. Aloin (mixture of A&amp;B) has diverse biological activities such as anti-inflammatory, immunity, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, and antitumor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Amentoflavone (Didemethyl-ginkgetin)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0328</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (IDH1-R132H) with a Kᵢ of 2.85 μM.</td>
<td>Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.46%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Aminothiazole**  
(2-Aminothiazole; 2-Thiazolylamine)  
Cat. No.: HY-12396 | **Amorolfin hydrochloride**  
(Ro 14-4767/002)  
Cat. No.: HY-80238 |
|---|---|
| Aminothiazole (2-Aminothiazole) is a beginning point for synthesis of many compounds including sulfur drugs, biocides, fungicides, dyes and chemical reaction accelerators.  

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g | Amorolfin hydrochloride (Ro 14-4767/002) is an antifungal agent. Target: Antifungal Amorolfin is an antifungal showing activity against fungi pathogenic to plants, animals and humans.  

Purity: 99.92%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg |
| **Amphotericin B**  
Cat. No.: HY-80221 | **Amphotericin B methyl ester**  
Cat. No.: HY-135327 |
| Amphotericin B is a polyene antifungal agent against a wide variety of fungal pathogens. It binds irreversibly to ergosterol, resulting in disruption of membrane integrity and ultimately cell death.  

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g | Amphotericin B methyl ester is the methyl ester derivative of the polyene antibiotic Amphotericin B (A634250). Amphotericin B methyl ester is the cholesterol-binding compound possesses significant antifungal activity.  

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **Amphotericin X1**  
Cat. No.: HY-136153 | **AN2718**  
Cat. No.: HY-100527 |
| Amphotericin X1 is an 13-O-methyl derivative of Amphotericin B with good antifungal activity. Amphotericin X1 inhibits Candida albicans 33/079, C.parapsilosis 937A, Cryptococcus neoforms 451, Aspergillus niger 57A and A.  

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg | AN2718 inhibits fungal growth by blocking protein synthesis using the oxaborole tRNA trapping (OBORT) mechanism.  

Purity: 99.55%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **Anidulafungin**  
(LY303366)  
Cat. No.: HY-13553 | **Antifungal agent 1**  
Cat. No.: HY-102025 |
| Anidulafungin is a new semisynthetic echinocandin with antifungal potency. | Antifungal agent 1 is a potent antifungal agent.  

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |
| **Antifungal agent 2**  
Cat. No.: HY-111357 | **Azoxystrobins**  
Cat. No.: HY-80849 |
| Antifungal agent 2 is a broad-spectrum fungal inhibitor which inhibits growth of pertinent species of Candida, Cryptococcus, and Aspergillus at a concentration as low as 0.5 μg/mL.  

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg | Azoxystrobins is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobins inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.  

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bac2A TFA</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-P2318</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bac2A TFA is an antimicrobial and immunomodulatory peptide. Bac2A TFA is a linear variant of bactenecin and is very effective against fungal pathogens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bactenecin TFA</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-P1508A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bactenecin TFA (Bactenecin, bovine TFA) is a potent 12-aa looped antimicrobial peptide isolated from bovine neutrophils. Bactenecin TFA inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeast, and kills the fungus Trichophyton rubrum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bafilomycin B1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6738</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bafilomycin B1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. inhibits Gram-positive bacteria and fungi, and acts as an inhibitor of K+-dependent ATPase of E. coli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Benzimidazole</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-Y1825</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzimidazole is a heterocyclic aromatic organic compound and acts as an important pharmacophore in medicinal chemistry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Benzoic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0216</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic acid is an aromatic alcohol existing naturally in many plants and is a common additive to food, drinks, cosmetics and other products. It acts as preservatives through inhibiting both bacteria and fungi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bergenin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0017</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergenin (Cuscutin) is a cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activities such as hepatoprotective, antinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antikumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bifonazole</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80301</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bifonazole (Bay H-4502) is an imidazole antifungal drug.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Broxaldine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1143</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broxaldine (Brobenzoxaldine) is an antiprotozoal agent. Broxaldine inhibits <em>Clostridium difficile</em> with a MIC value of 4 μM, and has antifungal effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Butenafine Hydrochloride
(KP363 Hydrochloride)
Butenafine Hydrochloride (KP363 Hydrochloride) is a synthetic benzylamine antifungal, works by inhibiting the synthesis of sterols by inhibiting squalene epoxidase.
Cat. No.: HY-17396
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Butoconazole nitrate
(RS 35887)
Butoconazole nitrate is an anti-fungal agent. Target: Antifungal butoconazole 1-BSR is an effective and safe alternative to longer-term therapy with miconazole nitrate (seven days) for vulvovaginal candidiasis.
Cat. No.: HY-B0293
Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Caerulomycin A
(Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin)
Caerulomycin A (Cerulomycin; Caerulomycin), an antifungal compound, induces generation of T cells, enhances TGF-β-Smad3 protein signaling via suppressing interferon-γ-induced STAT1 signaling. Antifungal and antibiotic activity, and used in autoimmune diseases.
Cat. No.: HY-114495
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcimycin
(A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187)
Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.
Cat. No.: HY-N6687
Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt
(A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)
Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.
Cat. No.: HY-N6687A
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcimycin hemimagnesium
(A-23187 hemimagnesium; Antibiotic A-23187 hemimagnesium)
Calcimycin (A-23187) hemimagnesium is an antibiotic and a unique divalent cation ionophore (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemimagnesium induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.
Cat. No.: HY-N6687B
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camalexin
Cat. No.: HY-119502
Camalexin is a phytoalexin isolated from Camelina sativa and Arabidopsis (Cruciferae) with antibacterial, antifungal, antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Camalexin can induce reactive oxygen species (ROS) production.
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Camptothecin
(Camptothecin; (S)-(+)-Camptothecin; CPT)
Camptothecin (Camptothecin) is a potent DNA enzyme topoisomerase I inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 679 nM.
Cat. No.: HY-16560
Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Carbendazim
Cat. No.: HY-13582
Carbendazim is a broad-spectrum benzimidazole fungicide which can be used to control a broad range of diseases on arable crops, fruits, vegetables, ornamentals and medicinal herbs.
Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Carboxin
(Carboxine; Fenoxan)
Carboxin (Carboxine) is a systemic agricultural fungicide and seed protectant.
Cat. No.: HY-B2064
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg
| **Carvacrol** | **Caspofungin Acetate**  
(MK-0991 Acetate; L-743872 Acetate) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0711</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17006</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carvacrol is a monoterpenoid phenol isolated from Lamiaceae family plants, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties. Carvacrol causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1, downregulates Notch-1, and Jagged-1, and induces apoptosis.</td>
<td>Caspofungin Acetate (MK-0991 Acetate) is an antifungal drug, and noncompetitively inhibits 1,3-β-d glucan synthase activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.99%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Caulilexin C** | **Cedrol**  
((+)-Cedrol; α-Cedrol) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N3556</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N2071</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caulilexin C is a phytoalexin from crucifers with antifungal activity.</td>
<td>Cedrol is a bioactive sesquiterpene, a potent competitive inhibitor of cytochrome P-450 (CYP) enzymes. Cedrol inhibits CYP2B6-mediated bupropion hydroxylation and CYP3A4-mediated midazolam hydroxylation with $K_i$ of 0.9 μM and 3.4 μM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cercosporamide**  
((-)-Cercosporamide) | **Cerulenin**  
(Cerulenin) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-16982</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-A0210</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercosporamide is a highly potent, ATP-competitive Pkc1 kinase inhibitor, with an IC50 of &lt;50 nM and a $K_i$ of &lt;7 nM. Cercosporamide is a unique Mnk inhibitor.</td>
<td>Cerulenin, the best known natural inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (FASN), is an epoxide produced by the fungus Cephalosporium caerulescens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 500 μg, 1 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Chlordanthoin**  
(Clofandiotin) | **Chlormidazole hydrochloride**  
(Chlormidazole hydrochloride) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100267</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1144A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlordanthoin is an antifungal agent and has the potential for vaginal candidiasis treatment.</td>
<td>Chlormidazole hydrochloride is an antifungal agent and has inhibitory activity against many fungi and some gram-positive cocci. Chlormidazole hydrochloride can be applied in fungal and bacterial infections of nails and skin, including interdigital and periungual mycoses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.11%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Chlorobutanol** | **Chlorothalonil**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N6625) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1263</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6625</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorobutanol is a pharmaceutical preservative with sedative-hypnotic actions. Chlorobutanol is active against a wide variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, and several mold spores and fungi.</td>
<td>Chlorothalonil is a broad spectrum fungicide and is effective in protecting plants against fungal diseases caused mainly by Phytophthora infestans and Alternaria solani. Chlorothalonil is used for controlling of fungal foliar diseases of vegetables and crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorquinaidol (Chloquinan)</td>
<td>HY-81360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromomycin A3</td>
<td>HY-W040129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciclopirox (HOE296b)</td>
<td>HY-80450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrinin (NSC 186)</td>
<td>HY-N6746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbazole (BAY-e 6975)</td>
<td>HY-B1151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clotrimazole</td>
<td>HY-10882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloxiquine (5-Chloro-8-quinolinol)</td>
<td>HY-80963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferin (Laricin)</td>
<td>HY-N3617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coniferyl alcohol</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N4283</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferyl alcohol is an intermediate in biosynthesis of eugenol and of stilbenoids and coumarin. Coniferyl alcohol specifically inhibits fungal growth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Corydalmine</strong> (L-Corydalmine)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N2573</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corydalmine (L-Corydalmine), an alkaloid isolated from roots of Corydalis Chaerophylla, inhibits spore germination of some plant pathogenic as well as saprophytic fungi. Corydalmine acts as an oral analgesic agent, exhibiting potent analgesic activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cyclosporin C</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6027</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclosporin C is a fungal metabolite that has been found in T. infatum and has diverse biological activities, including antifungal, antiviral, and immunosuppressant properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cymoxanil</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B2067</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cymoxanil is a fungicidal against plant diseases caused by fungi belonging to the Perenoporales.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cyprodinil</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-116214</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyprodinil is an anilinopyrimidine broad-spectrum fungicide that inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine in phytopathogenic fungi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cytochalasin A</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N6773</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cytochalasin A is a cell-permeable fungal toxin that is an oxidized derivative of cytochalasin B. Cytochalasin A is an inhibitor of HIV-1 protease (IC₅₀=3 µM) and inhibits actin polymerization and interferes with microtubule assembly by reacting with sulphydryl groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Damnacanthal</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-108485</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of p56⁰ tyrosine kinase activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dehydroacetic acid</strong> (Biocide 470F)</th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1211</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dehydroacetic acid is an organic compound, classified as a pyrone derivative and is used mostly as a fungicide and bactericide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Demethoxyencecalin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-77173</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demethoxyencecalin is a chromene isolated from Helianthus annuus, has antifungal activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
Dermaseptin

Cat. No.: HY-P0263

Dermaseptin, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Dermaseptin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0263A

Dermaseptin TFA, a peptide isolated from frog skin, exhibits potent antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi, and protozoa at micromolar concentration.

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

Diallyl Trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-117235

Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of Penicillium expansum (MFC<sub>90</sub> value: ≤ 90 µg/mL) and promotes apoptosis via production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.

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

Dichlorophen

Cat. No.: HY-12638

Dichlorophen (DDM) is an anticestodal agent. Dichlorophen is an antimicrobial agent shown to exert activity against cestodes, protozoa, fungi, and bacteria.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Dictamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0849

Dictamine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.

Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrochelerythrine

Cat. No.: HY-N0903

Dihydrochelerythrine is a natural compound isolated from the leaves of Macleaya microcarpa; has antifungal activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Dihydrochelerythrine showed the highest antifungal activity against B.

Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dimethomorph

Cat. No.: HY-B0846

Dimethomorph is a morpholine fungicide that inhibits fungal cell wall formation. Dimethomorph inhibits mycelial growth of the oomycete fungi P. citrophthora, P. parasitica, P. capsici, and P..

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

Dithionon

Cat. No.: HY-81975

Dithionon is a broad-spectrum anthraquinone fungicide with good adherence to the surface of leaves and fruits. Dithionon is used to control several several fungal of some fruits and vegetables, as anthracnose (Colletotrichum sp.

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

Dyclonie hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-80364A

Dyclonie hydrochloride (Dyclonie hydrochloride) is an effective component of Runhou tablets. Dyclonie hydrochloride has significant bactericidal and fungicidal activity.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g
E1210 (APX001A)  
Cat. No.: HY-18233

E1210 is a first-in-class, broad-spectrum and orally active antifungal. E1210 has a mechanism of action— inhibition of fungal glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) biosynthesis.

Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Econazole (f(-)-Econazol)  
Cat. No.: HY-80885

Econazole is an antifungal compound of the imidazole class.

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

Econazole nitrate  
Cat. No.: HY-80453

Econazole nitrate is an imidazole class antifungal medication. Econazole nitrate also has antibacterial activity.

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

Efinaconazole (KP-103)  
Cat. No.: HY-15660

Efinaconazole (KP-103) is a triazole antifungal agent and against T. mentagrophytes SM-110 and C. albicans ATCC 10231 with MICs of 0.0039 μg/mL and 0.00098 μg/mL, respectively.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epithilone B (EPO 906; Patupilone)  
Cat. No.: HY-17029

Epithilone B is a microtubule stabilizer with a $K_i$ of 0.71 μM. It acts by binding to the αβ-tubulin heterodimer subunit which causes decreasing of αβ-tubulin dissociation.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epithilone D (KOS 862)  
Cat. No.: HY-15278

Epithilone D (KOS 862) is a potent microtubule stabilizer.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epoxiconazole  
Cat. No.: HY-119683

Epoxiconazole, a fungicide, is a demethylation inhibitor of the Ergosterol biosynthesis pathway. Epoxiconazole exhibits strong inhibitory effects on both carbendazim-resistant and phenacrin-resistant isolates, and can be used for controlling many crop diseases.

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

Ethacridine lactate monohydrate (Acirnol (monohydrate))  
Cat. No.: HY-80889

Ethacridine lactate monohydrate (Acirnol monohydrate) is an aromatic organic compound, primarily used as an antiseptic.

Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethyl Vanillate  
Cat. No.: HY-81643

Ethyl Vanillate is a fungicidal agent. Ethyl Vanillate inhibits 17β-HSD2 with an IC₅₀ 1.3 μM.

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

Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate)  
Cat. No.: HY-W034612

Eugenol acetate (Eugenyl acetate), a major phytochemical constituent of the essential oil exhibits antibacterial, antioxidant, and anti-virulence activities.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Exalamide
(2-(Hexyloxy)benzamide)

Exalamide is an antifungal agent.

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

Faltan

Faltan is a dicarboximide fungicide, widely used on vines and several vegetable crops, and is also cytotoxic effect on human bronchial epithelial cells.

Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Famoxadone
(DPX-JE874)

Famoxadone (DPX-JE874) is a fungicide acting against a broad spectrum of fungi and is widely used in Integrated Pest Management strategies in different agricultural crops.

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

Fenticonazole Nitrate
(REC 15-1476)

Fenticonazole Nitrate is an azole antifungal agent. Target: Antifungal Fenticonazole is an azole antifungal drug, used locally as the nitrate in the treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis.

Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Filipin complex

Filipin, produced as a mixture of related compounds known as the Filipin complex (filipins I-IV) in nature, is a 28-membered ring pentapeptide macrocyclic antifungal antibiotic produced by S. filipinensis, S. avermectilis and S. miharaensis.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Filipin III

Filipin III is the major component of Filipin, a 28-membered ring pentapeptide antifungal antibiotic produced by S. filipinensis, S. avermectilis and S. miharaensis. Filipin interacts with membrane sterols causing the alteration of membrane structure.

Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluazinam

Fluazinam is a broad spectrum pyridamine fungal inhibitor.

Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fluazinam impurity 1

Fluazinam impurity 1 is an impurity of Fluazinam with antifungal activity. Fluazinam impurity 1 is active against Sphaeroteca fuliginea, Pyricularia oryzae and Rhizoctonia solani.

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

Fluconazole (UK-49858)

Fluconazole is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections. Target: Antifungal Fluconazole is a triazole antifungal intended for oral treatment of superficial and systemic mycoses.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fluconazole hydrate (UK 49858 hydrate)

Fluconazole (hydrate) is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Fluconazole mesylate
(UK 49858 mesylate)
Cat. No.: HY-801018

Fluconazole (mesylate) is a triazole antifungal drug used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.

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

Fludazonium chloride
(RZ3633)
Cat. No.: HY-U00181

Fludazonium chloride (RZ3633) is an anti-fungal agent, which can be used in the treatment and prevention of superficial and systemic fungal infections.

Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Fluopyram
Cat. No.: HY-119459

Fluopyram is a succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor fungicide, inhibits the growth of F. virguliforme isolates with mean EC50 of 3.35 µg/mL.

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosetyl-aluminum
(Fosetyl-Al)
Cat. No.: HY-136425

Fosetyl-aluminum (Fosetyl-Al) is an active ingredient in many fungicides against downy mildew. Fosetyl-aluminum is used to control many diseases caused by Phytophthora spp. on agricultural and horticultural crops.

Purity: 98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Flucytosine
(5-Fluorocytosine; NSC 103805; Ro 2-9915)
Cat. No.: HY-80139

Flucytosine (5-Fluorocytosine, 5-FC, Ancobon), a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is an antifungal drug. Target: antifungal Flucytosine, or 5-Fluorocytosine, a fluorinated pyrimidine analogue, is a synthetic antimitotic drug.

Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Flumorph
(SYP-L190)
Cat. No.: HY-17521

Flumorph (SYP-L190) is a carboxylic acid amide (CAA) fungicide.

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

Flusilazole
(DPX-H6573)
Cat. No.: HY-80212

Flusilazole (DPX-H6573), an organosilane fungicide, has broad-spectrum antifungal effect. Flusilazole exhibits curative and preventative activities and is recommended for use in agriculture and horticulture.

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

Fosfluconazole
Cat. No.: HY-100666

Fosfluconazole is a prodrug of Fluconazole that is widely used as an antifungal agent.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosmanogepix
(APX001; E1211)
Cat. No.: HY-119726

Fosmanogepix (APX001) is a first-in-class and orally available broad-spectrum antifungal agent, which targets the highly conserved Gwt1 fungal enzyme.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosavancinazole
(BMS-379224; E-1224)
Cat. No.: HY-16779

Fosavancinazole is a prodrug of ravuconazole, with antifungal activity.

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

www.MedChemExpress.com
Geraniol

Geraniol, an olefinic terpene, was found to inhibit growth of Candida albicans and Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Germacrene D

Germacrene D is isolated from Bursera species. Germacrene D has antibacterial and antifungal activities and can be used as an adjuvant agent in the application of aminoglycosides and azoles.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg, 500 μg

Gliotoxin
(Aspergillin)

Gliotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by A. fumigatus, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Griseofulvin

Griseofulvin (Gris-PEG, Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.

Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Hexaconazole
((-)-Hexaconazol)

Hexaconazole is a systemic fungicide used for the control of many fungi particularly Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. In vitro: Among the enzymatic antioxidants, superoxide dismutase and peroxidase are significantly up-regulated by hexaconazole.

Purity: 97.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Hexitidine

Hexitidine is an orally active antiseptic with broad antibacterial and antifungal activity. Hexitidine give important potential for treatment of oral infections.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Hydroxy Itraconazole
(Itraconazole metabolite Hydroxy Itraconazole; R-63373)

Hydroxy Itraconazole (Itraconazole metabolite Hydroxy Itraconazole; R-63373) is an active metabolite of Itraconazole (ITZ), which is a triazole antifungal agent.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxyphenyllactic acid

Hydroxyphenyllactic acid is an antifungal metabolite.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hygromycin B
(Hygroistine)

Hygromycin B is an aminoglycoside antibiotic active against prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyperoside</td>
<td>HY-N0452</td>
<td>Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminata, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities.</td>
<td>98.35%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idarubicin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17381</td>
<td>Idarubicin hydrochloride is an anthracycline antileukemic drug. It inhibits the topoisomerase II interfering with the replication of DNA and RNA transcription. Idarubicin hydrochloride inhibits the growth of bacteria and yeasts.</td>
<td>99.82%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imazalil (Enilconazole)</td>
<td>HY-B1134</td>
<td>Imazalil (Enilconazole) is a fungicide, widely used in agriculture, particularly in the growing of citrus fruits, also used in veterinary medicine as a topical antmycotic.</td>
<td>99.55%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inz-1</td>
<td>HY-116686</td>
<td>Inz-1 is a potent and selective mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 inhibitor for yeast (IC_{50}=8.092 μM) over humans (IC_{50}=45.320 μM). Inz-1 reverses Flucanazole (HY-B0101) or other triazole antifungals’ resistance in the pathogenic fungus Candida albicans.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inz-5</td>
<td>HY-121721</td>
<td>Inz-5 is a fungal-selective mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 inhibitor. Inz-5 impairs fungal virulence and prevents the evolution of drug resistance.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iprobenfos</td>
<td>HY-B1863</td>
<td>Iprobenfos is an organophosphorus fungicide and is widely used to control the rice blast fungus. Iprobenfos is also a choline biosynthesis inhibitor.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipodione</td>
<td>HY-81978</td>
<td>Ipodione, a dicarboximide fungicide, has a highly specific action, with a capacity to cause oxidative damage through production of free oxygen radicals (ROS). Ipodione does not appear to be species selective.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isavuconazole</td>
<td>HY-142731</td>
<td>Isavuconazole (BAL-4815; RO-0094815) is a triazole prodrug with antifungal activity against yeasts, molds, and dimorphic fungi. Isavuconazole inhibits ergosterol biosynthesis and results in the disruption of fungal membrane structure and function.</td>
<td>99.99%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isavuconazole D4</td>
<td>HY-142735</td>
<td>Isavuconazole D4 (BAL-4815 D4; RO-0094815 D4) is a deuterium labeled Isavuconazole (BAL-4815). Isavuconazole is a triazole prodrug with antifungal activity against yeasts, molds, and dimorphic fungi.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isavuconazonium sulfate</td>
<td>HY-100373</td>
<td>Isavuconazonium sulfate (BAL8557-002), the prodrug of the active triazole Isavuconazole, is an orally active antifungal agent. Isavuconazonium sulfate is used for invasive aspergillosis and mucormycosis.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Isoconazole nitrate
Cat. No.: HY-81444
Isoconazole nitrate is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent with a highly effective antmycotic and gram-positive antibacterial activity, a rapid rate of absorption and low systemic exposure potential.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoliquiritin
Cat. No.: HY-N0765
Isoliquiritin, isolated from Licorice Root, inhibits angiogenesis and tube formation. Isoliquiritin also exhibits antidepressant-like effects and antiulcer activity.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isoprothiolane
Cat. No.: HY-81858
Isoprothiolane is a systemic fungicide. Isoprothiolane is a rice blast controlling agent against the fungal disease of rice plant Pyrioutavia oryzae Cav.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Itraconazole (R51211)
Cat. No.: HY-17514
Itraconazole (R51211) is a triazole antifungal agent and a potent orally active Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway antagonist with an IC_{50} of ~800 nM.
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Iturin A
Cat. No.: HY-P2322
Iturin A exhibits strong antifungal activity against pathogenic yeast and fungi. Iturin A interacts with the cytoplasmic membrane of the target cell forming ion conducting pores.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Jasplakinolide
Cat. No.: HY-P0027
Jasplakinolide is a potent actin polymerization inducer and stabilizes pre-existing actin filaments. Jasplakinolide binds to F-actin competitively with phalloidin with a K_d of 15 nM.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Kakanol
Cat. No.: HY-N2446
Kakanol is a natural compound isolated from the rhizomes of Asarum sieboldii. Antifungal activity.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kanosamine hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-112176
Kanosamine hydrochloride is an antibiotic which inhibits the growth of plant-pathogenic oomycetes, certain fungi and a few bacterial species. Kanosamine inhibits Phytophthora medicaginis M2913 and Aphanomyces euteiches Wf-8 with MICs of 25 and 60 μg/mL, respectively.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kanzonol C
Cat. No.: HY-N4181
Kanzonol C, a flavonoid isolated from the twigs of Dorstenia barteri (Moraceae), has potential to treat bacterial and fungal infections.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ketoconazole (Ketoconazol; R 41400)
Cat. No.: HY-B0105
Ketoconazole (R-41400) is an imidazole anti-fungal agent, a CYP3A4 and CYP2A6 inhibitor.
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kresoxim-methyl (BAS 490 F)</td>
<td>HY-125776</td>
<td>Kresoxim-methyl (BAS 490 F), a Stroblamin-based fungicide, inhibits the respiration of the complex III (cytochrome bc1 complex). Kresoxim-methyl binds to complex III from yeast with an apparent Kₐ of 0.07 μM proving a high affinity for this enzyme. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-U00097</td>
<td>L-4-Oxalysine hydrochloride is a natural product isolated from the culture media of Streptomyces roseoviridifuscus in China which has shown antitumor activities. Purity: 97.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactoferrin (17-41)</td>
<td>HY-P1791</td>
<td>Lactoferrin (17-41) (Lactoferricin B, Lfcin B), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactoferrin (17-41) (acetate)</td>
<td>HY-P1791B</td>
<td>Lactoferrin 17-41 (Lactoferricin B acetate, Lfcin B acetate), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanoconazole</td>
<td>HY-14282</td>
<td>Lanoconazole is a potent and orally active imidazole antifungal agent, shows a broad spectrum of activity against fungi in vitro and in vivo. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapachol</td>
<td>HY-N6961</td>
<td>Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from Tabebuia avellanedae (Bignoniaceae). Purity: &gt;97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawsone</td>
<td>HY-N2493</td>
<td>Lawsone is a naphthoquinone dye isolated from leaves of Lawsonia inermis that shows antimicrobial and antioxidant activity. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawsone methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)</td>
<td>HY-N7116</td>
<td>Lawsone methyl ether (2-Methoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone), isolated from Impatiens balsamina L. and Swertia calycina, exhibits potent antifungal and antibacterial activities. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptomycin B (CI 940; LMB)</td>
<td>HY-16909</td>
<td>Leptomycin B (CI 940; LMB) is a potent inhibitor of the nuclear export of proteins. Leptomycin B inactivates CRM1/exportin 1 by covalent modification at a cysteine residue. Leptomycin B is a potent antifungal antibiotic blocking the eukaryotic cell cycle. Purity: &gt;99.0% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 5 μg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipoxamycin</td>
<td>HY-119759</td>
<td>Lipoxamycin is an antifungal antibiotic and a potent serine palmitoyltransferase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 21 nM. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lipoxymycin hemisulfate
Cat. No.: HY-119759A
Lipoxymycin hemisulfate is an antifungal antibiotic and a potent serine palmitoyltransferase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 21 nM.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luliconazole
Cat. No.: HY-14283
Luliconazole is an azole antifungal indicated for the topical treatment of interdigital tinea pedis. IC₅₀ Value: Target: Antifungal Luliconazole is an antifungal that belongs to the azole class.
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Magainin 1 TFA
Cat. No.: HY-P0269A
Magainin 1 TFA is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis. Magainin 1 TFA exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mancozeb
Cat. No.: HY-80854
Mancozeb is an ethylene-bis-dithiocarbamate fungicide.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Mefentrifluconazole
Cat. No.: HY-136063
Mefentrifluconazole is a novel azole derivative and used as an agrochemical broad-spectrum antifungal agent. Mefentrifluconazole is a potent, selective and orally active fungal CYP51 (Kᵢ = 0.5 nM) inhibitor, but shows less inhibitory activity on human aromatase (IC₅₀ = 0.92 μM).
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liranaftate
(Piritetrate; M-732)
Cat. No.: HY-80348
Liranaftate is a squalene epoxidase inhibitor with anti-fungicidal activities. Target: Antifungal Liranaftate showed excellent fungicidal activity against the conidia of T. rubrum. For each of these agents, the MIC after 14 days of contact was 0.009 g/ml.
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Magainin 1
Cat. No.: HY-P0269
Magainin 1 is an antimicrobial and amphipathic peptide isolated from the skin of Xenopus laevis.
Magainin 1 exhibits antibiotic activity against numerous Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Magainin 2
Cat. No.: HY-P0270
Magainin 2 is an antimicrobial peptide discovered in the skin of Xenopus laevis.
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ME111
Cat. No.: HY-108012
ME111 is an antifungal agent that is active against dermatophytes. ME111 is an inhibitor of the succinate dehydrogenase of Trichophyton species. ME111 has an excellent ability to penetrate human nails and is used for onychomycosis research.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metalaxyl
Cat. No.: HY-80843
Metalaxyl is a fungicide that inhibits protein synthesis in fungi. Metalaxyl inhibits the growth of potato blight (P. infestans) fungal isolates from Serbian potato fields (EC₅₀ = 0.3-3.9 μg/ml).
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Methasulfocarb
Cat. No.: HY-17535

Methasulfocarb is a fungicide compound.

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

Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-16321

Micafungin sodium (FK 463 sodium) is an antifungal agent which inhibits 1, 3-beta-D-glucan synthesis.

Purity:  >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size:  10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B0454A

Miconazole nitrate (R18134 nitrate) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole nitrate also has antibacterial effects.

Purity:  >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size:  10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Micafungin (Mycamine; FK463)
Cat. No.: HY-17579

Micafungin is an echinocandin antifungal drug which can inhibit 1,3-beta-D-glucan synthase.

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

Miconazole (R18134)
Cat. No.: HY-B0454

Miconazole (R18134) is an imidazole antifungal agent. Miconazole also has antibacterial effects.

Purity:  >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size:  500 mg

Moniliformin sodium salt
Cat. No.: HY-101905

Moniliformin sodium salt is a potent, water-soluble mycotoxin isolate from Fusarium moniliforme.

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

Multufungin (Bromosalicylchloranilide; Salifungin)
Cat. No.: HY-82140

Multufungin (Bromochlorosalicylanilide) is an antifungal that treats oral candidiasis. Multufungin prevents the formation and accumulation of Zearalenone and reduces the fungal population in stored-crushed corn.

Purity:  99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size:  10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mycobutanol
Cat. No.: HY-82148

Mycobutanol is a conazole class fungicide widely used as an agrochemical.

Purity:  99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size:  10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Mycophenolic acid (Mycophenolate)
Cat. No.: HY-80421

Mycophenolic acid (Mycophenolate) is an immunosuppressant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.

Purity:  99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size:  10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Myxothiazol
Cat. No.: HY-112177

Myxothiazol, an antifungal antibiotic, is a mitochondrial electron transport chain complex III (bc1 complex) inhibitor. Myxothiazol inhibits the growth of many yeasts and fungi at concentrations between 0.01 and 3 µg/ml.

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naftifine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B0518A</td>
<td>Naftifine hydrochloride is a synthetic, broad spectrum, antifungal agent.</td>
<td>99.38%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natamycin (pimaricin)</td>
<td>HY-B0133</td>
<td>Natamycin (pimaricin) is an antifungal macrolide polyene that binds to cell membrane sterols.</td>
<td>99.35%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerol</td>
<td>HY-N7063</td>
<td>Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca²⁺ and ROS. Antifungal activity.</td>
<td>&gt;97.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerolidol</td>
<td>HY-N1944</td>
<td>Nerolidol is a natural membrane-active sesquiterpene, with antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic activity.</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neticonazole</td>
<td>HY-106541</td>
<td>Neticonazole is an imidazole derivative and a potent and long-acting antifungal agent. Neticonazole is also an orally active exosome biogenesis and secretion inhibitor. Neticonazole has anti-infection and anti-cancer effects.</td>
<td>99.46%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neticonazole hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-128365</td>
<td>Neticonazole hydrochloride is an imidazole derivative and a potent and long-acting antifungal agent. Neticonazole hydrochloride is also an orally active exosome biogenesis and secretion inhibitor. Neticonazole hydrochloride has anti-infection and anti-cancer effects.</td>
<td>98.58%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH125</td>
<td>HY-100576</td>
<td>NH125 is a potent and selective inhibitor of eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase (eEF-2/KCaMKII), also can induce eEF2 phosphorylation, with an IC₅₀ of 60 nM for eEF-2K.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikkomycin Z</td>
<td>HY-19593</td>
<td>Nikkomycin Z, a nucleoside-peptide, is a selective competitive chitin synthesis inhibitor. Nikkomycin Z has antifungal effects and acts as a competitive analogue of the chitin synthase substrate UDP-N-acetylglucosamine.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimbin</td>
<td>HY-N3187</td>
<td>Nimbin is an intermediate limonoid isolated from Azadirachta. Nimbin prevents tau aggregation and increases cell viability. Nimbin is effective inhibits the envelope protein of dengue virus.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nourseothricin sulfate</td>
<td>HY-129065</td>
<td>Nourseothricin sulfate (Streptothricin sulfate) is a broad-spectrum antibiotic that destroys the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria and is a dominant selective marker for Fonsecaea pedrosi.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NP213

Cat. No.: HY-126810

NP213 is a rapidly acting, novel, first-in-class synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), has anti-fungal activities. NP213 targets the fungal cytoplasmic membrane and plays its role via membrane perturbation and disruption.

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

NP213 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-126810A

NP213 TFA is a rapidly acting, novel, first-in-class synthetic antimicrobial peptide (AMP), has anti-fungal activities. NP213 TFA targets the fungal cytoplasmic membrane and plays its role via membrane perturbation and disruption.

Purity: 95.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Nystatin

Cat. No.: HY-17409

Nystatin is an orally active polyene antifungal antibiotic effective against yeast and mycoplasma. Nystatin increases the permeability of plasma membranes to small monovalent ions, including chloridion.

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg

Ochratoxin C

Cat. No.: HY-125699

Ochratoxin C is the ethyl ester analog of ochratoxin A, a mycotoxin produced by A. ochraceus, A. carbonarius, and P. verrucosum that is commonly found as a food contaminant.

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

Oligomycin

Cat. No.: HY-N6782

Oligomycins are macrolides created by Streptomyces species that can be toxic to other organisms through their ability to inhibit mitochondrial membrane-bound ATP synthases.

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

Oligomycin A (MCH 32)

Cat. No.: HY-16589

Oligomycin A, created by Streptomymes, acts as a mitochondrial F,F2-ATPase inhibitor, with a K of 1 nM; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Oligomycin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6783

Oligomycin C is an antifungal agent isolated from Streptomyces strain.

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

Omiganan-FITC

Cat. No.: HY-P2292

Omiganan-FITC is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bacterialid and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.

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

Omiganan-FITC TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2292A

Omiganan-FITC TFA is a peptide-FITC complex composed of Omiganan and a FITC. Omiganan is a bacterialid and fungicidal cationic peptide being developed as a topical gel for prevention of catheter-associated infections.

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

Ophiobolin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6780

Ophiobolin B, a sterterpen metabolite of Helminthosporium oryzae, inhibits proton extrusion from maize coleoptiles. Ophiobolin B inhibits fusicoccin (FC) promoted proton extrusion, potassium uptake and cell enlargement.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17643</strong></th>
<th>- <strong>Cat. No.: HY-135761</strong></th>
<th>- <strong>Cat. No.: HY-81345</strong></th>
<th>- <strong>Cat. No.: HY-81345</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ooteseonazole</strong></td>
<td><strong>Paclobutrazol</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pirocione olamine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pneumocandin B0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(VT-1161)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(L-688786)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ooteseonazole (VT-1161) is an orally active <em>anti-fungal</em> agent, potently binds to and inhibits Candida albicans CYP51 (K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; 39 nM), shows no obvious effect on human CYP51.</td>
<td>Paclobutrazol is a triazole-containing plant growth retardant that is known to inhibit the biosynthesis of gibberellins. Paclobutrazol also has an <em>anti-fungal</em> activity.</td>
<td>Pirocione olamine is a pyridine derivative. It is known to have a fungicidal effect.</td>
<td>Pneumocandin B0 (L-688786), a key intermediate in the synthesis of the antifungal agent, Caneidas, has led to the identification of several materials with potential for improved performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.56%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.48%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 97.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-1324</strong></th>
<th>- <strong>Cat. No.: HY-117766</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxiconazole nitrate</strong> (Ro 13-8996)</td>
<td><strong>PC945</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxiconazole nitrate is a broad spectrum antifungal which can inhibit the growth of T. tonsurans and T. rubrum with MIC&lt;sub&gt;90&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.25 and 0.5 μg/mL, respectively.</td>
<td>PC945, a potent, long-acting <em>anti-fungal</em> triazole, possesses activity against a broad range of both azole-susceptible and azole-resistant strains of Aspergillus fumigatus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posaconazole</strong> (SCH 56592)</td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posaconazole hydrate</strong> (SCH56592 hydrate)</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posaconazole-D4 (SCH 56592-D4)</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Posaconazole-D5 (SCH 56592-D5)</strong></td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potassium sorbate</strong> (Sorbic acid potassium)</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proanthocyanidins</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prochloraz</strong> (BTS 40542)</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prodigiosin</strong> (Prodigiosine)</td>
<td>100 µg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propamocarb</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propiconazole</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Propoxur

Propoxur is a carbamate insecticide with a fast knockdown and long residual effect used against turf, forestry, and household pests and fleas.

Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pseudolaric Acid B

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.

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

Purpurin

Purpurin is a natural anthraquinone compound from Rubia tinctorum L. Purpurin has antidepressant-like effects.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyrogallo1

Pyrogallo1 is a polyphenol compound, which has anti-fungal and anti-psoriatic properties. Pyrogallo1 is a reductant that is able to generate free radicals, in particular superoxide anions.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Quilseconazole

Quilseconazole (VT-1129) is a potent, orally active fungal Cyp51 (lanosterol 14-α-demethylase) inhibitor, binds tightly to cryptococcal CYP51, but weakly inhibits humans CYP450 enzymes.

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

Pseudolaric Acid A

Pseudolaric Acid A is a diterpene acid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi, has antifungal, cytotoxic and antifertile activities.

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

Pseudolaric Acid C

Pseudolaric Acid C is a diterpenoid isolated from the root bark of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden, has antifungal activity.

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

Pyroclastrobino1

Pyroclastrobino1 is a strobilurin fungicide that inhibits mitochondrial complex III of fungal and mammalian cells. Pyroclastrobino1 induces triglyceride accumulation and triglyceride accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Pyrolnitrino1

Pyrolnitrino1 is an antibiotic isolated from Pseudomonas pyrocinia. Pyrolnitrino1 shows a broad spectrum of antibiotic activity against fungi, yeast and gram-positive bacteria.

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

Rapamycin

Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY-22989) is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1. Rapamycin is an autophagy activator, an immunosuppressant.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg
**Ravuconazole**  
(BMS-207147, ER-30346)  
Cat. No.: HY-14272  
Ravuconazole (BMS-207147; ER-30346) is an orally available triazoleantifungal agent that potently inhibits a wide range of fungi.  
Purity: 99.63%  
Clinical Data: Phase 2  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

**Resveratrol**  
(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501)  
Cat. No.: HY-16561  
Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.  
Purity: 99.70%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Rezafungin**  
(Biafungin; CD101; SP-3025)  
Cat. No.: HY-108009  
Rezafungin (Biafungin) is a next-generation, broad-spectrum, and long-lasting echinocandin. Rezafungin shows potent antifungal activity against Candida spp., Aspergillus spp., and Pneumocystis spp..  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Rezafungin acetate**  
(Biafungin acetate; CD101 acetate; SP-3025 acetate)  
Cat. No.: HY-108009A  
Rezafungin acetate (Biafungin acetate) is a next-generation, broad-spectrum, and long-lasting echinocandin. Rezafungin acetate shows potent antifungal activity against Candida spp., Aspergillus spp., and Pneumocystis spp..  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Rhapontigenin**  
Cat. No.: HY-N2229  
Rhapontigenin is a natural analog of resveratrol with anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial activities. Rhapontigenin is a mechanism-based, potent and selective cytochrome P450 1A1 inactivator (IC₅₀ = 400 nM).  
Purity: 99.66%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**S.pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1**  
Cat. No.: HY-44688  
S.pombe lumazine synthase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of lumazine synthases with Kᵢ values of 243 µM and 9.6 µM for Schizosaccharomyces pombe and Mycobacterium tuberculosis lumazine synthases, respectively.  
Purity: 98.02%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Sakuranetin**  
Cat. No.: HY-N3006  
Sakuranetin is a rice flavonoid phytoalexin, shows strong antifungal activity. Sakuranetin has anti-inflammatory and antioxidative activities. Sakuranetin ameliorates LPS-induced acute lung injury.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Saperconazole**  
(R66905)  
Cat. No.: HY-U00249  
Saperconazole (R66905) is a broad-spectrum antifungal triazole and has potent activity against Aspergillus with an MIC₅₀ of 0.19 µg/L.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**SDZ285428**  
Cat. No.: HY-108938  
SDZ285428 is a CYP51 inhibitor. SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma cruzi (TC) CYP51 with IC₅₀ <1 (5 min) and IC₅₀=9 (1 h). SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma brucei (TB) CYP51 with IC₅₀ <1 (5 min) and IC₅₀=35 (1 h).  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Sertaconazole nitrate**  
(FIT056)  
Cat. No.: HY-80736A  
Sertaconazole nitrate is a topical broad-spectrum antifungal that is developed to provide an additional agent for the treatment of superficial cutaneous and mucosal infections.  
Purity: 99.39%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinefungin</td>
<td>HY-101938</td>
<td>Sinefungin is a potent inhibitor of virion mRNA(7-methylguanine-7-)-methyltransferase, mRNA(nucleoside-2’)-methyltransferase, and viral multiplication. Sinefungin, a SET7/9 inhibitor, ameliorates renal fibrosis by inhibiting H3K4 methylation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorbic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0626</td>
<td>Sorbic acid, isolated from Sorbus aucuparia, is a naturally occurring, highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservative. Sorbic acid generally is an effective inhibitor of most molds and yeasts some bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stauroporine</td>
<td>HY-15141</td>
<td>Stauroporine is a potent and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC_{50} of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for PKC, PKA, c-Fgr, and Phosphorylase kinase respectively. Stauroporine is an apoptosis inducer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulbentine</td>
<td>HY-81133</td>
<td>Sulbentine is an antifungal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skatole</td>
<td>HY-W007355</td>
<td>Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cell functions through activating aryl hydrocarbon receptors and p38.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSF-109</td>
<td>HY-135307</td>
<td>SSF-109 is a broad-spectrum fungicide which has protective activity against plant disease. SSF-109 inhibits the biosynthesis of ergosterol at the 14a-demethylation step in Botrytis cinerea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilbamidine</td>
<td>HY-U00007</td>
<td>Stilbamidine is an diamidine compound derived from Stilbene and used chiefly in the form of its crystalline isethionate salt in treating various fungal infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulconazole nitrate</td>
<td>HY-B1460A</td>
<td>Sulconazole nitrate is an antifungal medication of the imidazole class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavaborole</td>
<td>HY-10980</td>
<td>Tavaborole (AN-2690) is an antifungal agent with activity against Trichophyton species, in a topical solution formulation for the potential treatment of onychomycosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuconazole</td>
<td>HY-B0852</td>
<td>Tebuconazole is an agricultural azole fungicide which can also inhibit CYP51 with IC_{50} of 0.9 and 1.3 μM for Candida albicans CYP51 (CaCYP51) and truncated Homo sapiens CYP51 (Δ60HscCYP51), respectively.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Terbinafine (TDT 067)
Cat. No.: HY-17395A
Terbinafine (TDT 067) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a $K_i$ of 30 nM. Terbinafine also antibacterial activity against certain Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Terbinafine hydrochloride (TDT 067 hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-17395
Terbinafine hydrochloride (TDT 067 hydrochloride) is an antifungal medication used to treat fungal infections. It is a potent non-competitive inhibitor of squalene epoxidase from Candida with a $K_i$ of 30 nM.
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tioconazole (RA2470)
Cat. No.: HY-81790
Tioconazole is a broad-spectrum antifungal medication for the treatment of vaginal yeast infection.
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thiophanate-Methyl
Cat. No.: HY-80842
Thiophanate-Methyl is a systematic fungicide.
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Thymol iodide
Cat. No.: HY-81796
Thymol iodide is a compound of Iodide and Thymol. Thiophanate iodide acts as a substitute for iodofrom.
Thymol iodide is an iodine derivative of Thymol (a phenol derived from thyme oil), which is mostly used as mild antiseptic and fungicide.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Tofacitinib citrate (Tasocitinib citrate; CP-690550 citrate)
Cat. No.: HY-40354A
Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with $IC_{50}$s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities.
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tolnaftate (NP-27)
Cat. No.: HY-80370
Tolnaftate (NP-27) is a synthetic thiocarbamate used as an anti-fungal agent.
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
**Toyocamycin (Vengicide)**  
Cat. No.: HY-103248  
Toyocamycin (Vengicide) is an adenosine analog produced by Actinomycete, acts as an XBP1 inhibitor, inhibits IRE1α-induced ATP-dependent XBP1 mRNA cleavage, with an IC_{50} of 80 nM. Toyocamycin (Vengicide) induces apoptosis.  
Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Triacetin (Glyceryl triacetate; 1,2,3-Triacetoxypropane)**  
Cat. No.: HY-80896  
Triacetin is an artificial chemical compound, is the triester of glycerol and acetic acid, and is the second simplest fat after trinorin.  
Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Triadimefon**  
Cat. No.: HY-123037  
Triadimefon is a triazole fungicide used to control powdery mildew, rusts, and other fungal pests on grains, fruit and vegetable crops, turf, shrubs, and trees.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Triadimenol**  
Cat. No.: HY-80851  
Triadimenol is a metabolite of Triadimefon, a broad-spectrum chiral triazole fungicide, that is formed by reduction of a carbonyl group to the corresponding alcohol.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Triclosan**  
Cat. No.: HY-81119  
Triclosan is an antibacterial and antifungal agent found in consumer products, including soaps, detergents, toys, and surgical cleaning treatments.  
Purity: >97.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**Trifloxystrobin (CGA 279202)**  
Cat. No.: HY-123230  
Trifloxystrobin (CGA 279202) is a fungicide, with EC_{50} of 23.0 µg/L and 1.7 µg/L for Daphnia magna neonate and embryos, respectively, after treatment for 48 h.  
Purity: 99.14%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Trigonelline chloride (Trigonelline hydrochloride)**  
Cat. No.: HY-0415  
Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline chloride has anti-HSV-1, antibacterial, and antifungal activities.  
Purity: 99.96%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Triphala**  
Cat. No.: HY-114335  
Triphala, an Ayurvedic polyherbal formulation comprising of equiproportional fruit parts of Terminalia chebula, Terminalia belerica, and Phyllanthus emblica. Triphala inhibits NF-κB activation. Triphala exerts antifungal action.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mg (10 mg x mL in Water)

**Triticzonazole**  
Cat. No.: HY-82058  
Triticzonazole is a triazole pesticide. Triticzonazole an azole fungicide, shows endocrine disrupting activities.  
Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

**Tunicamycin**  
Cat. No.: HY-A0098  
Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits N-linked glycosylation and blocks GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT).  
Purity: 99.69%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg
| **Tyrothricin** | **Undecanoic acid**  
*(Undecanoate; Hendecanoic acid)* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyrothricin is a polypeptide antibiotic mixture isolated from Bacillus brevis and consists of tyrocidines and gramicidins. Tyrothricin shows activity against <em>bacteria</em>, <em>fungi</em> and some <em>viruses</em>.</td>
<td>Undecanoic acid (Undecanoate) is a monocarboxylic acid with antinocic property, which inhibits the production of extracellular keratinase, lipase and the biosynthesis of several phospholipids in <em>T. rubrum</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-120435</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W004282</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vincetoxicoside B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Viridicatol</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vincetoxicoside B, isolated from Polygonum paleaceum Wall, shows antifungal activity.</td>
<td>Viridicatol, a quinoline alkaloid, is isolated from the fermentation of an endophytic fungus <em>Penicillium sp. R22 in Nerium indicum</em>. Viridicatol has strong <em>antifungal</em> activity against <em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> with MIC value of 15.6 µg/mL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1448</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-116474</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Voriconazole**  
*(UK-109496)* | **Xanthone** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voriconazole(UK-109496) is a second-generation triazole antifungal used to treat serious fungal infections. IC50 Value: Target: Antifungal. Voriconazole displays potent activity against <em>Candida</em>, <em>Cryptococcus</em> and <em>Aspergillus</em> species.</td>
<td>Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-76200</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0126</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.97%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Xanthoxylin**  
*(Xanthoxyline)* | **Xanthyletin** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxyline) is isolated from <em>Zanthoxylum simulans</em>. Xanthoxylin (Xanthoxyline) has <em>antifungal</em> and antispasmodic activities.</td>
<td>Xanthyletin is a coumarin isolated from <em>Citrus</em>, with anti-tumor and anti-bacterial activities. Xanthyletin also inhibits symbiotic fungus cultivated by leaf-cutting ants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N1063</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N4116</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.68%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Zinc Pyritohione** | **α-Terpinene**  
*(Terpilene)* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Pyritohione is an antifungal and antibacterial agent disrupting membrane transport by blocking the proton pump. Target: Proton Pump Zinc pyritohione is considered as a coordination complex of zinc.</td>
<td>α-Terpinene (Terpilene) is a monoterpane found in the essential oils of a large variety of foods and aromatic plants such as <em>Mentha piperita</em>. α-Terpinene is active against <em>Trypanosoma evansi</em> and has the potential for trypanosomosis treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80572</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W020182</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HBV (Hepatitis B virus), abbreviated HBV, is a species of the genus Orthohepadnavirus, which is likewise a part of the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses. HBV causes the disease hepatitis B. The hepatitis B virus is classified as the type species of the Orthohepadnavirus, which contains three other species: the Ground squirrel hepatitis virus, Woodchuck hepatitis virus, and the Woolly monkey hepatitis B virus. The genus is classified as part of the Hepadnaviridae family. HBV is divided into four major serotypes (adr, adw, ayr, ayw) based on antigenic epitopes present on its envelope proteins, and into eight genotypes (A–H) according to overall nucleotide sequence variation of the genome. The genotypes have a distinct geographical distribution and are used in tracing the evolution and transmission of the virus. Differences between genotypes affect the disease severity, course and likelihood of complications, and response to treatment and possibly vaccination.
HBV Inhibitors & Activators

(S)-Tenofvir
((S)-GS 1278; (S)-PMPA; (S)-TDF)
Cat. No.: HY-W074930

(S)-Tenofvir ((S)-GS 1278) is the less active S-enantiomer of Tenofvir. Tenofvir is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV).

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Hydroxyacetophenone
(P-hydroxyacetophenone)
Cat. No.: HY-Y0073

4-Hydroxyacetophenone (P-hydroxyacetophenone) is a key hepatoprotective and choleretic compound in Artemisia capillaris and A. morrisonensis, also has an anti-hepatitis B virus effect and anti-inflammatory effect.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Adefovir
(GS-0393; PMEA)
Cat. No.: HY-81826

Adefovir (GS-0393) is an adenosine monophosphate analog antiviral agent that after intracellular conversion to Adefovir dipivoxil inhibits HBV DNA polymerase. Adefovir has an IC50 of 0.7 μM against HBV in the HepG2.2.15 cell line.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aucubin
Cat. No.: HY-N0664

Aucubin is an iridoid glycoside with a wide range of biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, anti-algesic as well as anti-tumor activities.

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

AZT triphosphate
(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate)
Cat. No.: HY-116364

AZT triphosphate (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of HIV.

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

Adefovir dipivoxil
(GS 0840)
Cat. No.: HY-B0255

Adefovir Dipivoxil works by blocking reverse transcriptase, an enzyme that is crucial for the hepatitis B virus (HBV) to reproduce in the body.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azvudine
(RO-0622; FNC)
Cat. No.: HY-19314

Azvudine (RO-0622) is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV. Azvudine exerts highly potent inhibition on HIV-1 (EC50 ranging from 0.03 to 6.92 nM) and HIV-2 (EC50 ranging from 0.018 to 0.025 nM).

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

Azvudine hydrochloride
(RO-0622 hydrochloride; FNC hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-19314A

Azvudine (RO-0622) hydrochloride is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BA-53038B</strong></td>
<td>HY-114314</td>
<td>BA-53038B is a HBV core protein allosteric modulator (CpAM), binding to the HAP pocket and modulating HBV capsid assembly in a distinct manner, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 3.32 μM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bay 41-4109</strong></td>
<td>HY-100029</td>
<td>Bay 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 53 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.39%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bay 41-4109 (less active enantiomer)</strong></td>
<td>HY-100029B</td>
<td>Bay 41-4109 less active enantiomer shows less activity than Bay 41-4109. Bay 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 53 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 89.59%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bay 41-4109 racemate</strong></td>
<td>HY-100029A</td>
<td>Bay 41-4109 racemate is the racemate of BAY 41-4109. Bay 41-4109 is a potent inhibitor of human hepatitis B virus (HBV) with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 53 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.02%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Besifovir (LB80331)</strong></td>
<td>HY-19447</td>
<td>Besifovir (LB80331), a parent drug converted by LB80380, further metabolizes to its active form, LB80317. LB80380 is potent antiviral agent against hepatitis B virus (HBV).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Besifovir Dipivoxil maleate (LB80380 maleate)</strong></td>
<td>HY-19447A</td>
<td>Besifovir Dipivoxil maleate (LB80380 maleate) is an oral prodrug of LB80317.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bicyclol (SY801)</strong></td>
<td>HY-80766</td>
<td>Bicyclol (SY801) is an anti-hepatitis drug. Target: HBV Oral administration of bicyclol normalized the elevated serum transaminases (ALT, AST) by approximately 50% in chronic viral hepatitis B and C, and also showed certain level of inhibiting HBV and HCV replication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.97%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bifendate (DDB)</strong></td>
<td>HY-W018791</td>
<td>Bifendate (DDB) is a synthetic intermediate of Schisandrin C with anti-HBV efficacy in research of chronic hepatitis B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.91%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clevudine</strong></td>
<td>HY-13859</td>
<td>Clevudine is an antiviral drug for the treatment of hepatitis B. Target: HBV Clevudine is a nucleoside analog with an unnatural beta-L configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)</strong></td>
<td>HY-15142</td>
<td>Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride inhibits topoisomerase II with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 2.67 μM, thus stopping DNA replication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.47%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Entecavir**  
(BMS200475; SQ34676)  
Cat. No.: HY-13623

Entecavir (SQ 34676; BMS 200475) is a potent and selective inhibitor of HBV, with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 3.75 nM in HepG2 cell.

- **Purity:** 98.88%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

---

**Entecavir monohydrate**  
(BMS200475 monohydrate; SQ34676 monohydrate)  
Cat. No.: HY-13623A

Entecavir monohydrate (BMS200475 monohydrate; SQ34676 monohydrate) is a potent and selective inhibitor of HBV, with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 3.75 nM in HepG2 cell.

- **Purity:** 99.95%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

**GLP-26**  
Cat. No.: HY-124614

GLP-26 is a HBV capsid assembly modulators (CAM), inhibits HBV DNA replication in Hep AD38 system (IC\textsubscript{50}=3 nM), and reduces cccDNA by >90% at 1 \( \mu \)M. GLP-26 disrupts the encapsidation of pre-genomic RNA, causes nucleocapsid disassembly and reduces cccDNA pools.

- **Purity:** 98.13%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Helioxanthin 8-1**  
(Helioxanthin analogue 8-1)  
Cat. No.: HY-16680

Helioxanthin 8-1 is an analogue of helioxanthin, exhibits significant in vitro anti-HBV/HCV/HIV-1/HSV activity with EC50 of >5/10/14/15 \( \mu \)M.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Helioxanthin derivative 5-4-2**  
(Helioxanthin 5-4-2)  
Cat. No.: HY-16679

Helioxanthin derivative 5-4-2 is an analogue of helioxanthin, exhibits significant in vitro anti-HBV activity with EC50 of 0.08 \( \mu \)M in HepG2.2.15 cells.

- **Purity:** 99.76%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Inarigivir**  
(ORI-9020; SB-9000)  
Cat. No.: HY-101954

Inarigivir (ORI-9020;SB-9000) is a dinucleotide which can significantly reduce liver HBV DNA in transgenic mice expressing hepatitis B virus.

- **Purity:** 99.20%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**IR415**  
Cat. No.: HY-116999

IR415 is a potent anti-HBV agent and inhibits HBV replication by blocking the HBx activity. IR415 selectively interacts with HBx (K\textsubscript{d}=2 nM) and blocks HBV-mediated RNAI suppression, reverses the inhibitory effect of HBx protein on the activity of the dicer endoribonuclease.

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

---

**Isoclorogenic acid A**  
(3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid; 3,5-CQA)  
Cat. No.: HY-N0056

Isoclorogenic acid A (3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid) is a natural phenolic acid with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

- **Purity:** 99.53%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM \( \times \) 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Isoscoletein**  
(6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin)  
Cat. No.: HY-N1365

Isoscoletein (6-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin) is an active constituent in Artemisia argyi leaves.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JNJ-632</td>
<td>HY-112564</td>
<td>99.36%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB80317</td>
<td>HY-106235</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphothiadin (GL54)</td>
<td>HY-108917</td>
<td>99.59%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osalmid (Oxaphenamide, 4'-Hydroxysalicylanilide)</td>
<td>HY-82116</td>
<td>98.59%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osthole (Ostol, NSC 31868)</td>
<td>HY-N0054</td>
<td>99.90%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagociclovir (MIV-210)</td>
<td>HY-14844</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merimepodib (VX-497; MMPD)</td>
<td>HY-13986</td>
<td>99.64%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVR 3-778</td>
<td>HY-124600</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSS_128167</td>
<td>HY-107454</td>
<td>98.22%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxethazaine (Oxetacaine)</td>
<td>HY-B0955</td>
<td>99.86%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Paederoside

Paederoside is a monoterpenic S-methyl thioarbiturate isolated from Paederia permentonotosa. Paederoside shows a high anti-tumor promoting activity against the Epstein-Barr virus activation.

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

---

Punicalagin

Punicalagin is a polyphenol ingredient isolated from Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) or the leaves of Terminalia catappa L. Punicalagin is an anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) agent and has anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer effects.

**Purity:** 99.80%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

RG7834 (RO 7020322)

RG7834 (RO 7020322) is a highly selective and orally bioavailable HBV inhibitor, potency inhibits HBV antigens (both HBSAg and HBeAg) and HBV DNA, with IC₅₀’s of 2.8, 2.6, and 3.2 nM, respectively, in dHepaRG Cells.

**Purity:** 99.29%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Selgantolimod (GS-9688)

Selgantolimod (GS-9688) is an orally active, potent and selective toll-like receptor 8 (TLR8) agonist for the treatment of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

**Purity:** 99.17%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Swertianolin

Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentianella Acuta, inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.

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

---

Pseudolaric Acid B

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, anti-fungal, and anti-fertility activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.

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

---

Punicalin

Punicalin is a hydrolyzable tannin isolated from Punica granatum L. or the leaves of Terminalia catappa L. Punicalin is an anti-hepatitis B virus (HBV) agent and has anti-inflammatory activity.

**Purity:** 99.12%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

RIG-1 modulator 1

RIG-1 modulator 1 is an anti-viral compound which can be useful for the treatment of viral infections including influenza virus, HBV, HCV and HIV extracted from patent WO 2015172099 A1.

**Purity:** 99.04%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Squalamine (MSI-1256)

Squalamine(MSI-1256) is an aminosterol compound with potent broad spectrum antiviral activity.

**Purity:** >98.0%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Swertianolin, a xanthone isolated from Gentianella Acuta, inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE). Swertianolin also exhibits anti-HBV and anti-bacterial activity.

**Purity:** >98%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taribavirin hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-10545A</td>
<td>Taribavirin hydrochloride is an orally active inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, has activity against a wide range of viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus and influenza virus. Purity: 98.21% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telbivudine</td>
<td>HY-B0017</td>
<td>Telbivudine, a specific inhibitor of hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication, is an antiviral drug used in the treatment of hepatitis B infection. Target: HBV Telbivudine is an antiviral drug used in the treatment of hepatitis B infection. Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir</td>
<td>HY-13910</td>
<td>Tenofovir (GS 1278) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV). Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate</td>
<td>HY-13782</td>
<td>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor used to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B. Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiamine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-N0680</td>
<td>Thiamine hydrochloride is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes. Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torcitabine</td>
<td>HY-121513</td>
<td>Torcitabine (2'-Deoxy-L-cytidine) is an antiviral agent. Torcitabine has the potential for chronic hepatitis B virus infection treatment. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesatolimod</td>
<td>HY-15601</td>
<td>Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7) with an EC₅₀ of 291 nM. Purity: 99.56% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vonafexor</td>
<td>HY-109197</td>
<td>Vonafexor (EYP001) is a selective FXR agonist with anti-HBV effects. Purity: 98.14% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a positive-strand RNA virus grouped in the genus Hepacivirus within the family Flaviviridae. HCV is classified into at least 6 genotypes (gt), and its error-prone polymerase leads to more than 50 subtypes. The long open reading frame, which encodes the HCV polyprotein, is processed by host and viral proteases and gives rise to three structural proteins (the capsid protein core and envelope glycoproteins E1 and E2) and seven nonstructural (NS) proteins (p7, NS2, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5A, and NS5B). NS2 and p7 are essential for virus assembly but not RNA replication, whereas NS3 to NS5B are involved in a membrane-associated RNA replicase complex (RC). The NS3 protein is composed of a serine protease and an RNA helicase/nucleoside triphosphatase (NTPase), NS4A serves as a cofactor for NS3 serine protease, NS5B is the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, and NS5A is considered to play key roles in multiple steps of the HCV life cycle. NS5A inhibitors exhibit a rapid inhibition of virus infectivity shortly after administration to HCV-infected cells.

The HCV protein NS5A prevents the apoptosis-enabling loss of intracellular potassium by inhibiting Kv2.1 function and thus blocking hepatocyte cell death.

The HCV RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) has long been a prime target for antiviral development because of its critical role in viral replication and the absence of a mammalian homologous enzyme.

The combination of lucidone and alpha interferon, the protease inhibitor Telaprevir, the NS5A inhibitor BMS-790052, or the NS5B polymerase inhibitor PSI-7977, synergistically suppresses HCV RNA replication.
# HCV Inhibitors & Agonists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2',5-Difluoro-2'-deoxycytidine</strong></td>
<td>HY-129057</td>
<td>2',5-Difluoro-2'-deoxycytidine, compound 13, has potent anti-HCV activity and toxicity to ribosomal RNA (rRNA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABT-072</strong></td>
<td>HY-101634</td>
<td>ABT-072 is a nonnucleoside NS5B polymerase inhibitor and a candidate drug evaluated for treatment of hepatitis C virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AG-1478</strong> (Tyrophostin AG-1478; NSC 693255)</td>
<td>HY-13524</td>
<td>AG-1478 (Tyrophostin AG-1478) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anguizole</strong></td>
<td>HY-13321</td>
<td>Anguizole is a small molecule inhibitor of HCV replication and alters NS4B's subcellular distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asunaprevir</strong> (BMS-650032)</td>
<td>HY-14434</td>
<td>Asunaprevir (BMS-650032) is a potent and orally bioavailable hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3 protease inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 0.2 nM-3.5 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achillesin</strong> (Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)</td>
<td>HY-80094</td>
<td>Achillesin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an anti-malarial drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Achillesin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Achillesin</strong></td>
<td>HY-19314</td>
<td>Achillesin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an anti-malarial drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Achillesin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4-Phenoxybenzylamine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-18563</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-Phenoxybenzylamine inhibits the function of the NS3 protein by stabilizing an inactive conformation with an IC_{50} of about 500 μM against Fl. NS3/4a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;97.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACH-806** (G59132)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-19512</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACH-806 is an NS4A antagonist which can inhibit Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) replication with an EC_{50} of 14 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alisporivir** (Debio-025, DEB-025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-12559</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alisporivir (Debio-025) is a cyclophilin inhibitor molecule with potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Artemisinin** (Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80094</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an anti-malarial drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Azudine** (RO-0622; FNC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-19314</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azudine (RO-0622) is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV. Azudine exerts highly potent inhibition on HIV-1 (EC_{50}s ranging from 0.03 to 6.92 nM) and HIV-2 (EC_{50}s ranging from 0.018 to 0.025 nM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Azudine hydrochloride (RO-0622 hydrochloride; FNC hydrochloride)  
Cat. No.: HY-19314A

Azudine (RO-0622) hydrochloride is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Balapiravir (Ro 4588161; R1626)  
Cat. No.: HY-10443A

Balapiravir (Ro 4588161; R1626) is an orally active prodrug of a nucleoside analogue inhibitor of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of HCV (R1479, 4′-Azidocytidine). Balapiravir has anti-HCV activity.

Purity: 97.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Beclabuvir (BMS-791325)  
Cat. No.: HY-12429

Beclabuvir is an allosteric inhibitor that binds to thumb site 1 of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, and inhibits recombinant NS5B proteins from HCV genotypes 1, 3, 4, and 5 with EC₅₀ of < 28 nM.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Boceprevir (EBP 520; SCH 503034)  
Cat. No.: HY-10237

Boceprevir is a novel, potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable HCV NS3 protease inhibitor with Kᵣ of 14 nM in both enzyme assay and EC₅₀ of 350 nM in cell-based replicon assay.

Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253)  
Cat. No.: HY-16134

Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) is an α-glucosidase I inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an IC₅₀ of 1.27 μM in vitro assay.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clemizole (H1 histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. The IC₅₀ of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC₅₀ for viral replication is 8 μM.

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

Cyclophilin inhibitor 1  
Cat. No.: HY-112712

Cyclophilin inhibitor 1 is a potent and orally bioavailable cyclophilin A inhibitor, with a Kᵣ of 5 nM, shows effective anti-HCV activity, with an EC₅₀ of 98 nM for HCV 2a.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
**Daclatasvir (BMS-790052; EBP 883)**

Cat. No.: HY-10466

Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor, with mean EC₅₀ values of 50 and 9 pM against genotype 1a and 1b replicons, respectively.

Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Daclatasvir Impurity B**

Cat. No.: HY-133247

Daclatasvir Impurity B is the impurity of Daclatasvir. Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor.

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

**Daclatasvir Impurity C**

Cat. No.: HY-133248

Daclatasvir Impurity C is the impurity of Daclatasvir. Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor.

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

**Danoprevir (ITMN-191; R7227; RO5190591; RG7227)**

Cat. No.: HY-10238

Danoprevir (ITMN-191) is an orally active NS3/4A protease inhibitor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) with an IC₅₀ of 0.29 nM and is selective for NS3/4A over a panel of 53 proteases (IC₅₀ higher than 10 μM).

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**DDX3-IN-1**

Cat. No.: HY-121832

DDX3-IN-1 (Compound 16f) is a DEAD-box polypeptide 3 (DDX3) inhibitor with CC₅₀ of 50 and 36 μM for HIV and HCV, respectively. Antiviral activity.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Deferiprone**

Cat. No.: HY-80568

Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

**Daclatasvir dihydrochloride (BMS-790052 dihydrochloride)**

Cat. No.: HY-10465

Daclatasvir dihydrochloride (BMS-790052 dihydrochloride) is a highly selective inhibitor of HCV NS5A with EC₅₀ of 9-50 pM, for a broad range of HCV replicon genotypes and the JFH-1 genotype 2a infectious virus in cell culture.

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Dasabuvir (ABT-333)**

Cat. No.: HY-13998

Dasabuvir (ABT-333) is a nonnucleoside inhibitor of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase encoded by the HCV NS5B gene, inhibits recombinant NS5B polymerases derived from HCV genotype 1a and 1b clinical isolates, with IC₅₀ between 2.2 and 10.7 nM.

Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Deapiopltycodin D**

Cat. No.: HY-N0588

Deapiopltycodin D is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-HCV activity.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

**Elbasvir (MK-8742)**

Cat. No.: HY-15789

Elbasvir (MK-8742) is a hepatitis C virus nonstructural protein 5A (HCV NS5A) inhibitor with EC₅₀ of 4, 3 and 3 nM against genotype 1a, 1b, and 2a, respectively.

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FGI-106</td>
<td>HY-124618</td>
<td>FGI-106 is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 is active against Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses with EC50 of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-124618A</td>
<td>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is active against Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses with EC50 of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filibuvir</td>
<td>HY-10118</td>
<td>Filibuvir is a potent, selective non-nucleoside inhibitor (NNI) of the HCV nonstructural 5B protein (NS5B) RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, and it binds noncovalently in the “Thumb 2” pocket of NS5B. Purity: &gt;99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furaprofen (R803)</td>
<td>HY-U00213</td>
<td>Furaprofen (R803) is an effective HCV replication inhibitor. Furaprofen (R803) is substantially more potent against genotype 1a and 1b replicons (EC50 ~30 nM) than against the genotype 2a replicon (EC50 ~1,000 nM). Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiopicroside (Gentiopictrin)</td>
<td>HY-N0494</td>
<td>Gentiopicroside, a naturally occurring iridoid glycoside, inhibits P450 activity, with an IC50 and a K of 61 μM and 22.8 μM for CYP2A6; Gentiopicroside has antiinflammatory and antioxidative effects. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilecaprevir (ABT-493)</td>
<td>HY-17634</td>
<td>Gilecaprevir is a novel HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor, with IC50 values ranging from 3.5 to 11.3 nM. Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazoprevir (MK-5172)</td>
<td>HY-15298</td>
<td>Grazoprevir (MK-5172) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4A protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with Ks of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt3a), respectively. Purity: 99.21% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazoprevir hydrate (MK-5172 hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-15298B</td>
<td>Grazoprevir hydrate (MK-5172 hydrate) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with Ks of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively. Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazoprevir potassium salt (MK-5172 potassium salt)</td>
<td>HY-15298A</td>
<td>Grazoprevir potassium salt (MK-5172 potassium salt) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with Ks of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively. Purity: 99.35% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazoprevir sodium salt (MK-5172 sodium salt)</td>
<td>HY-15298C</td>
<td>Grazoprevir sodium salt (MK-5172 sodium salt) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4a protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with Ks of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS-443902</td>
<td>HY-126303</td>
<td>GS-443902 (GS-441524 triphosphate) is a potent viral RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 1.1 µM, 5 µM for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>HY-126303C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS-443902 trisodium</td>
<td>HY-126303C</td>
<td>GS-443902 trisodium (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium) is a potent viral RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 1.1 µM, 5 µM for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 trisodium is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir (GS-5734).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-IN-29</td>
<td>HY-136266</td>
<td>HCV-IN-29 is a hepatitis C virus (HCV) inhibitor exacted from patent US8329159B2, compound 1e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-IN-3</td>
<td>HY-18564</td>
<td>HCV-IN-3 is a hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3/4a protein inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 20 µM, a Kᵢₜ of 29 µM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-IN-4</td>
<td>HY-P0162</td>
<td>HCV-IN-4 is a potent and orally active HCV NS5A inhibitor, shows great potency against GT1a, GT2b, GT3a, GT1a Y93H and GT1a L31V, with IC₅₀ of 3 pM, 0.3 nM, 0.01 nM, 0.5 nM and 0.02 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-IN-7</td>
<td>HY-133018</td>
<td>HCV-IN-7 is an orally active and potent pan-genotypic HCV NS5A inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 3-47 pM. HCV-IN-7 shows a superior pan-genotypic profile and a good pharmacokinetic profile coupled with a favorable liver uptake. HCV-IN-7 has anti-viral activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV-IN-7 hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-133018A</td>
<td>HCV-IN-7 hydrochloride is an orally active and potent pan-genotypic HCV NS5A inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 3-47 pM. HCV-IN-7 hydrochloride shows a superior pan-genotypic profile and a good pharmacokinetic profile coupled with a favorable liver uptake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honokiol (NSC 293100)</td>
<td>HY-N0003</td>
<td>Honokiol is a bioactive, biphenolic phytochemical that possesses potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic, and anticancer activities by targeting a variety of signaling molecules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDX184</td>
<td>HY-19558</td>
<td>IDX184 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of HCV replication.IDX184 potently inhibits HCV polymerase (IC₅₀=0.31 µM, Kᵢₜ=52.3 nM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Inarigivir soproxil**  
| (SB9200) | **ITX5061**  
| | (Cat. No.: HY-109035) | **ITX5061** is a type II inhibitor of p38 MAPK and also an antagonist of scavenger receptor B1 (SR-B1).  
| | | Cat. No.: HY-199000 |
| | Inarigivir soproxil is an agonist of innate immunity and shows potent antiviral activity against resistant hepatitis C virus (HCV) variants, with EC_{50} values of 2.2 and 1.0 µM for HCV 1a/1b in cells of genotype 1 HCV replicon systems.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | No Development Reported  
| 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **JTK-853**  
| (Cat. No.: HY-19921) | **KIN101**  
| | | (Cat. No.: HY-126113) |
| | JTK-853 is a novel, non-nucleoside Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) polymerase inhibitor which shows effective antiviral activity in HCV replicon cells with EC_{50} of 0.38 and 0.035 µM in genotype 1a H77 and 1b Con1 strains, respectively.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | >98%  
| No Development Reported  
| 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **KIN1408**  
| (Cat. No.: HY-19961) | **Ledipasvir**  
| | (GS-5885) | (Cat. No.: HY-156002) |
| | KIN1408 is an antiviral small molecule compound, as agonists of the RLR pathway.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | 99.55%  
| No Development Reported  
| 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **Ledipasvir (acetone)**  
| (GS-5885 acetone) | **Ledipasvir (diacetone)**  
| (GS-5885 diacetone) | (Cat. No.: HY-156002) |
| | Ledipasvir acetone (GS-5885 acetone) is the active ingredient of Ledipasvir. Ledipasvir is an inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus NS5A, with EC_{50} values of 34 µM against GT1a and 4 µM against GT1b replicon.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | 99.95%  
| Launched  
| 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| | Ledipasvir diacetone (GS-5885 diacetone) is the active ingredient of Ledipasvir. Ledipasvir is an inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus NS5A, with EC_{50} values of 34 µM against GT1a and 4 µM against GT1b replicon.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | >98%  
| Launched  
| 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **Ledipasvir D-tartrate**  
| (GS-5885 D-tartrate) | **Mecarbate**  
| (Dimecarbin; Dimecarbine; Dimekarbin) | (Cat. No.: HY-80376) |
| | Ledipasvir D-tartrate is an inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus NS5A, with EC_{50} values of 34 pM against GT1a and 4 pM against GT1b replicon.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | 96.89%  
| Launched  
| 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| | Mecarbate is an anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) agent.  
| | Purity:  
| | Clinical Data:  
| | Size:  
| | 98.34%  
| No Development Reported  
| 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
### Mericitabine
(RG 7128; R-7128; PSI 6130 disobutyrate)

Mericitabine (RG 7128; R-7128) is a nucleoside inhibitor of the HCV NS5B polymerase that acts as an RNA chain terminator and prevents elongation of RNA transcripts during replication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.47%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Merimepobid
(VX-497; MMPD)

Merimepobid (VX-497) is a noncompetitive and oral inhibitor of inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) with broad spectrum antiviral activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.64%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Micrococcin P1

Micrococcin P1 is a macrolide peptide antibiotic and is a potent hepatitis C virus (HCV) inhibitor with an EC_{50} range of 0.1-0.5 μM. Micrococcin P1 has in vitro antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacterial strains. The MIC values of Micrococcin P1 against S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MK-0608

MK-0608 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of HCV replication in vitro with an EC_{50} of 0.3 μM (EC_{90}=1.3 μM) in the subgenomic-replicon assay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>99.18%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mulberroside C

Mulberroside C is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside C is a HCV replicon inhibitor. Antiviral activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>&gt;98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Myricin

Myricin, a fungal metabolite isolated from Myriococcus albomyces, Isaria sinclairi and Mycelia sterilis, is a potent inhibitor of serine-palmitoyl-transferase (SPT) and a key enzyme in de novo synthesis of sphingolipids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>100.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Narlaprevir
(SCH 900518)

Narlaprevir is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable NS3 protease inhibitor(Ki=6 nM; EC90=40 nM).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>97.51%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nesbuvir
(HCV-796)

Nesbuvir is a nonnucleoside inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) nonstructural protein 5B (NS5B) polymerase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>98.11%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NHC-triphosphate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-135867</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHC-triphosphate is an intracellular metabolite of β-d-N4-Hydroxycytidine (NHC) as a triphosphate form. NHC-triphosphate is a weak alternative substrate for the viral polymerase and changes the mobility of the product in polyacrylamide electrophoresis gels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NM107</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(2′-C-Methylcytidine; NM-107)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM107 (2′-C-Methylcytidine) is an nucleoside inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B polymerase, the EC50 of NM107 in the wild-type replicon cells is 1.85 µM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nucleoside-Analog-1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-77651</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nucleoside-Analog-1 is a 4′-Azidocytidine analogue against Hepatitis C virus replication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;95.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oglufanide</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(H-Glu-Trp-OH; L-Glutamyl-L-tryptophan)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglufanide inhibits vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), which may inhibit angiogenesis. This agent has also been reported to stimulate the immune response to hepatic C virus and intracellular bacterial infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ombitasvir</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(ABT-267)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ombitasvir is a potent inhibitor of the hepatitis C virus protein NS5A, with EC50 of 0.82 to 19.3 pM against HCV genotypes 1 to 5, and 366 pM against genotype 6a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paritaprevir</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(ABT-450, Veruprevir)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paritaprevir (ABT-450) is a potent non-structural protein 3/4A (NS3/4A) protease inhibitor with EC50 of 1 and 0.21 nM against HCV 1a and 1b, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Peretinoin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(NIK333)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peretinoin is an oral acyclic retinoid retinoid with a vitamin A-like structure that targets retinoid nuclear receptors such as retinoid X receptor (RXR) and retinoic acid receptor (RAR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Platycodin D3</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N3519</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum, with anti-HCV activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
PSI-352938
(PSI-938)

Cat. No.: HY-15231

PSI-352938 (PSI-938) is a hepatitis C virus (HCV) nucleotide inhibitor.

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

PSI-6206
(RO 2433; GS-331007)

Cat. No.: HY-15236

PSI-6206 (RO 2433) is the deaminated derivative of PSI-6130, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase. PSI-6206 low potently inhibits HCV replicon with EC50 of >100 μM.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PSI-6206 13CD3
(RO-2433 13CD3; GS-331007 13CD3; Sofosbuvir metabolite GS-331007 13CD3)

Cat. No.: HY-15236S

PSI-6206 13CD3 is the deuterium labeled PSI-6206. PSI-6206 is the deaminated derivative of PSI-6130, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase. PSI-6206 low potently inhibits HCV replicon with EC50 of >100 μM.

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

PSI-7409

Cat. No.: HY-15745

PSI-7409 is the active 5′-triphosphate metabolite of Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977). Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is a selective and highly active nucleotide analog inhibitor of HCV.

Purity: 96.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

PSI-7409 tetrasodium

Cat. No.: HY-15745A

PSI-7409 tetrasodium is an active 5′-triphosphate metabolite of Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977), inhibiting HCV NS5B polymerases, with EC50 of 1.6, 2.8, 0.7 and 2.6 μM for GT 1b, Con1, GT 2a JFH1, GT 3a, and GT 4a NS5B polymerases, respectively.

Purity: 96.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PSI-7976

Cat. No.: HY-15005A

PSI-7976 is the isomer of PSI-7977. PSI-7977 is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

R-1479
(4′-Azoxyuridine)

Cat. No.: HY-10444

R-1479 (4′-Azoxyuridine), a nucleoside analogue, is a specific inhibitor of RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) of HCV. R-1479 inhibits HCV replication in the HCV subgenomic replicon system (EC50=1.28 μM).

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resiquimod
(R848; 528463)

Cat. No.: HY-13740

Resiquimod is a Toll-like receptor 7 and 8 (TLR7/TLR8) agonist that induces the upregulation of cytokines such as TNF-α, IL-6 and IFN-α.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ribavirin
(ICN-1229)

Cat. No.: HY-B0434

Ribavirin (ICN-1229) is an antiviral agent against a broad spectrum of viruses including HCV, HIV, and RSV.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RIG-1 modulator 1</strong></th>
<th><strong>RO-9187</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-107902</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIG-1 modulator 1 is an anti-viral compound which can be useful for the treatment of viral infections including influenza virus, HBV, HCV and HIV extracted from patent WO 2015172099 A1.</td>
<td>RO-9187 is a potent inhibitor of HCV virus replication with an IC_{50} of 171 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.04%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ro8191</strong></th>
<th><strong>Saikosaponin B2</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W063968</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ro8191 (RO4948191), an imidazophenothiazine compound, is an orally active and potent interferon (IFN) receptor agonist. Ro8191 activates IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) expression and JAK/STAT phosphorylation.</td>
<td>Saikosaponin B2 is an active component from Bupleurum kaoli root, acts as an entry inhibitor against HCV infection. Anti-cancer activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 ng, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sennidin A</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sennidin B</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6936</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sennidin A, isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, inhibits HCV NS3 helicase, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation. Sennidin A stimulates the glucose incorporation.</td>
<td>Sennidin B, a stereoisomer isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, has lower activity than Sennidin A. Sennidin A inhibits HCV NS3 helicase, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Setrobuvir</strong></th>
<th><strong>Simeprevir</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13247</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setrobuvir (ANA598) is an orally active non-nucleoside HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor. ANA-598 inhibits both de novo RNA synthesis and primer extension, with IC_{50}s between 4 and 5 nM. Setrobuvir also shows excellent binding affinity to SARS-CoV-2 RdRp and induces RdRp inhibition.</td>
<td>Simeprevir (TMC435) is an oral and potent HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor with a K_{i} of 0.36 nM, and inhibits HCV replication with an EC_{50} of 7.8 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sofosbuvir</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sofosbuvir 13CD3</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-15005</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-15005S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977; GS 7977) is an HCV RNA replication inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 92 nM.</td>
<td>Sofosbuvir 13CD3 is the deuterium labeled Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.99%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
Sofosbuvir D6 (PSI-7977 D6, GS-7977 D6)  Cat. No.: HY-15005S1
Sofosbuvir D6 is the deuterium labeled Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity B  Cat. No.: HY-10719
Sofosbuvir impurity B is the less active impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity D  Cat. No.: HY-10723
Sofosbuvir impurity D is the less active impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity F  Cat. No.: HY-10406
Sofosbuvir impurity F, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

Purity: 97.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity H  Cat. No.: HY-10938
Sofosbuvir impurity H, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity A  Cat. No.: HY-15005C
Sofosbuvir impurity A, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity E  Cat. No.: HY-10727
Sofosbuvir impurity E is the less active impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of HCV RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity I  Cat. No.: HY-10512
Sofosbuvir impurity I, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

Purity: 97.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg
Sofosbuvir impurity J

Sofosbuvir impurity J, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity K

Sofosbuvir impurity K, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity L

Sofosbuvir impurity L, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

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

Sofosbuvir impurity N

Sofosbuvir impurity N, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of HCV RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tarabuvir

Tarabuvir is an orally active inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, has activity against a wide range of viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus and influenza virus.

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

Tarabuvir hydrochloride

Tarabuvir hydrochloride is an orally active inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase inhibitor, has activity against a wide range of viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus and influenza virus.

Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tegobuvir

Tegobuvir is a specific, covalent inhibitor of the HCV N55B polymerase.

Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Telaprevir (VX-950)

Telaprevir is a highly selective, reversible, and potent peptidomimetic inhibitor of the HCV NS3-4A protease, the steady-state inhibitory constant (K) of Telaprevir is 7 nM against a genotype 1 (H strain) NS3 protease domain plus a NS4A cofactor peptide.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TMC647055 Choline salt

TMC647055 choline salt is a cell-permeating, selective HCV NS5B inhibitor, eliciting a mean IC50 of 34 nM, as assessed in the RdRp primer-dependent transcription assay.

Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane</td>
<td>HY-D0306</td>
<td>Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane is a triphenylmethane dye. Tris(4-aminophenyl)methane is a weak HCV helicase inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCH-916</td>
<td>HY-13465</td>
<td>VCH-916 is a novel nonnucleoside HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor. IC50 Value: Target: HCV VCH-916 is a novel allosteric inhibitor of HCV NS5B polymerase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesatolimod (GS-9620)</td>
<td>HY-15601</td>
<td>Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7) with an EC₅₀ of 291 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ-Fagarine</td>
<td>HY-N9318</td>
<td>γ-Fagarine is a furoquinoline alkaloid naturally occurring in Rutae Herba. γ-Fagarine has strong anti-HCV activities with IC₅₀ of 20.4 μg/mL and is also a sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs) inducer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTP-8307</td>
<td>HY-124806</td>
<td>TTP-8307 is a potent inhibitor of the replication of several rhino- and enteroviruses. TTP-8307 inhibits coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3; EC₅₀=1.2 μM) and poliovirus by interfering with the synthesis of viral RNA. TTP-8307 exerts antiviral activity through oxysterol-binding protein (OSBP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velpatasvir (GS-5816)</td>
<td>HY-12530</td>
<td>Velpatasvir (VEL, GS-5816) is a novel pan-genotypic hepatitis C virus (HCV) nonstructural protein 5A (NS5A) inhibitor with activity against genotype 1 (GT1) to GT6 HCV replicons. target: NS5A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VX-222 (VCH-222)</td>
<td>HY-75800</td>
<td>VX-222 (VCH-222) is a novel, potent and selective inhibitor of HCV polymerase with IC₅₀ of 0.94–1.2 μM, 15.3-fold less effective for mutant M423T, and 108-fold less effective for mutant J482L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HCV NS3-4A serine protease is a non-covalent heterodimer consisting of a catalytic subunit (the N-terminal one-third of NS3 protein) and an activating cofactor (NS4A protein), and is responsible for cleavage at four sites of the HCV polyprotein. HCV NS3-4A protease is essential for viral replication in cell culture and in chimpanzees, and has been considered as one of the most attractive targets for developing novel anti-HCV therapies. However, discovery of small-molecule, selective inhibitors against HCV NS3-4A protease as oral drug candidates has been hampered by its shallow substrate-binding groove and the lack of robust, reproducible viral replication models in cell culture or in small animals.
# HCV Protease Inhibitors & Antagonists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ACH-806**<br>(GS9132) | HY-19512 | ACH-806 is an N54A antagonist which can inhibit Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) replication with an EC$_{50}$ of 14 nM.  

- Purity: >98%  
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **Asunaprevir**<br>(BMS-650032) | HY-14434 | Asunaprevir (BMS-650032) is a potent and orally bioavailable hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS3 protease inhibitor, with IC$_{50}$ of 0.2 nM-3.3 nM.  

- Purity: 99.74%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 10 nM x 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |
| **BI 653048** | HY-12946 | BI 653048 is a selective and orally active nonsteroidal glucocorticoid (GC) agonist with an IC$_{50}$ value of 55 nM. BI 653048 inhibits CYP1A2, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 isoforms' activity and reduces affinity for the hERG ion channel (IC$_{50}$>30 μM).  

- Purity: >98%  
- Clinical Data: Phase 1  
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **BI 653048 phosphate** | HY-12946A | BI 653048 phosphate is a selective and orally active nonsteroidal glucocorticoid (GC) agonist with an IC$_{50}$ value of 55 nM.  

- Purity: >98%  
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **BI-1230** | HY-126973 | BI-1230 is potent and digit nanomolar inhibitor of HCV NS3 protease and of viral replication. BI-1230 is also highly selective against other serine/cysteine proteases. BI-1230 shows good Pharmacokinetic (PK) activity.  

- Purity: >98%  
- Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **Boceprevir**<br>(EBP 520; SCH 503034) | HY-10237 | Boceprevir is a novel, potent, highly selective, orally bioavailable HCV NS3 protease inhibitor with K$_i$ of 14 nM in both enzyme assay and IC$_{50}$ of 350 nM in cell-based replicon assay.  

- Purity: 99.00%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 10 nM x 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg |
| **Clemizole** | HY-30234 | Clemizole is an H1 histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. The IC$_{50}$ of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC$_{50}$ for viral replication is 8 μM.  

- Purity: >98%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| **Clemizole hydrochloride** | HY-30234A | Clemizole hydrochloride is an H1 histamine receptor antagonist, is found to substantially inhibit HCV replication. The IC$_{50}$ of Clemizole for RNA binding by NS4B is 24±1 nM, whereas its EC$_{50}$ for viral replication is 8 μM.  

- Purity: 99.92%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 10 nM x 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| **Danoprevir**<br>(ITMN-191; R7227; ROS190591; RG7227) | HY-10238 | Danoprevir (ITMN-191) is an orally active NS3/4A protease inhibitor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) with an IC$_{50}$ of 0.29 nM and is selective for NS3/4A over a panel of 53 proteases (IC$_{50}$ higher than 10 μM).  

- Purity: 98.04%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 10 nM x 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |
| **Glecaprevir**<br>(ABT-493) | HY-17634 | Glecaprevir is a novel HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor, with IC$_{50}$ values ranging from 3.5 to 11.3 nM.  

- Purity: 99.93%  
- Clinical Data: Launched  
- Size: 10 nM x 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg |
Grazoprevir (MK-5172)
Cat. No.: HY-15298
Grazoprevir (MK-5172) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4A protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with $K_s$ of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt3a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Grazoprevir potassium salt (MK-5172 potassium salt)
Cat. No.: HY-15298A
Grazoprevir potassium salt (MK-5172 potassium salt) is a selective inhibitor of Hepatitis C virus NS3/4A protease with broad activity across genotypes and resistant variants, with $K_s$ of 0.01 nM (gt1b), 0.01 nM (gt1a), 0.08 nM (gt2a), 0.15 nM (gt2b), 0.90 nM (gt3a), respectively.
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HZ-1157
Cat. No.: HY-109571
HZ-1157 inhibits HCV NS3/4A protease with an IC$_{50}$ of 1.0 μM/L. HZ-1157 (4a) has a high dengue virus inhibitory activity (IC$_{50}$ = 0.35 μM) and is a relatively nontoxic (CC$_{50}$ > 10 μM) dengue antiviral agent.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Narlaprevir (SCH 900518)
Cat. No.: HY-10300
Narlaprevir is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable NS3 protease inhibitor (Ki=6 nM; EC90=40 nM).
Purity: 97.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Simeprevir (TMCA35)
Cat. No.: HY-10241
Simeprevir (TMCA35) is an oral and potent HCV NS3/4A protease inhibitor with a K of 0.36 nM, and inhibits HCV replication with an EC$_{50}$ of 7.8 nM.
Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Telaprevir (VX-950)
Cat. No.: HY-10235
Telaprevir is a highly selective, reversible, and potent peptidomimetic inhibitor of the HCV NS3-4A protease, the steady-state inhibitory constant (K) of Telaprevir is 7 nM against a genotype 1 (H strain) NS3 protease domain plus a NS4A cofactor peptide.
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus

HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) is a lentivirus (a subgroup of retrovirus) that causes the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening opportunistic infections and cancers to thrive. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells. HIV infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper T cells (specifically CD4+ T cells), macrophages, and dendritic cells. HIV infection leads to low levels of CD4+ T cells through a number of mechanisms, including apoptosis of uninfected bystander cells, direct viral killing of infected cells, and killing of infected CD4+ T cells by CD8 cytotoxic lymphocytes that recognize infected cells. When CD4+ T cell numbers decline below a critical level, cell-mediated immunity is lost, and the body becomes progressively more susceptible to opportunistic infections.
HIV Inhibitors, Antagonists & Activators

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate (EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate)

Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit EGFR signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(Z)-9-Propenyladenine
((Z)-Mutagenic Impurity of Tenofovir Disoproxil)

Cat. No.: HY-100079A

(Z)-9-Propenyladenine is a mutagenic impurity in tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Tenofovir is an antiretroviral drug known as nucleotide analogue reverse transcriptase (NNRT) inhibitor, which blocks reverse transcriptase, a crucial virus enzyme in HIV-1 and HBV.

Purity: 97.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6926

1,3,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid is a tricaffeoylquinic acid derivative isolated from H. populifolium with anti-HIV effect.

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

2’,3’-Dideoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-WD13441

2’,3’-Dideoxyadenosine is an inhibitor of HIV replication. Antiretroviral activity. Anti-viral efficacy.

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

3’-Azido-3’-deoxy-5-methylcytidine

Cat. No.: HY-111640

3’-Azido-3’-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (CS-92) is a potent xenotropic murine leukemia-related retrovirus (XMRV) inhibitor with a CC_{50} of 43.5 μM in MCF-7 cells.

Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Deazaadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-WD13332

3-Deazaadenosine is an inhibitor of 5-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, with a K_{i} of 3.9 μM; 3-Deazaadenosine has anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-HIV activity.

Purity: > 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Deazaadenosine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-WD13332A

3-Deazaadenosine (hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of 5-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase, with a K_{i} of 3.9 μM; 3-Deazaadenosine has anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-HIV activity.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(S)-Tenofovir
((S)-GS 1278; (S)-PMPA; (S)-TDF)

Cat. No.: HY-W074930

(S)-Tenofovir ((S)-GS 1278) is the less active S-enantiomer of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV).

Purity: > 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-BI-D

Cat. No.: HY-18601

(±)-BI-D is a potent ALLN/(An allosteric IN inhibitor) that binds integrase at the LEDGF/p75 binding site.

Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W009783

1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is a selective class I α,1,2-mannosidase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 20 μM. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is also a N-linked glycosylation inhibitor and inhibits HIV1 strains. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride has antiviral activity.

Purity: > 98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>4'-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyadenosine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-125810</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4'-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyadenosine (4'-E-da), a nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitor, is an antiretroviral agent which is potent against drug-resistant HIV variants, with an EC₅₀ of 98 nM in MT-4 cells for anti-HIV-1 activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>5-Fluorouracil (5-FU)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-90006</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an analogue of uracil and a potent antitumor agent. 5-Fluorouracil affects pyrimidine synthesis by inhibiting thymidylate synthetase thus depleting intracellular dTTP pools. 5-Fluorouracil induces apoptosis and can be used as a chemical sensitizer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>9-Propenylenadenine (Mutagenic Impurity of Tenofovir Disoproxil; Tenofovir Impurity 2)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-100079</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-Propenylenadenine is a mutagenic impurity in tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Tenofovir is an antiretroviral drug known as nucleotide analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors, which block reverse transcriptase, a crucial virus enzyme in HIV-1 and HBV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.04%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ABBV-744</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112090</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBV-744 is a highly BDII-selective BET bromodomain inhibitor, used in the research of inflammatory diseases, cancer, and AIDS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aloperine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-13516</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aloperine is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as Sophora alopecuroides L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494)
**Cat. No.:** HY-15971A

AMD 3465 (GENZ-644494) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12<sup>2H4wt</sup> to CXCR4, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains (IC<sub>50</sub> 1-10 nM), but has no effect on CCR5-using...  

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

### AMD 3465 hexahydrbromide (GENZ-644494 hexahydrbromide)
**Cat. No.:** HY-15971

AMD 3465 hexahydrbromide (GENZ-644494 hexahydrbromide) is a potent antagonist of CXCR4, inhibits binding of 12G5 mAb and CXCL12<sup>2H4wt</sup> to CXCR4, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.75 nM and 18 nM in SupT1 cells; AMD 3465 also potently inhibits the replication of X4 HIV strains...

**Purity:** 98.79%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Amphoterin B methyl ester
**Cat. No.:** HY-135327

Amphoterin B methyl ester is the methyl ester derivative of the polylene antibiotic Amphoterin B (A634250). Amphoterin B methyl ester is the cholesterol-binding compound possesses significant antifungal activity.

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

### Amprenavir (VX-478)
**Cat. No.:** HY-17430

Amprenavir (VX-478) is a HIV protease inhibitor (Ki=0.6 nM) used to treat HIV infection.

**Purity:** 99.61%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 4  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Aplaviroc (AK 602; GSK 873140; GW 873140)
**Cat. No.:** HY-17450

Aplaviroc (AK 602), a SDF-derived, is a CCR5 antagonist, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.1-0.4 nM for HIV-1<sub>Int</sub>, and HIV-1<sub>44</sub>.  

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

### Aprelapone (RVX-208; RVX002022)
**Cat. No.:** HY-16652

Aplapone (RVX-208) is an inhibitor of BET transcriptional regulators with selectivity for the second bromodomain. The IC<sub>50</sub> are 87±10 μM and 0.51±0.041 μM for BD1 and BD2, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Aprepitant (MK-0869; MK-869; L-754030)
**Cat. No.:** HY-10052

Aprepitant (MK-0869) is a selective and high-affinity neurokinin 1 receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 86 pM.

**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### Apricitabine (SPD754; AVX754)
**Cat. No.:** HY-14913

Apricitabine (SPD754; AVX754), the (-) enantiomer of 2'-deoxy-3'-fluoro-4'-thiocytidine (DOTC), is a highly selective and orally active HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitor (K<sub>i</sub>=0.8 μM), as well as inhibits DNA polymerases α, β, and γ with K<sub>i</sub> value of 300 μM, 12 μM, and 112.25...

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

### Atazanavir (BMS-326232)
**Cat. No.:** HY-17367

Atazanavir (BMS-326232) is a highly selective HIV-1 protease inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, and is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

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

### Atazanavir sulfate (BMS-323632 sulfate)
**Cat. No.:** HY-17367A

Atazanavir sulfate (BMS-323632 sulfate) is a highly selective HIV-1 protease inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, and is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Molecular Structure</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AzddMeC (CS-92)</td>
<td>HY-105268</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="AzddMeC" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZT triphosphate (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate)</td>
<td>HY-116364</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="AZT triphosphate" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azt-pmap</td>
<td>HY-120832</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Azt-pmap" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azulene (Cyclopentacycloheptene)</td>
<td>HY-B0055</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Azulene" /></td>
<td>99.67%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azudine (RO-0622; FNC)</td>
<td>HY-19314</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Azudine" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azudine hydrochloride (RO-0622 hydrochloride; FNC hydrochloride)</td>
<td>HY-19314A</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Azudine hydrochloride" /></td>
<td>&gt;97.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baicalin (Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)</td>
<td>HY-N0197</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Baicalin" /></td>
<td>98.92%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellidifolin</td>
<td>HY-N2000</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Bellidifolin" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>beta-L-D4A (2’3’-didehydro-2’3’-dideoxyadenosine)</td>
<td>HY-100260</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="beta-L-D4A" /></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betulinic acid (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)</td>
<td>HY-10529</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Betulinic acid" /></td>
<td>98.18%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312)

Bevirimat (PA-457; MPC-4326; YK FH312) is an anti-HIV drug derived from a betulinic acid-like compound, is believed to inhibit HIV by a novel mechanism, so-called maturation inhibition.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cat. No.: HY-N0842

Bictegravir (GS-9883)

Bictegravir is a novel, potent inhibitor of HIV-1 integrase with an IC_{50} of 7.5 nM.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-17605

BI 224436

BI 224436 is a novel HIV-1 noncatalytic site integrase inhibitor with EC_{50} values of less than 15 nM against different HIV-1 laboratory strains.

Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-18595

BMS-378806 (BMS-806)

BMS-378806 is a potent HIV-1 attachment inhibitor that interferes with CD4-gp120 interactions. BMS-378806 selectively inhibits the binding of HIV-1 gp120 to the CD4 receptor with EC_{50} of 0.85-26.5 nM in virus.

Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-14134

BMS-707035

BMS-707035 is an HIV-1 integrase (IN) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 15 nM.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-13269

bpV(phen)

bpV(phen) is a potent protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) and PTEN inhibitor with IC_{50} of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for PTK, PTP-β and PTP-1B. bpV(phen) is an insulin-mimetic agent following insulin-receptor tyrosine kinase hyperphosphorylation and activation.

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

Cat. No.: HY-136065

BRD-6929

BRD-6929 (Cpd-60) is a brain-penetrant, selective inhibitor of HDAC1 and HDAC2 (IC_{50} = 1 and 8 nM), extracted from patent US2018360927. BRD-6929 (Cpd-60) shows high-affinity to HDAC1 and HDAC2 with IC_{50} of 0.2 and 1.5 nM, respectively.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Cat. No.: HY-100719

BRD-K98645985

BRD-K98645985 is a BAF (mammalian SWI/SNF) transcriptional repression inhibitor with an EC_{50} of ~2.37 μM. BRD-K98645985 binds ARID1A-specific BAF complexes, prevents nucleosomal positioning, and potently reverses HIV-1 latency, without T cell activation or toxicity.

Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cat. No.: HY-114268

BRD3308

BRD3308 is a highly selective HDAC3 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 54 nM. BRD3308 is 23-fold selectivity for HDAC3 over HDAC1 (IC_{50} of 1.26 μM) or HDAC2 (IC_{50} of 1.34 μM).

Purity: 95.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-19618
Bryostatin 1

Bryostatin 1 is a natural macrolide isolated from the bryozoan Bugula neritina and is a potent and central nervous system (CNS)-permeable PKC modulator.

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

Cat. No.: HY-105231

Bz-RS-\(\text{iSer(3-Ph)}\)-OMe

Bz-RS-\(\text{iSer(3-Ph)}\)-OMe (compound 2), a Taxol derivative, inhibits HSV replication cycle at low cytotoxicity, blocks mitotic divisions of Vero cells, influences M-MSV induced tumor size and affects immune response by inhibiting PHA-induced T lymphocyte proliferation.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-W009245

CA inhibitor 1

CA inhibitor 1 (GS-6207 analog) is a potent HIV capsid inhibitor for HIV inhibition.

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

Cat. No.: HY-124594

CCR5 antagonist 1

CCR5 antagonist 1 is a CCR5 antagonist which can inhibit HIV replication extracted from WO 2004054974 A2.

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

Cat. No.: HY-100261

Cabotegravir

Cabotegravir (GSK-1265744; S/GSK1265744) is a potent HIV integrase inhibitor as an oral lead-in tablet and long-acting injectable for the treatment and prevention of HIV infection. Cabotegravir is an inhibitor of OAT1 (IC50 0.81 µM) and OAT3 (IC50 0.41 µM).

Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-15592

CDK9-IN-1

CDK9-IN-1 is a novel, selective CDK9 inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, with an IC50 of 39 nM for CDK9/Cyclin T1, extracted from reference, compound 87.

Purity: 95.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-13231

Celgosivir

Celgosivir (MBI 3253; MDL 28574; MX3253) is an α-glucosidase I inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an IC50 of 1.27 µM in vitro assay.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cat. No.: HY-16134

Celgosivir hydrochloride (MBI 3253 hydrochloride; MDL 28574 hydrochloride; MX3253 hydrochloride) is an α-glucosidase I inhibitor; inhibits bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV) with an IC50 of 1.27 µM in vitro assay.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-16134A

Cenicriviroc

Cenicriviroc (TAK-652; TBR-652) is an orally active, dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and antineffective activity.

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-14882

Cenicriviroc Mesylate (TAK-652 Mesylate; TBR-652 Mesylate) is a dual CCR2/CCR5 antagonist, also inhibits both HIV-1 and HIV-2, and displays potent anti-inflammatory and antineffective activity.

Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-14882A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Censavudine</td>
<td>HY-16776</td>
<td>(OBP-601; BMS-986001) Censavudine (OBP-601; BMS-986001), a nucleoside analog, is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Censavudine is a potent HIV inhibitor with EC₅₀ ranges from 30 nM to 81 nM and 450 nM to 890 nM for HIV-2 and HIV-1, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine</td>
<td>HY-17589A</td>
<td>Chloroquine is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.15%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17589B</td>
<td>Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate</td>
<td>HY-17589</td>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: 99.89%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cobicistat</td>
<td>HY-10493</td>
<td>Cobicistat is a potent and selective inhibitor of cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) enzymes with IC₅₀ of 30–285 nM. Cobicistat is a pharmacokinetic enhancer which increases the overall absorption of several HIV medications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Purity: 99.77%</td>
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<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corydine</td>
<td>HY-N2571</td>
<td>Corydine is a naturally occurring alkaloid which can be extracted from plants such as Croton echinocarpus leaves. Corydine is efficient on inhibiting reverse transcriptase (RT) activity with an IC₅₀ of 356.8 μg/mL.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cys-TAT(47-57)</td>
<td>HY-P1801</td>
<td>Cys-TAT(47-57) (Cys-[HIV-Tat (47-57)]) is an arginine rich cell penetrating peptide derived from the HIV-1 transactivating protein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D77</td>
<td>HY-18666</td>
<td>D77 is anti-HIV-1 inhibitor targeting the interaction between integrase and cellular LEDGF/p75. D77 inhibits HIV-1(IIIb) replication by EC50 value of 23.8 μg/ml in MT-4 cell (5.03 μg/ml for C8166 cells).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Dapivirine** (TMC120; R147681)

Cat. No.: HY-14266

Dapivirine (TMC 120, TMC 120 R147681) is a NNRTI for HIV reverse transcriptase with IC50 of 24 nM, inhibits a broad panel of HIV-1 isolates from different classes, including a wide range of NNRTI-resistant isolates.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**DAPTA** (D-Ala-peptide T-amide; Adaptavir)

Cat. No.: HY-P1034

DAPTA is a synthetic peptide, functions as a viral entry inhibitor by targeting selectively CCR5, and shows potent anti-HIV activities.

Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**Darunavir** (TMC114)

Cat. No.: HY-17040

Darunavir (TMC114) is an HIV protease inhibitor. IC50 Value: Target: HIV Protease Darunavir HIV-1 antiviral structurally is similar to amprenavir and it is second generation HIV-1 protease inhibitor. Darunavir is a drug used to treat HIV infection.

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Darunavir Ethanolate** (TMC114 Ethanolate)

Cat. No.: HY-17041

Darunavir ethanolate (TMC114 Ethanolate) is a potent HIV protease inhibitor used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Darunavir has a Kᵢ of 1 nM for wild type HIV-1 protease.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**DDX3-IN-1**

Cat. No.: HY-121832

DDX3-IN-1 (Compound 16f) is a DEAD-box polypeptide 3 (DDX3) inhibitor with IC₅₀₅ of 50 and 36 µM for HIV and HCV, respectively. Antiviral activity.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Delavirdine** (U 90152; BHAP-U 90152)

Cat. No.: HY-10571

Delavirdine (U 90152) is a potent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).

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

**Delavirdine mesylate** (U 90152 mesylate; BHAP-U 90152 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10571A

Delavirdine mesylate (U 90152 mesylate) is a potent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) of HIV-1.

Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

**Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000)**

Cat. No.: HY-116282B

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 16000-24000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

**Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000)**

Cat. No.: HY-116282C

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 35000-45000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

**Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500)**

Cat. No.: HY-116282A

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 4500-5500. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg
Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000)

Cat. No.: HY-116282D

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000) is a polymer of anhydroglucose with a molecular weight range of 450000-550000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Dimercaprol

(2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol; Dithioglycerol)

Cat. No.: HY-81285

Dimercaprol (2,3-Dimercapto-1-propanol) is an anti-heavy metal-poisoning drug, which exhibits anti-HIV activity.

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

Ditiocarb sodium

(Sodium diethylthiocarbamate)

Cat. No.: HY-81637

Ditiocarb sodium (Sodium diethylthiocarbamate) is an accelerator of the rate of copper cementation. Sodium diethylthiocarbamate reduces the incidence of HIV infection.

Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Dolutegravir

(S/GSK1349572)

Cat. No.: HY-13238

Dolutegravir (S/GSK1349572) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable HIV integrase strand transfer inhibitor with an IC50 of 2.7 nM for HIV-1 integrase-catalyzed strand transfer.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Doravirine

(MK-1439)

Cat. No.: HY-16767

Doravirine (MK-1439) is a highly specific HIV-1 nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor with an IC50 of 4.5 nM, 5.5 nM and 6.1 nM against the wild type and K103N and Y181C reverse transcriptase mutants, respectively.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxorubicin hydrochloride

(Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15142

Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride inhibits topoisomerase II with an IC50 of 2.67 μM, thus stopping DNA replication.

Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

DPC-681

(DPH-153893)

Cat. No.: HY-19400

DPC-681 is a potent and selective inhibitor of HIV protease with IC50s for wild-type HIV-1 of 4 to 40 nM. IC50 value: 4 - 40 nM Target: HIV protease in vitro. DPC 681 is extremely potent inhibitor of wild-type HIV-1.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Didanosine

(2’-3’-Dideoxyinosine; ddI)

Cat. No.: HY-80249

Didanosine(Videx) is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor with an IC50 of 0.49 μM. Target: NRTIs; HIV Didanosine is a dideoxynucleoside compound in which the 3’-hydroxy group on the sugar moiety has been replaced by a hydrogen.

Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ebselen</td>
<td>HY-13750</td>
<td>Enfuvirtide is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type HIV-1 reverse transcriptase with a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 2.93 nM and exhibits an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efavirenz</td>
<td>HY-10572</td>
<td>Efavirenz is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type HIV-1 reverse transcriptase with a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 2.93 nM and exhibits an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsulfavirine</td>
<td>HY-109056</td>
<td>Elsulfavirine is a reverse transcriptase inhibitors for HIV-1 infection and is a new anti-HIV drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvitegravir</td>
<td>HY-14740</td>
<td>Elvitegravir (GS-9137; JTK-303; D06677) is an HIV integrase inhibitor for HIV-1&lt;sub&gt;rep&lt;/sub&gt; and HIV-2&lt;sub&gt;rep&lt;/sub&gt; with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.7 nM, 2.8 nM and 1.4 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emtricitabine</td>
<td>HY-17427</td>
<td>Emtricitabine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with an EC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.01 μM in PBMC cell. It is an antiviral drug for the treatment of HIV infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emtricitabine S-oxide</td>
<td>HY-100096</td>
<td>Emtricitabine S-oxide (Emtricitabine sulfoxide; Emtricitabine Degradant-III) is a major degradation product of Emtricitabine. Emtricitabine S-oxide is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor used for the treatment of HIV infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfuivride</td>
<td>HY-0052</td>
<td>Enfuivride is an anti-HIV-1 fusion inhibitor peptide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfuivride acetate</td>
<td>HY-0052A</td>
<td>Enfuivride acetate is an anti-HIV-1 fusion inhibitor peptide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin Ethysuccinate</td>
<td>HY-80957</td>
<td>Erythromycin Ethysuccinate is an antibiotic useful for the treatment of a number of bacterial infections, has an antimicrobial spectrum similar to or slightly wider than that of penicillin. Erythromycin Ethysuccinate has antiviral activity against HIV-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etravirine</td>
<td>HY-90005</td>
<td>Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etravirine D4</td>
<td>HY-90005</td>
<td>Etravirine D4 is the deuterium labeled Etravirine. Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         |          | Purity: >98%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 1 mg, 5 mg                                                        |
| Fangchinoline            | HY-N1372A| Fangchinoline is isolated from Stephania tetrandra with extensive biological activities, such as enhancing immunity, anti-inflammatory sterilization and anti-atherosclerosis. |
|                         |          | Purity: 99.92%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg                                                  |
| Fasudil Hydrochloride    | HY-10341 | Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT-877 Hydrochloride) is a nonspecific ROCK inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K<sub>i</sub> of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM, 12.30 μM, 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively. |
|                         |          | Purity: 99.91%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: Launched  
|                         |          | Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg                                        |
| FC131 TFA                | HY-P1104A| FC131 TFA is a CXCR4 antagonist, inhibits [(11)]-SDF-1 binding to CXCR4, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 4.5 nM. Anti-HIV activity. |
|                         |          | Purity: 99.87%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg                                                  |
| FGI-106                  | HY-124618| FGI-106 is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 is active against Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses with EC<sub>50</sub> of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively. |
|                         |          | Purity: >98%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 1 mg, 5 mg                                                        |
| FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride| HY-124618A| FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is active against Ebola, Rift Valley and Dengue Fever viruses with EC<sub>50</sub> of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively. |
|                         |          | Purity: >98%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 1 mg, 5 mg                                                        |
| Flavopiridol             | HY-10005 | Flavopiridol (Alvocidib) is a broad spectrum and competitive inhibitor of CDKs, inhibiting CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 30, 170, 100 nM, respectively. |
|                         |          | Purity: 99.72%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: Phase 2  
|                         |          | Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg                          |
| Flavopiridol Hydrochloride| HY-10006| Flavopiridol Hydrochloride (Alvocidib Hydrochloride; LB6-8275 Hydrochloride; HMR-1275 Hydrochloride) is a broad inhibitor of CDK, competing with ATP to inhibit CDKs including CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 with IC<sub>50</sub> of 30, 170, 100 nM, respectively. |
|                         |          | Purity: 99.74%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: Phase 2  
|                         |          | Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg                          |
| Formycin A               | HY-102026| Formycin A (NSC 102811), a purine nucleoside antibiotic, is a potent human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 10 μM. Formycin A shows antitumor and antiviral activities. |
|                         |          | Purity: >98%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
|                         |          | Size: 5 mg                                                               |
| Fosamprenavir            | HY-78726 | Fosamprenavir (Ampranavir phosphate; GW 433908) is a phosphate ester produg of the antiretroviral protease inhibitor Amprenavir, with improved solubility. Anti-HIV infection. |
|                         |          | Purity: >98%  
|                         |          | Clinical Data: Launched  
|                         |          | Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg                                           |

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Fosamprenavir Calcium Salt (GW433908G) | HY-17431 | Fosamprenavir Calcium Salt (GW433908G) is a phosphate ester prodrug of the antiretroviral protease inhibitor Amprenavir, with improved solubility. Anti-HIV infection. | **Purity:** 99.40%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Fostemsavir (BMS-663068)         | HY-15440A | Fostemsavir (BMS-663068) is the phosphonooxymethyl prodrug of BMS-626529. Fostemsavir (BMS-663068) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets HIV-1 gp120 and prevents its binding to CD4+ T cells. |
| Fostemsavir Tris (BMS-663068 Tris) | HY-15440B | Fostemsavir Tris (BMS-663068 (Tris)) is the phosphonooxymethyl prodrug of BMS-626529. Fostemsavir Tris (BMS-663068 (Tris)) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets HIV-1 gp120 and prevents its binding to CD4+ T cells. |
| Fozivudine tidoxil (BM-211290)   | HY-126781 | Fozivudine tidoxil (BM-211290) is an orally active thioether lipid-zidovudine (ZDV) conjugate with anti-HIV activity. |
| Fumagillin (Amebacilin; NSC9168) | HY-80751 | Fumagillin (NSC9168) is a complex biomolecule and used as an antimicrobial agent. Fumagillin can inhibit HIV-1 viral protein R (Vpr) activity. |
| Gardiquimod                      | HY-103697 | Gardiquimod, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a TLR7/8 agonist. Gardiquimod could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod diTFA specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10μM. |
| Gardiquimod diTFA                | HY-103697A | Gardiquimod diTFA, an imidazoquinoline analog, is a TLR7/8 agonist. Gardiquimod diTFA could inhibit HIV-1 infection of macrophages and activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Gardiquimod diTFA specifically activates TLR7 when used at concentrations below 10μM. |
| Glabranine                       | HY-N3942 | Glabranine, an flavonoid, is isolated from Tephrosia s.p. exerts an inhibitory effect in vitro on the dengue virus. Glabranine forms interaction with the soluble ectodomain of DENV type 2 (DENV2) E protein. |
| Gomisin G                        | HY-N0858 | Gomisin G is an ethanolic extract of the stems of Kadsura interior; exhibits potent anti-HIV activity with EC50 and therapeutic index (TI) values of 0.006 microgram/mL and 300, respectively. |
| Gomisin M2 (+)-Gomisin M2         | HY-N3963 | Gomisin M2 (+)-Gomisin M2 is a lignan isolated from the fruits of Schisandra rubriflora with anti-HIV activity (EC50 of 2.4 μM). Gomisin M2 exhibits anti-cancer and anti-allergic activities and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research. |
### GPI-1046
Cat. No.: HY-124619
GPI-1046 is a immunophilin ligand without antibiotic action and attenuates ethanol intake in part through the upregulation of glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1) in PFC and NAc-core.

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

### GSK2838232
Cat. No.: HY-15884
GSK2838232 inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase activity across a broad panel of HIV-1 isolates, extracted from patent WO/201309664A1, compound51.

| Purity:         | 99.26%    |
| Clinical Data: | Phase 2    |
| Size:           | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

### GSK3532795
(BMS-955176)
Cat. No.: HY-112714
GSK3532795 (BMS-955176) is a potent, orally active, second-generation HIV-1 maturation inhibitor, with EC_{50} of 1.9, 10.2, 2.7 and 13 nM for HIV-1 WT, HIV-1 WT(human serum), HIV-1 V370A, and HIV-1 ΔV370, respectively.

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

### Hck-IN-1
Cat. No.: HY-125028
Hck-IN-1 (compound B9), a diphenylpyrazolo compound, is a selective Nef-dependent Hck inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.8 μM, >20 μM for NefHck complex and Hck, respectively.

| Purity:         | >98.0%    |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size:           | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

### HIV p17 Gag (77-85)
Cat. No.: HY-P1757
HIV p17 Gag (77-85) is an HLA-A*0201(A2)-restricted CTL epitope, used in the research of anti-HIV.

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

### HIV-1 inhibitor-3
Cat. No.: HY-128722
HIV-1 inhibitor-3 is a HIV infection inhibitor extracted from patent US2018360927.

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

### HIV-1 integrase inhibitor
Cat. No.: HY-13025
HIV-1 integrase inhibitor is useful for anti-HIV.

| Purity:         | 98.64%    |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size:           | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

### HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 2
Cat. No.: HY-10522
HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 2, in the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

| Purity:         | 99.41%    |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size:           | 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |

### HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 3
Cat. No.: HY-108817
HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 3 is a HIV-1 integrase strand transfer (INST) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.7 nM.

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

### HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 4
Cat. No.: HY-108820
HIV-1 integrase inhibitor 4 is a HIV-1 integrase strand transfer (INST) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.7 nM.

| Purity:         | >98%      |
| Clinical Data: | No Development Reported |
| Size:           | 1 mg, 5 mg |
**HIV-1 Rev 34-50**  
(Rev Protein (34-50))  
Cat. No.: HY-P1586  

HIV-1 Rev (34-50) is a 17-aa peptide derived from the Rev-responsive element (RRE)-binding domains of Rev in HIV-1, with anti-HIV-1 activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hydroxyurea**  
(Hydroxycarbamide)  
Cat. No.: HY-B0313  

Hydroxyurea is a cell apoptosis inducer that inhibit DNA synthesis through inhibition of ribonucleotide reductase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Icaraside D2**  
Cat. No.: HY-N7450  

Icaraside D2, isolated from Annona glabra fruit, inhibits angiotensin-converting enzyme. Icaraside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the IC₅₀ value of 9.0 ± 1.0 µM. Icaraside D2 induces apoptosis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ilimaquinone**  
Cat. No.: HY-119500  


<table>
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<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indinavir**  
(MK-639; L-735524)  
Cat. No.: HY-80689  

Indinavir (MK-639; L735524) is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indinavir sulfate**  
(MK-639 sulfate; L735524 sulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-80689A  

Indinavir sulfate (MK-639 sulfate; L735524 sulfate) is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inosine pranobex**  
(Imunovir, Delimun, Groprinosin; )  
Cat. No.: HY-107801  

Inosine pranobex is a potent, broad-spectrum antiviral compound for HIV infection. Inosine pranobex is an immunopotentiator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interiotherin A**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6849  

Interiotherin A is a lignan with a dibenzocyclooctadiene skeleton isolated from Kadsura japonica. Interiotherin A inhibits HIV replication to exhibit anti-HIV activity, it has a role as a metabolite and an anti-HIV agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ivatralvir**  
(MK-8591)  
Cat. No.: HY-104012  

Ivatralvir (MK-8591) is a potent anti-HIV-1 agent, acting as a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, with EC₅₀ of 0.068 nM, 3.1 nM and 0.15 nM for HIV-1 (WT), HIV-1 (M184V), HIV-1 (MDR), respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.94%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IT1t**  
Cat. No.: HY-101458  

IT1t is a potent CXCR4 antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC₅₀ of 2.1 nM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tel: 609-228-6898  Fax: 609-228-5909  Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
**IT1t dihydrochloride**
Cat. No.: HY-101458A

IT1t dihydrochloride is a potent CXCR4 antagonist; inhibits CXCL12/CXCR4 interaction with an IC₅₀ of 2.1 nM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.97%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kaempferol**
(Kempferol; Robigenin)
Cat. No.: HY-14590

Kaempferol inhibits estrogen receptor α expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.62%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KRH-3955 hydrochloride**
Cat. No.: HY-122058A

KRH-3955 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable CXCR4 antagonist. KRH-3955 hydrochloride inhibits SDF-1α binding to CXCR4 with an IC₅₀ of 0.61 nM. KRH-3955 hydrochloride is also a highly potent and selective inhibitor of X4 HIV-1, with an IC₅₀ of 0.3 to 1.0 nM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**L-Chicoric Acid**
(1- Chiroic acid; trans-Caffeoyltartaric acid)
Cat. No.: HY-N0457A

L-Chicoric Acid is a dicaffeoyltartaric acid and a potent, selective and reversible HIV-1 integrase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of ~100 nM. L-Chicoric Acid inhibits HIV-1 replication in tissue culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**L-Cycloserine**
((S)-Cycloserine; (S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone)
Cat. No.: HY-B1122

L-Cycloserine (S)-4-Amino-3-isoxazolidone irreversibly inhibits GABA pyridoxal 5’-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase in E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.50%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lamivudine**
(BCH-189)
Cat. No.: HY-B0250

Lamivudine (BCH-189) is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). Lamivudine (BCH-189) can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and also the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lamivudine 13C,15N2**
Cat. No.: HY-135330

Lamivudine 13C,15N2 is a labelled impurity of Lamivudine (BCH-189). Lamivudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), and can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Leptomycin A**
Cat. No.: HY-N6795

Leptomycin A, a Streptomyces metabolite, is an inhibitor of CRM1 (exportin 1) that blocks CRM1 interaction with nuclear export signals, preventing the nuclear export of a broad range of proteins. Leptomycin A suppresses HIV-1 replication. Less potent than Leptomycin B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lenacapavir**
(GS-6207)
Cat. No.: HY-111964

Lenacapavir (GS-6207) is a HIV-1 capsid inhibitor. Lenacapavir shows anti-HIV activity with an EC₅₀ of 100 pM in MT-4 cells. Lenacapavir displays a mean EC₅₀ of 50 pM (20-160 pM) against 23 HIV-1 clinical isolates from different subtypes in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.49%</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lersivirine**
(UK-453061)
Cat. No.: HY-14267

Lersivirine(UK-453061) is a next-generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI, IC₅₀=119 nM) with a unique resistance profile that exhibits potent antiretroviral activity against wild-type human immunodeficiency virus and clinically relevant...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.01%</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Letrazuril

Letrazuril is an anti-HIV agent.

Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lopinavir

Lopinavir is a potent HIV protease inhibitor with Ki of 1.3 pM. Target: HIV protease Lopinavir is a potent inhibitor of Rh123 efflux in Caco-2 monolayers with IC50 of 1.7 mM. Lopinavir exposure (72 hours) in LS-180V cells reduces the content of intracellular Rh123.

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Maraviroc

Maraviroc (UK-427857) is a selective CCR5 antagonist with activity against human HIV.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mavrixofor trihydrochloride

Mavrixofor trihydrochloride (AMD-070 trihydrochloride) is a potent, selective and orally available CXCR4 antagonist, with an IC50 value of 13 nM against CXCR4 125I-SDF binding, and also inhibits the replication of T-tropic HIV-1 (NL4.3 strain) in MT-4 cells and PBMCs with an IC50 of 1 and 9 nM, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl gallate

Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows bacterial inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-HIV-1 and HIV-2 enzyme inhibitory activities.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Limonin

Limonin is a triterpenol enriched in citrus fruits, which has antivirus and antitumor ability. IC50 Value: Target: HIV, anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits.

Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Maslinic acid

Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of NF-kB p65 and abolish the phosphorylation of IkB-α, which is required for p65 activation.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl gallate

Methyl gallate is a plant phenolic with antioxidant, anticancer, and anti-inflammatory activities. Methyl gallate also shows bacterial inhibition activity. Methyl gallate also has anti-HIV-1 and HIV-2 enzyme inhibitory activities.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g
Miltefosine  
(HEPC; Hexadecyl phosphocholine)  
Cat. No.: HY-13685

Miltefosine is a broad spectrum antimicrobial, anti-leishmanial, phospholipid agent acting by inhibiting the PI3K/Akt activity. Miltefosine is an inhibitor of CTP-phosphocholine cytidylyltransferase (CCT).

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

MIV-150  
(PC 815)  
Cat. No.: HY-19378

MIV-150 is a nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase (NNRT) inhibitor, blocking HIV-1 and HIV-2 infections, with an EC_{50} of 1 nM against HIV-1/HIV-2_{30}.  

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

MS417  
(GTPL7512)  
Cat. No.: HY-111139

MS417 is a selective BET-specific BRD4 inhibitor, binds to BRD4-BD1 and BRD4-BD2 with IC_{50} of 30, 46 nM and K_{d} of 36.1, 25.4 nM, respectively, with weak selectivity at CBP BRD (IC_{50} 32.7 μM).

Purity: 99.51%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mitoquazone  
(Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylylhydrazone); MGBG, Methyl-GAG)  
Cat. No.: HY-106634

Mitoquazone (Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylylhydrazone)) is a synthetic polycarbonyl derivative with potent antineoplastic activity.

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

MK-2048  
Cat. No.: HY-13305

MK-2048 is a potent inhibitor of integrase and INR263K with IC_{50} of 2.6 nM and 1.5 nM, respectively.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NBD-556  
Cat. No.: HY-76648

NBD-556 is small molecule mimetic of CD4. NBD-556 recognizes the HIV-1 envelope protein gp120 and induces restructuring of gp120 analogous to CD4 binding.

Purity: 99.58%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nefinavir  
(AG1341)  
Cat. No.: HY-15287

Nefinavir (AG-1341) is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (K_{i}=2 nM) for HIV infection. Nefinavir is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.

Purity: 96.90%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nefinavir Mesylate  
(AG 1343 Mesylate)  
Cat. No.: HY-15287A

Nefinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate) is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (K_{i}=2 nM) for HIV infection. Nefinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate) is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.

Purity: 99.02%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Nevirapine  
(BI-RG 587; NSC 641530; NVP)  
Cat. No.: HY-10570

Nevirapine is a non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS, with a K_{i} of 270 μM.

Purity: 99.83%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
### Nigranoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122935

Nigranoic acid is a triterpenoid separated from Schisandra chinensis. Nigranoic acid inhibits HIV-1 reverse transcriptase. Nigranoic acid exhibits protective effects on brain through PARP/ATF signaling pathway in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion animal model.

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

### Oleandric Acid

(Oleander; Caryophyllin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0156

Oleandric Acid (Caryophyllin) is a natural compound from plants with anti-tumor activities.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Oltipraz

Cat. No.: HY-N1487

Oltipraz has an inhibitory effect on HIF-1α activation in a time-dependent manner, completely abrogating HIF-1α induction at ≥10 μM concentrations, the IC₅₀ of Oltipraz for HIF-1α inhibition is 10 μM. Oltipraz is a potent Nrf2 activator.

- **Purity:** 99.82%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 3
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### Oxindole

(Indolin-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0061

Oxindole (Indolin-2-one) is an aromatic heterocyclic building block. 2-indolinone derivatives have become lead compounds in the research of kinase inhibitors.

- **Purity:** 98.25%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Peldesine

(BCX 34)

Cat. No.: HY-106934

Peldesine (BCX 34) is a potent, competitive, reversible and orally active purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 36 nM, 5 nM, and 32 nM for human, rat, and mouse red blood cell (RBC) PNP, respectively.

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

### Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium

Cat. No.: HY-A0203A

Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium is an orally bioavailable, semi-synthetic medication with anti-inflammatory and pro-chondrogenic properties. Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium is a potent and selective anti-HIV agent.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide T</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P0272</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peptide T is an octapeptide from the V2 region of HIV-1 gp120. Peptide T is a ligand for the CD4 receptor and prevents binding of HIV to the CD4 receptor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PF-3450074</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-120072</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PF-3450074 (PF-74) is a specific inhibitor of HIV-1 capsid protein (CA) and displays a broad-spectrum inhibition of HIV isolates with submicromolar potency (EC₅₀ = 8-640 nM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plerixafor (AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-10046</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication with an EC₅₀ of 1-10 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNU-103017</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-19236</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNU-103017 is an HIV protease inhibitor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peptide T TFA</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P0272A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peptide T (TFA) is an octapeptide from the V2 region of HIV-1 gp120. Peptide T is a ligand for the CD4 receptor and prevents binding of HIV to the CD4 receptor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PKF050-638</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-114597</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PKF050-638 is a potent and selective inhibitor of HIV-1 Rev (IC₅₀ = 0.04 μM). PKF050-638 inhibits the CRM1-mediated Rev nuclear export by disrupting CRM1-NE5 interaction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride; JM3100 octahydrochloride; SID791 octahydrochloride)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-50912</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 44 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probeneic</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-80545</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probeneic is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vaniloid 2 (TRPV2) channels. Probeneic also inhibits pannexin 1 channels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudohypericin</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0685</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pseudohypericin and its congener Hypericin are the major hydroxylated phenanthropropylenediones present in Hypericum species. Pseudohypericin shows anti-HIV activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudothymidine (5-Methyl-2’-Deoxysouaduridin)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-101969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pseudothymidine is a C-nucleoside analog of thymidine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Psoralen (Furocoumarin; Ficarin)

Psoralen (Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fruits Psoralae; has anticancer activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Psoralen dosages of 1-10 μM exhibited low cytotoxicity toward chondrocytes.

**Purity:** 99.84%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Raltegravir (MK-0518)

Raltegravir is a potent integrase (IN) inhibitor, used to treat HIV infection.

**Purity:** 98.11%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PS-VD-Oph (QVD-OPH; Quinoline-Val-Asp-Difluorophenoxymethylketone)

PS-VD-Oph is an irreversible pan-caspase inhibitor with potent antiapoptotic properties; inhibits caspase 7 with an IC50 of 48 nM and 25-400 nM for other caspases including caspase 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 12. PS-VD-Oph can inhibit HIV infection. PS-VD-Oph is able to cross the blood-brain barrier.

**Purity:** 99.26%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Reverse transcriptase-IN-1

Reverse transcriptase-IN-1 (Compound 12z) is a diarylbenzopyrimidine (DABP) analogue and a potent, orally active HIV-1 nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

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

Rilpivirine (R278474; TMC278; D808864)

Rilpivirine (R278474; TMC278) is a type of anti-HIV medicine called a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).

**Purity:** 99.84%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ritonavir (ABT 538; RTV)

Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of HIV protease used to treat HIV infection and AIDS.

**Purity:** 99.81%
**Clinical Data:** Launched
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

RN-18

RN-18 is a HIV-1 viral infectivity factor (HIV-1 Vif) inhibitor with an IC50 of 6 μM in nonpermissive H9 cells.

**Purity:** 99.37%
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rolipram (R,S)-Rolipram; SB 95952; ZK 62711

Rolipram is a selective phosphodiesterases PDE4 inhibitor with IC50s of 3 nM, 130 nM and 240 nM for PDE4A, PDE4B, and PDE4D, respectively.

**Purity:** 99.90%
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Cat. No.: HY-19851

Rovafovir etalafenamide
(GS-9131)

Rovafovir etalafenamide (GS-9131), a prodrug of the adenosine nucleotide analogue GS-9148, is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Rovafovir etalafenamide is potent and active against a variety of NRTI mutants, and shows potent anti-HIV-1 activity.

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

Cat. No.: HY-B1408

Salicylanilide
(2-Hydroxybenzamide)

Salicylanilide demonstrates a wide range of biological activities including antiviral potency which can inhibit HIV virus by targeting HIV-1 integrase or reverse transcriptase.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-17007

Saquinavir
(Ro 31-8959)

Saquinavir (Ro 31-8959) is an HIV Protease inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. IC50 Value: Target: HIV Protease Saquinavir is a protease inhibitor. Proteases are enzymes that cleave protein molecules into smaller fragments.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-17003

Saquinavir Mesylate
(Ro 31-8959/003)

Saquinavir mesylate is an HIV Protease Inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. IC50 Value: Target: HIV Protease Saquinavir is a protease inhibitor. Proteases are enzymes that cleave protein molecules into smaller fragments.

Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-135856

SARS-CoV-IN-2

SARS-CoV-IN-2 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-2 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC50 of 1.9 μM in Vero cells.

Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-135858

SARS-CoV-IN-3

SARS-CoV-IN-3 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-3 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC50 of 3.6 μM in Vero cells.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cat. No.: HY-N0751

Scutellarin

Scutellarin, an active flavone isolated from Scutellaria baicalensis, can down-regulates the STAT3/Girdin/Akt signaling in HCC cells, and inhibits RANKL-mediated MAPK and NF-kB signaling pathway in osteoclasts.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0365

Sennoside A

Sennoside A is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in large quantities in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia). Sennoside A is a HIV-1 inhibitor effective on HIV-1 replication.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N0822

Shikonin
(C.I. 75535, Isoaranein 4)

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-kB pathway.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-B2226

Sodium copper chlorophyllin B

Sodium copper chlorophyllin B exerts antiviral activities against Influenza virus and HIV with IC50 of 50 to 100 μM for both of them.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sparstolonin B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Stampidine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-116213</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-122470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparstolonin B acts as a selective TLR2 and TLR4 antagonist and selectively blocks TLR2- and TLR4-mediated inflammatory signaling. Sparstolonin B has anti-HIV and anticancer activities.</td>
<td>Stampidine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with potent and broad-spectrum anti-HIV activity. Stampidine inhibits the laboratory HIV-1 strain HTLV-III (6-envelope subtype) and primary clinical isolates with IC₅₀ of 1 nM and 2 nM, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stavudine</strong> (d4T)</th>
<th><strong>Stavudine sodium</strong> (d4T sodium)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-80116</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-80116A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavudine is a nucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV. Target: HIV RT; NRTIs Stavudine is a dideoxynucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV. Stavudine is an analog of thymidine.</td>
<td>Stavudine sodium is a nucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.12%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfadoxine</strong> (Sulphadoxine)</th>
<th><strong>Sulfadoxine D3</strong> (Sulphadoxine D3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-80439</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-8043951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine(Sulphadoxine) is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits HIV replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</td>
<td>Sulfadoxine D3 is a deuterium labeled Sulfadoxine. Sulfadoxine is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits HIV replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.53%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
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<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TAK-220</strong></th>
<th><strong>TAK-779</strong> <strong>(Takeda 779)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-19974</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-13406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAK-220 is a selective and orally bioavailable CCR5 antagonist, with IC₅₀ of 3.5 nM and 1.4 nM for inhibition on the binding of RANTES and MIP-1α to CCR5, respectively, but shows no effect on the binding to CCR1, CCR2b, CCR3, CCR4, or CCR7, TAK-220 also selectively inhibits HIV-1...</td>
<td>TAK-779 is a potent and selective nonpeptide antagonist of CCR5 and CXCR3, with a Kᵢ of 1.1 nM for CCR5, and effectively and selectively inhibits RS HIV-1, with EC₅₀ and IC₅₀ of 1.2 nM and 5.7 nM, respectively, in MAGI-CCR5 cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.95%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TAT</strong></th>
<th><strong>TAT TFA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-P0281</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong> HY-P0281A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAT (YGRKRRQRRR) is derived from the transactivator of transcription (TAT) of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) and is a cell-penetrating peptide. TAT can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.</td>
<td>TAT TFA (YGRKRRQRRR) is derived from the transactivator of transcription (TAT) of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) and is a cell-penetrating peptide. TAT can increase the yields and the solubility of heterologous proteins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tat-beclin 1                                  | HY-P2260 | Cat. No. 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg  
Tat-beclin 1, a peptide derived from a region of the autophagy protein (beclin 1), is a potent inducer of autophagy and interacts with negative regulator of autophagy, GAPR-1 (GLPR2). Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir                                     | HY-13910 | Cat. No.  
Tenofovir (GS 1278) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (HBV). Purity: 99.81%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate               | HY-15232A| Cat. No.  
Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (GS-7340 fumarate) is an investigational oral produg of Tenofovir. Purity: 99.78%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir Disoproxil                          | HY-13782A| Cat. No.  
Tenofovir Disoproxil (Bis(POC)-PMPA; GS 4331) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B. Purity: 99.72%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir Disoproxil fumarate                | HY-13782 | Cat. No.  
Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (Tenofovir DF) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor used to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B. Purity: 99.80%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir hydrate                             | HY-13910A| Cat. No.  
Tenofovir hydrate (GS 1278 hydrate; PMPA hydrate; TDF hydrate) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B. Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tenofovir maleate                             | HY-13910B| Cat. No.  
Tenofovir maleate (GS 1278 maleate; PMPA maleate; TDF maleate) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B. Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

Temsavir (BMS-626529) is a novel attachment inhibitor that targets HIV-1 gp120 and prevents its binding to CD4+ T cells. Purity: 99.46%  
Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
Tipranavir (PNU-140690)

Tipranavir (PNU-140690) inhibits the enzymatic activity and dimerization of HIV-1 protease, exerts potent activity against multi-protease inhibitor (PI)-resistant HIV-1 isolates with IC₅₀ of 66-410 nM.

Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tizoxanide (TIZ)

Tizoxanide is the active metabolite of Nitazoxanide, which is a thiazole anti-infective compound against anaerobic bacteria, protozoa, and a range of viruses. Tizoxanide has anti-HIV-1 activities.

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triciribine (API-2; NSC 154020; TCN)

Triciribine is a DNA synthesis inhibitor, also inhibits Akt and HIV-1/2 with IC₅₀ of 130 nM, and 0.02-0.46 μM, respectively.

Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tripterifordin

Tripterifordin, isolated from the roots of Tripterygium wilfordii, possesses significant anti-HIV replication activities in H9 lymphocyte cells with an EC₅₀ value of 3100 nM, respectively.

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

Trovirdine (LY300046)

Trovirdine inhibits HIV-1 RT with an IC₅₀ of 7 nM when employing heteropolymeric primer/template (oligo-DNA/ribosomal RNA) and dGTP as substrate.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valopicitabine (NM283)

Valopicitabine (NM283), an efficient prodrug of the potent anti-HCV agent 2′-C-methylcytidine, acts as a promising antiviral agent for reasearch of chronic HCV infection.

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

Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid)

Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an HDAC inhibitor, with IC₅₀ in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits HDAC1 (IC₅₀, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of HDAC2.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium Valproate)

Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium Valproate) is an HDAC inhibitor, with IC₅₀ in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits HDAC1 (IC₅₀, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of HDAC2.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g
Vesatolimod
(GS-9620) Cat. No.: HY-15601
Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7) with an EC_{50} of 291 nM.

Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vesnarinone
(OPC-8212) Cat. No.: HY-15297
Vesnarinone is a quinolinone derivative, and its pharmacodynamic effects include inhibition of phosphodiesterase III (PDE3) activity, increases in calcium flux and decreases in potassium flux.

Purity: 96.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vicriviroc maleate
(SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) Cat. No.: HY-17377
Vicriviroc maleate (SCH-417690 maleate; SCH-D maleate) is a potent, selective, oral bioavailable and CNS penetrated antagonist of CCR5, with a K_{i} of 2.5 nM, and also inhibits HIV-1 in PBMC cells, with EC_{50}s of 3.3 nM (JrFL), 2.8 nM (ADA-M), 1.8 nM (301657), 4.9 nM (JU1083) and 10 nM (RUS70).

Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

YVA-021
Cat. No.: HY-100039
YVA-021 is a small-molecule CD4 mimic that inhibits HIV entry, with high anti-HIV activity and low cytotoxicity.

Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zalcitabine
(2’,3’-Dideoxyctidine; ddC, Dideoxyctidine) Cat. No.: HY-17392
Zalcitabine is a potent nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor used in the treatment of HIV infection.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zidovudine
(Azidothymidine; AZT; ZDV) Cat. No.: HY-17413
Zidovudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), widely used to treat HIV infection. Zidovudine increases CRISPR/Cas9-mediated editing frequency.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Zingibrosid R1
Cat. No.: HY-6924
Zingibrosid R1 is dammarane-type triterpenoid saponin, isolated from rhizomes, taproots, and lateral roots of Panax japonicas. C. A. Meyer, shows excellent anti-tumor effects as well as anti-angiogenic activity. Zingibrosid R1 possesses some anti-HIV-1 activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 6
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ZL0580
Cat. No.: HY-126428
ZL0580, a structurally close analog of ZL0590, induces epigenetic suppression of HIV via selectively binding to BD1 domain of BRD4.

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

α-Lipoic Acid
(Thioctic acid; (±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-0492
α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of mitochondrial enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits NF-κB-dependent HIV-1 LTR activation. α-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated apoptosis in hepatoma cells.

Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg
HIV Protease

HIV Protease is a retroviral aspartyl protease that is essential for the life-cycle of HIV, the retrovirus that causes AIDS. HIV protease cleaves newly synthesized polyproteins at the appropriate places to create the mature protein components of an infectious HIV virion. Without effective HIV protease, HIV virions remain uninfected. Thus, mutation of HIV protease’s active site or inhibition of its activity disrupts HIV’s ability to replicate and infect additional cells, making HIV protease inhibition the subject of considerable pharmaceutical research. Mutations enable HIV to avoid treatments that involve only one drug, so there is growing use of multiple-drug therapies in which both a protease inhibitor AND a reverse transcript inhibitor are combined.
HIV Protease Inhibitors

Amprenavir (VX-478)
Cat. No.: HY-17430
Amprenavir (VX-478) is a HIV protease inhibitor (K_i=0.6 nM) used to treat HIV infection.

Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Atazanavir (BMS-232632)
Cat. No.: HY-17367
Atazanavir (BMS-232632) is a highly selective HIV-1 protease inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, and is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

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

Atzanavir sulfate (BMS-232632 sulfate)
Cat. No.: HY-17367A
Atzanavir sulfate (BMS-232632 sulfate) is a highly selective HIV-1 protease inhibitor for the treatment of HIV infection, and is the first protease inhibitor approved for once-daily administration.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cytochalasin A
Cat. No.: HY-N6773
Cytochalasin A is a cell-permeable fungal toxin that is an oxidized derivative of cytochalasin B. Cytochalasin A is an inhibitor of HIV-1 protease (IC_{50}=3 μM) and inhibits actin polymerization and interferes with microtubule assembly by reacting with sulfhydryl groups.

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

Darunavir (TMC114)
Cat. No.: HY-17040
Darunavir (TMC114) is an HIV protease inhibitor. IC_{50} Value: Target: HIV Protease Darunavir HIV-1 antiviral structurally is similar to amprenavir and it is second generation HIV-1 protease inhibitor. Darunavir is a drug used to treat HIV infection.

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Darunavir Ethanolate (TMC114 Ethanolate)
Cat. No.: HY-17041
Darunavir ethanolate (TMC114 Ethanolate) is a potent HIV protease inhibitor used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS. Darunavir has a K_{d} of 1 nM for wild type HIV-1 protease.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DPC-681 (DPH-153893)
Cat. No.: HY-19400
DPC-681 is a potent and selective inhibitor of HIV protease with IC_{50}s for wild-type HIV-1 of 4 to 40 nM. IC_{50} value: 4 - 40 nM Target: HIV protease in vitro: DPC 681 is extremely potent inhibitor of wild-type HIV-1.

Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Escarin A
Cat. No.: HY-N0554
Escarin A is a triterpene saponin isolated from horse chestnut, which inhibits HIV-1 protease with IC_{50} values of 35 μM.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderic acid B
Cat. No.: HY-N2006
Ganoderic acid B is a triterpene isolated from a mushroom Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid B inhibits the activation of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) antigens as telomerase inhibitor. Ganoderic acid B is a moderately active inhibitor against HIV-1 protease.

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

Ganodermanondiol
Cat. No.: HY-N2996
Ganodermanondiol is a melanogenesis inhibitor isolated from the Ganoderma lucidum. Ganodermanondiol exhibits potent cytoprotective effects on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced hepatotoxicity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
### HIV Protease Substrate 1

- **Cat. No.: HY-P2344**
- **HIV Protease Substrate 1**, a fluorogenic HIV protease substrate, can be used to study enzymatic activity of HIV protease.
- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### HIV Protease Substrate 1 TFA

- **Cat. No.: HY-P2344A**
- **HIV Protease Substrate 1 TFA**, a fluorogenic HIV protease substrate, can be used to study enzymatic activity of HIV protease.
- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Indinavir

- **Cat. No.: HY-80689**
- **Indinavir (MK-639; L-735524)** is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability.
- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Indinavir sulfate

- **Cat. No.: HY-80689A**
- **Indinavir sulfate (MK-639 sulfate; L735524 sulfate)** is a potent and specific HIV protease inhibitor that appears to have good oral bioavailability.
- **Purity:** 99.65%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Isoescin IA

- **Cat. No.: HY-N0556**
- **Isoescin IA** is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of *Aesculus chinensis*. Isoescin IA has anti-HIV-1 protease activity.
- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 5 mg

### L-689502

- **Cat. No.: HY-U00261**
- **L-689502** is a potent inhibitor of HIV-1 protease with an \( IC_{50} \) of 1 nM.
- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Lopinavir

- **Cat. No.: HY-14588**
- **Lopinavir (ABT-378)** is a potent HIV protease inhibitor with Ki of 1.3 pM. Target: HIV protease Lopinavir is a potent inhibitor of RH123 efflux in Caco-2 monolayers with IC50 of 1.7 mM. Lopinavir exposure (72 hours) in LS180 cells reduces the content of intracellular RH123.
- **Purity:** 99.97%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

### Nelfinavir

- **Cat. No.: HY-15287**
- **Nelfinavir (AG-1341)** is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (\( K_i = 2 \) nM) for HIV infection. Nelfinavir is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.
- **Purity:** 96.90%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Nelfinavir Mesylate

- **Cat. No.: HY-15287A**
- **Nelfinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate)** is a potent and orally bioavailable HIV-1 protease inhibitor (\( K_i = 2 \) nM) for HIV infection. Nelfinavir Mesylate (AG 1343 Mesylate) is a broad-spectrum, anticancer agent.
- **Purity:** 99.02%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### Pepstatin

- **Cat. No.: HY-P0018**
- **Pepstatin (Pepstatin A)** is a specific aspartic protease inhibitor produced by actinomycetes, with \( IC_{50} \) of 4.5 nM, 6.2 nM, 150 nM, 290 nM, 520 nM and 260 nM for hemoglobin-pepsin, hemoglobin-procatase, casein-pepsin, casein-procatase, casein-acid protease...
- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mg, 50 mg
| **Saquinavir Mesylate**  
(Po 31-8959/003) | **Cat. No.: HY-17003** |
|---|---|
| **Saquinavir Mesylate** is an HIV Protease Inhibitor used in antiretroviral therapy. IC50 Value: Target: HIV Protease Saquinavir is a protease inhibitor. Proteases are enzymes that cleave protein molecules into smaller fragments. | Purity: 98.91%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Ritonavir**  
(ABT 538; RTV) | **Cat. No.: HY-90001** |
|---|---|
| Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of HIV protease used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. | Purity: 99.91%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TMC310911</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-107123</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| TMC310911 is a potent and orally active HIV type-1 (HIV-1) protease inhibitor with IC50 values ranged from 2.2 nM to 14.2 nM for wild-type HIV-1. TMC310911 has potent activity against a wide spectrum of recombinant HIV-1 isolates. TMC310911 has strong antiviral activity. | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
HSV (Herpes simplex virus) can be spread when an infected person is producing and shedding the virus. Herpes simplex can be spread through contact with saliva, such as sharing drinks. Symptoms of herpes simplex virus infection include watery blisters in the skin or mucous membranes of the mouth, lips or genitals. Lesions heal with ascab characteristic of herpetic disease. As neurotropic and neuroinvasive viruses, HSV-1 and -2 persist in the body by becoming latent and hiding from the immune system in the cell bodies of neurons. After the initial or primary infection, some infected people experience sporadic episodes of viral reactivation or outbreaks.
HSV Inhibitors

(Z)-Capsaicin
(Z-capsaicin; Ciamide; cis-Capsaicin)

(Z)-Capsaicin is the cis isomer of capsaicin, acts as an orally active TRPV1 agonist, and is used in the research of neuropathic pain.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

11-Deoxymogroside IIe

11-Deoxymogroside IIe is a cucurbitane glycoside, isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii fruits.
11-Deoxymogroside IIe has inhibitory effect against Epstein Barr virus (EBV-VA) activation induced by TPA, shows weak inhibitory effect on (+).

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

2-Deoxy-D-glucose
(2-Deoxy-D-arabino-hexose; D-Arabino-2-deoxyhexose)

2-Deoxy-D-glucose is a glucose analog that acts as a competitive inhibitor of glucose metabolism, inhibiting glycolysis via its actions on hexokinase.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acyclovir
(Aciclovir; Acycloguanosine)

Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits HSV-1 (IC$_{50}$ of 0.85 μM), HSV-2 (IC$_{50}$ of 0.86 μM) and varicella-zoster virus.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Amenamevir
(ASP2151)

Amenamevir is a helicase-primase inhibitor which has potent antiviral activity against HSVs with an EC$_{50}$ of 14 ng/mL.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1-Docosanol
(Behenyl alcohol)

1-Docosanol is a saturated fatty alcohol used traditionally as an emollient, emulsifier, and thickener in cosmetics, and nutritional supplement; inhibitor of lipid-enveloped viruses including herpes simplex.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIa

11-Oxomogroside IIa (11-oxomogroside II A1) is a cucurbitane glycoside extracted from the fruits of Siraitia grosVenorii.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: 5 mg, 10 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2, a matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor, acts as a cell antiproliferator. It has antitumor effects via blocking cell proliferation and causing G1 phase arrest.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adenosine 5′-monophosphate monohydrate
(5′-AMP monohydrate)

Adenosine 5′-monophosphate monohydrate is an adenosine A$_1$ receptor agonist. Adenosine 5′-monophosphate monohydrate has significant antiviral activity against HSV-1 and HSV-2.

Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Aphidicolin

Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of DNA polymerase α and δ, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold Cephalosporium aphidicola.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg
B220

B220 is an antiviral agent which can inhibit the growth of HSV-1, HSV-2 and human cytomegalovirus (CMV).

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

BIO-acetoxime

BIO-acetoxime (BIA) is a potent and selective GSK-3 inhibitor, with IC₅₀ of both 10 nM for GSK-3β. BIO-acetoxime has anticonvulsant and anti-infection activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Brefeldin A

Brefeldin A (BFA; Cyanein, Decumbin)

Brefeldin A (BFA) is a lactone antibiotic and a specific inhibitor of protein trafficking. Brefeldin A blocks the transport of secreted and membrane proteins from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus. Brefeldin A is also an autophagy and mitophagy inhibitor.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BRL44385

BRL44385 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the replication of herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 (HSV-1 and HSV2), varicella zoster virus (VZV) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).

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

Cyclopropavir

(Cilclovir; ZSM-1-62; MBX-400)

Cyclopropavir (Filociclovir; ZSM-1-62; MBX-400) is a broad-spectrum anti-herpesvirus compound, has good antiviral activity against cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HHV)-6 and HHV-8 with EC₅₀ of 0.7 μM to 8 μM.

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

Cytarabine

(Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside; Cytosine Arabinoside; Ara-C)

Cytarabine, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA polymerase. Cytarabine inhibits DNA synthesis with an IC₅₀ of 16 nM. Cytarabine has antiviral effects against HSV.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Cytarabine hydrochloride

(Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside hydrochloride; Cytosine Arabinoside hydrochloride; ...)

Cytarabine hydrochloride, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits DNA polymerase. Cytarabine inhibits DNA synthesis with an IC₅₀ of 16 nM. Cytarabine hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HSV.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg

Docusate Sodium

(Diocetyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt)

Docusate Sodium (Diocetyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt) is a laxative used to for the research of constipation, for constipation due to the use of opiates it maybe used with a stimulant laxative, can be taken by mouth or rectally.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg

Famciclovir

(BRL 42810)

Famciclovir (BRL 42810) is a guanine analogue antiviral drug used for the treatment of various herpesvirus infections.

Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fiactabine

(NSC 382097; FiAC; FOAC)

Fiactabine (NSC 382097; FiAC; FOAC) is a selective inhibitor of DNA replication of herpes simplex virus(HSV) with IC₅₀ values of 2.5 nM and 12.6 nM for HSV1 and HSV2, respectively.

Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg
FIT-039

FIT-039 is a selective, ATP-competitive and orally active CDK9 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.8 μM for CKD9/cyclin T1. FIT-039 does not inhibit other CDKs and other kinases. FIT-039 inhibits replication of HSV-1 (IC_{50} of 0.69 μM), HSV-2, human adenovirus, and human CMV.

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

Ganciclovir

(BW 759; 2'-Nor-2'-deoxyguanosine)

Ganciclovir is a potent herpes simplex virus (HSV) inhibitor, including cytomegalovirus (CMV), with an IC_{50} of 5.2 μM for feline herpesvirus type-1 (FHV-1).

Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Glyceryl monopropionate

(Monopropionate)

Glyceryl monopropionate (Monopropionate) is a 1-monoacetylated capric acid against gram-positive bacterial infections. Glyceryl monopropionate (Monopropionate) has inhibitory effect on Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) and offers an effective treatment for herpes labialis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

HSV-TK substrate

HSV-TK substrate is a substrate for HSV-TK, and induces multi-log cytotoxicity in HSV-TK-expressing and bystander cells. HSV-TK substrate shows antitumor activity.

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

Flouxuridine

(5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside)

Flouxuridine (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) is a pyrimidine analog and known as an oncology antimitabolite.

Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Ginsenoside III)

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits Na^+/K^+-ATPase activity with an IC_{50} of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits IRAK-1 activation and phosphorylation of NF-κB p65.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guanosine

(DL-Guanosine; Vernine)

Guanosine (DL-Guanosine) is a purine nucleoside comprising guanine attached to a ribose (ribofuranose) ring via a β-N9-glycosidic bond. Guanosine possesses anti-HSV activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Idoxuridine

(5-Iodo-2'-deoxyuridine; IdUrd; 5'-IudR)

Idoxuridine is an antiviral agent for feline herpesvirus type-1 with IC_{50} of 4.3 μM. Target herpesvirus type-1 Idoxuridine is mainly used topically to treat herpes simplex keratitis.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Imiquimod

(R 837)

Imiquimod (R 837) is an immune response modifier that acts as a toll-like receptor 7 agonist.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Imiquimod hydrochloride

(R 837 hydrochloride)

Imiquimod hydrochloride is an immune response modifier that acts as a toll-like receptor 7 agonist.

Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
Isoborneol

Isoborneol is a monoterpenoid alcohol present in the essential oils of numerous medicinal plants and has antioxidant and antiviral properties. Isoborneol is a potent inhibitor of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1).

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

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**HY-N2004**

**Ivermectin**

Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of Impo/B1-mediated nuclear import and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.

**Purity:** >98.0%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

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**HY-12653**

**Levamisole hydrochloride**

Levamisole hydrochloride is an anthelmintic and immunomodulator belonging to a class of synthetic imidazothiazole derivatives. Levamisole hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HSV.

**Purity:** 99.96%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

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**HY-12725**

**ML324**

ML324 is a potent JMJD2 demethylase inhibitor with demonstrated antiviral activity.

**Purity:** 98.60%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

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**HY-19333**

**OG-L002**

OG-L002 is a potent and highly selective LSD1 inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.02 µM. OG-L002 is a potent monoamine oxidases (MAO) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 1.38 µM and 0.72 µM for MAO-A and MAO-B, respectively. OG-L002 potently inhibits the expression of HSV IE genes.

**Purity:** 99.71%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

---

**HY-116174**

**Omaciclovir**

Omaciclovir (H2G) is a potent and selective inhibitor of herpesvirus replication. Omaciclovir is a nucleoside analog with antiviral activity.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

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**HY-N1430**

**Oxyresveratrol**

Oxyresveratrol is neuroprotective and inhibits the apoptotic cell death in transient cerebral ischemia.

**Purity:** 99.91%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**HY-B0275**

**Oxytetracycline**

Oxytetracycline is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline potently inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

**Purity:** 98.08%

**Clinical Data:** Launched

**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

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Tel: 609-228-6898   Fax: 609-228-5909   Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline dihydrate</td>
<td>HY-80275B</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline dihydrate is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline dihydrate potent inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penclovir (BRL 39123; VSA 671)</td>
<td>HY-17424</td>
<td>Penclovir is reported to be potent against HSV types 1 and 2 with IC₅₀ of 0.04-1.8 μg/mL and 0.06-4.4 μg/mL, respectively.</td>
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<td>Purity:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pritelivir mesylate (BAY 57-1293; AUC316 mesylate)</td>
<td>HY-15303A</td>
<td>Pritelivir mesylate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate), an inhibitor of the viral helicase primase complex, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salubrinal</td>
<td>HY-15486</td>
<td>Salubrinal is a cell-permeable and selective inhibitor of eIF2α dephosphorylation. Salubrinal acts as a dual specificity phosphatase 2 (Dusp2) inhibitor and suppresses inflammation in anti-collagen antibody-induced arthritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.58%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfactin</td>
<td>HY-12955</td>
<td>Surfactin is a potent cyclic lipopeptide biosurfactants that mediates flux of mono-and divalent cations, such as calcium, across lipid bilayer membranes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-80275A</td>
<td>Oxytetracycline hydrochloride is an antibiotic belonging to the tetracycline class. Oxytetracycline hydrochloride potent inhibits Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pritelivir (BAY 57-1293; AUC316)</td>
<td>HY-15303B</td>
<td>Pritelivir (BAY 57-1293; AUC316), an inhibitor of the viral helicase primase complex, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>98.84%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pritelivir mesylate hydrate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate hydrate; AUC316 mesylate hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-15303B</td>
<td>Pritelivir mesylate hydrate (BAY 57-1293 mesylate hydrate), an inhibitor of the viral helicase primase complex, exhibits antiviral activity in vitro and in animal models of herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIBA (5'-Isobutylthiodenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-isobutylthiodenosine)</td>
<td>HY-18684</td>
<td>SIBA selectively inhibits spermine synthase, IC₅₀=8 uM. IC₅₀ value: 8 uM Target: spermine synthase SIBA is a powerful antiproliferative drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.42%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluridine (Trifluorothymidine; 5-Trifluorothymidine; TFT)</td>
<td>HY-A0061</td>
<td>Trifluridine (Trifluorothymidine; 5-Trifluorothymidine; TFT) is an irreversible thymidylate synthase inhibitor, and thereby suppresses DNA synthesis. Trifluridine is an antiviral drug for herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity:</td>
<td>99.72%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Trigonelline chloride**  
(Trigonelline hydrochloride) | **Tromantadine**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N0415) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline chloride has anti-HSV-1, antibacterial, and antifungal activities.</td>
<td>Tromantadine hydrochloride, an Amantadine derivative with antiparkinsonian activity, inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and HSV-2 replication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.96%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported | Purity: >99.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg | |

| **Tromantadine hydrochloride**  
(Cat. No.: HY-U00124B) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tromantadine hydrochloride, an Amantadine derivative with antiparkinsonian activity, inhibits herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and HSV-2 replication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Valacyclovir**  
(Valacilovir hydrochloride)  
(Cat. No.: HY-U17425) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valacyclovir hydrochloride is an antiviral drug used in the management of herpes simplex, herpes zoster, and herpes B.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.85%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg |

| **Valpromide**  
(Cat. No.: HY-B2117) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valpromide is an amide derivative of valproic acid and inhibits human epoxide hydrolase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Verbascoside**  
(Acteoside; Kusagin; TJ160)  
(Cat. No.: HY-N0021) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbascoside is isolated from Lantana camara, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of PKC, with an IC50 of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.61%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Vidarabine**  
(Ara-A; Adenine Arabinoside; 9-β-D-Arabinofuranosyladenine)  
(Cat. No.: HY-B0277) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vidarabine (Ara-A) an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex and varicella zoster viruses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg |

| **Vidarabine monohydrate**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N6666) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vidarabine monohydrate is an adenine arabinoside. Vidarabine monohydrate is an antiviral drug which is active against herpes simplex viruses (HSV) and varicella zoster viruses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Xanthohumol**  
(Cat. No.: HY-N1067) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT), COX-1 and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.60%  
Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |
### Yatein

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N1060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Yatein is a lignan isolated from *A. chilensis*, with antiproliferative activity. Yatein suppresses herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) replication by interruption the immediate–early gene expression.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Zerumbone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N7015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Zerumbone is a monocyclic sesquiterpene compound isolated from the rhizomes of *Zingiber zerumbet* Smith. Zerumbone potently inhibits the activation of Epstein-Barr virus with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 0.14 mM. Zerumbone has anti-cancer, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative activity.

**Purity:** >98%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
Influenza Virus

Influenza virus belongs to the Orthomyxoviridae group, which are enveloped, segmented, single-stranded negative sense RNA viruses. The group includes three types of influenza viruses, A, B and C. Type B and C viruses only infect humans, but the type A viruses infect humans, horses, swine, other mammals, and a wide variety of domesticated and wild birds. Human influenza A and B viruses cause seasonal epidemics of disease almost every winter in the United States. The emergence of a new and very different influenza virus to infect people can cause an influenza pandemic. Influenza type C infections cause a mild respiratory illness and are not thought to cause epidemics. Each virus subtype has mutated into a variety of strains with differing pathogenic profiles; some are pathogenic to one species but not others, some are pathogenic to multiple species.
Influenza Virus Inhibitors & Antagonists

1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-W09783
1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is a selective class I α,1,2-mannosidase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 20 μM. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride is also a N-linked glycosylation inhibitor and inhibits HIV1 strains. 1-Deoxymannojirimycin hydrochloride has antiviral activity.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Deoxysappanchalcone
Cat. No.: HY-N1745A
3-Deoxysappanchalcone is a naturally-occurring chalcone compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan L. (Leguminosae), which possesses anti-allergic, antiviral, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Aminouridine
Cat. No.: HY-130802
5-Aminouridine can modify nucleobases and can be incorporated into the target DNA. 5-Aminouridine exhibits a wide range of biological activity and it inhibits the growth of tumors, fungi and viruses.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4'-Dihydroxyflavone
(3',4'-DHF)
Cat. No.: HY-W09783
3',4'-Dihydroxyflavone (3',4'-DHF) is an oral active flavonoid with antiviral activity against Influenza A virus.
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 100 mg

3M-011
Cat. No.: HY-121496
3M-011 is a potent dual toll-like receptor TLR7/8 agonist and a cytokine inducer. 3M-011 significantly inhibits H3N2 influenza viral replication in the nasal cavity.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Azathymine
Cat. No.: HY-136559
6-Azathymine, a 6-nitrogen analog of thymine, is a potent D-3-aminosobutyrate-pyruvateaminotransferase inhibitor. 6-Azathymine inhibits the biosynthesis of DNA, and has antibacterial and antiviral activities.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-nor-Leucine
(L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine; DON)
Cat. No.: HY-108357
L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine (L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine) is a glutaminases antagonist with a Ki of 6 μM. L-6-Diazo-5-oxonorleucine exhibits analgesic, antibacterial, antiviral and anticancer properties.
Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine
(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC)
Cat. No.: HY-80215
Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

ABMA
Cat. No.: HY-124801
ABMA is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of intracellular toxins and pathogens. ABMA efficiently protects cells against various toxins and pathogens including viruses, intracellular bacteria and parasite.
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AEBSF hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-12821
AEBSF hydrochloride is an irreversible inhibitor of serine proteases, such as chymotrypsin, kallikrein, plasmin, thrombin, and trypsin.
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 100 mg, 200 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
| **AG-1478**  
(Tyrphostin AG-1478; NSC 693255) | **Cat. No.: HY-13524** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478) is a selective EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against HCV and encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.74%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  |

| **Andrographolide**  
(Andrographis) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0191** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrographolide is a NF-κB inhibitor, which inhibits NF-κB activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on p50 in endothelial cells without affecting IkB degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 97.46%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg |  |

| **Arctigenin**  
((--)-Arctigenin) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0035** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctigenin is a lignan found in certain plants of the Asteraceae; it has shown antiviral and anticancer effects in cell; it is the aglycone of arctin. IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value: Target: anticancer agent. Arctin and its aglucone, arctigenin from the fruits of Arctium lappa L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.70%  
Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aurintricarboxylic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-122575</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurintricarboxylic acid is a nanomolar-potency, allosteric antagonist with selectivity towards α&lt;sub&gt;6&lt;/sub&gt;-methylene-ATP-sensitive P2X1Rs and P2X3Rs, with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 8.6 nM and 72.9 nM for rP2X1R and rP2X3R, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 100 mg |  |

| **Baicalein**  
(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) | **Cat. No.: HY-N0196** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 3.12 mM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aprotinin (BPTI)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-P0017</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aprotinin is a bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (BPTI) inhibitor which inhibits trypsin and chymotrypsin with K&lt;sub&gt;s&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.06 pM and 9 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  |

| **Atractyloside**  
(Atractylis) | **Cat. No.: HY-N2095** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atractyloside (Atractylon) is a sesquiterpenoid extracted from Atractylodes Rhizoma. Atractyloside (Atractylon) alleviates influenza A virus (IAV)-induced lung injury via regulating the TLR7 signaling pathway, and acts as a promising agent for IAV treatment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Azadirachta indica</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-133108</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azadirachta indica is a limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachta B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachta B is active against the Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Azadirachtin B</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-109025A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baloxavir (Baloxavir acid) is a first-in-class, potent and selective cap-dependent endonuclease (CEN) inhibitor within the polymerase PA subunit of influenza A and B viruses. Baloxavir inhibits viral RNA transcription and replication and has potent antiviral activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.75%  
Clinical Data: Phase 4  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  |
Baloxavir marboxil
(S-033188) Cat. No.: HY-109025

Baloxavir marboxil is a small molecule inhibitor of the cap-dependent endonuclease of influenza A and B viruses.

Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Beta-d-N4-hydroxycytidine
(NHC) Cat. No.: HY-125033

Beta-d-N4-hydroxycytidine (NHC) is a very potent anti-VEEV (venezuelan equine encephalitis virus) agent with EC_{50} EC_{50} EC_{50} and EC_{50} are 0.426, 1.036, and 2.5 μM, respectively.

Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Camphor
((±)-Camphor) Cat. No.: HY-N0808

Camphor ((±)-Camphor) is a topical anti-infective and anti-pruritic and internally as a stimulant and carminative. However, Camphor is poisonous when ingested. Antiviral, antitussive, and anticancer activities. Camphor is a TRPV3 agonist.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Catechin
((+)
Cat. No.: HY-N0898

Catechin ((+)
Inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CBS1117
Cat. No.: HY-131059

CBS1117 is a virus entry inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 70 nM for influenza A viruses, A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H1N1). CBS1117 interferes with the hemagglutinin (HA)-mediated fusion process.

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

CEF1, Influenza Matrix Protein M1 (58-66)
Cat. No.: HY-P0137

CEF1, Influenza Matrix Protein M1 (58-66) is an epitope derived from the matrix protein of the influenza A virus.

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

Benzimidazole
Cat. No.: HY-Y1825

Benzimidazole is a heterocyclic aromatic organic compound and acts as an important pharmacophore in medicinal chemistry.

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

Carbamine
Cat. No.: HY-128718

Carbamine (Carbocyclic cytidine) is a broad-spectrum antiviral agent active against DNA viruses, (+)RNA viruses, (-)RNA viruses, paromyxo, rhado and (+)RNA viruses, targets CTP synthetase that converts UTP to CTP.

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

Catalpol
(Catalpoliside) Cat. No.: HY-N0820

Catalpol, an iridoid glycoside, has neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus effects. IC50 Value: Target: neuroprotective, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hepatitis virus natural product.

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
CEF3 (SIIPSGPLK) corresponds to aa 13-21 of the influenza A virus M1 protein. The matrix (M1) protein of influenza A virus is a multifunctional protein that plays essential structural and functional roles in the virus life cycle.

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

CEF6 is a 9-aa-long peptide corresponding to aa 418-426 of the influenza A virus (H1N1) nucleocapsid protein.

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

Cephaline is a phenolic alkaloid in Indian Ipecac roots. Cephaline exhibits potent inhibition of both Zika virus (ZIKV) and Ebola virus (EBOV) infections.

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

Chebulagic acid is a COX-LOX dual inhibitor isolated from the fruits of Terminalia chebula Retz., on angiogenesis. Chebulagic acid is a M2 serine to asparagine 31 mutation (S31N) inhibitor and influenza antiviral.

Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cephalotaxine is an antiviral as well as an antitumor agent.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chelidone is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chelidonium majus L., causes G1/S arrest and induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent apoptosis, with anticancer and antiviral activity.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chlorogenic acid (3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid; Heriguard; NSC-407296) is a major phenolic compound in coffee and tea.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Chloroxynol is a broad spectrum antimicrobial chemical compound used to control bacteria, algae, fungi and virus. Target: Antibacterial. Chloroxynol is used in hospitals and households for disinfection and sanitation.

Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cinanserin hydrochloride (SQ 10643) is a potent, selective and highly affinity 5-HT6 receptor antagonist with a Kᵢ of 41 nM. Cinanserin hydrochloride has a much higher binding affinity for the 5-HT6 than for the 5-HT₃ receptor (Kᵢ of 3500 nM).

Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cletoquine (Desethylhydroxychloroquine) is a major active metabolite of Hydroxychloroquine. Cletoquine is produced in the liver by CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and CYP2C8 isoenzymes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Cletquine oxalate
(Desethylhydrochloroquine oxalate)
Cat. No.: HY-135810A
Cletquine oxalate (Desethylhydrochloroquine oxalate) is a major active metabolite of Hydrochloroquine. Cletquine oxalate is produced in the liver by CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and CYP2C8 isoenzymes.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coumarin
Cat. No.: HY-N0709
Coumarin is the primary bioactive ingredient in Radix Glehniae, named Beishashen in China, which possesses many pharmacological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammation and antiviral activities.
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Curcumin
(Diferuloylmethane; Natural Yellow 3; Turmeric yellow)
Cat. No.: HY-N0005
Curcumin (Diferuloylmethane), a natural phenolic compound, is a p300/CREB-binding protein-specific inhibitor of acetyltransferase, represses the acetylation of histone/non-histone proteins and histone acetyltransferase-dependent chromatin transcription.
Purity: 96.31%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cyclofenil
Cat. No.: HY-WD11100
Cyclofenil is a selective estrogen receptor modulator and an ovulation-inducing agent. Cyclofenil shows an inhibitory effect on dengue virus replication in Vero cells with an EC_{50} of 1.62 μM. Cyclofenil has anti-dengue-virus activity.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Pinitol
(3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol)
Cat. No.: HY-N0655
D-pinitol (3-O-Methyl-D-chiro-inositol) is a natural compound present in several plants, like Pinaceae and Leguminosae plants. D-pinitol exerts hypoglycemic activity and protective effects in the cardiovascular system. D-pinitol has antiviral and larvicidal activities.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coptisine chloride
Cat. No.: HY-N0736
Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive IDO inhibitor with a K_{i} value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.
Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Crystal Violet
(Basic Violet 3; Gentian Violet; Methyl Violet 10B)
Cat. No.: HY-80324A
Crystal violet (Basic Violet 3) is a triarylmethane dye. Crystal Violet (Gentian Violet) has antiviral effects against H1N1 and also has prominent bactericidal activities.
Purity: 96.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Curcumin D6
(Diferuloylmethane D6; Natural Yellow 3 D6; Turmeric yellow D6)
Cat. No.: HY-N0005S
Curcumin D6 (Diferuloylmethane D6) is a deuterium labeled Curcumin (Turmeric yellow). Curcumin (Turmeric yellow) is a natural phenolic compound with diverse pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiproliferative and antiangiogenic activities.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cynarin
(Cynarine)
Cat. No.: HY-N0359
Cynarin is an antichoke agent with a variety of biological activities including antioxidant, antihistamic and antiviral activities.
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Daphnoretin
(Daphnoretin; Thymelol)
Cat. No.: HY-N0699
Daphnoretin (Daphnoretin), isolated from Wikstroemia indica, possesses antiviral activity. Daphnoretin likes PMA, may direct activation of protein kinase C which in turn activated NADPH oxidase and elicited respiratory burst.
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dehydroandrographolide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dehydroandrographolide succinate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0676</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydroandrographolide is extracted from herbal medicine <em>Andrographis paniculata</em> Nees. Dehydroandrographolide reduces oxidative stress in LPS-induced acute lung injury by inactivating iNOS. Dehydroandrographolide has anti-infective activity.</td>
<td>Dehydroandrographolide succinate, extracted from herbal medicine <em>Andrographis paniculata</em> (Burn f) Nees, is widely used for the treatment of viral pneumonia and viral upper respiratory tract infections because of its immunostimulatory, anti-infective and anti-inflammatory effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dendrobine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Desaminotyrosine</strong> (3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0638</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-W015346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dendrobine is an alkaloid isolated from <em>Dendrobium nobile</em>. Dendrobine possesses antiviral activity against influenza A viruses, with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 3.39 μM, 2.16 μM and 5.32 μM for A/FM-1/1/47 (H1N1), A/Puerto Rico/8/34 H274Y (H1N1) and A/Avian/2/68 (H3N2), respectively.</td>
<td>Desaminotyrosine is a microbially associated metabolite protecting from influenza through augmentation of type I interferon signaling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DHODH-IN-2</strong></th>
<th><strong>DHODH-IN-5</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-135570</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-128787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHODH-IN-2 (compound 21d) is a human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitor, inhibits measles virus replication with a pMIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; value of 8.6.</td>
<td>DHODH-IN-5 is a potent human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitor, with a pIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 7.8 for human recombinant DHODH. DHODH-IN-5 inhibits measles virus replication, with a pMIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 8.8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.86%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
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<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DHODH-IN-9</strong></th>
<th><strong>Diphyllin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-135667</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N2532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHODH-IN-9 (Compound 10k) is an azine-bearing analogue and is a human dihydroorotate dehydrogenase inhibitor. DHODH-IN-9 has antiviral effect with a pMIC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 7.4.</td>
<td>Diphyllin is an arynaphthalene lignan isolated from Justicia procumbens and is a potent HIV-1 inhibitor with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.38 μM. Diphyllin is active against vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) and influenza virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dryocassin ABBA</strong> (Dryocassin)</th>
<th><strong>EHNA hydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0530</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-103160A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryocassin ABBA (Dryocassin) is a flavonoid natural product derived from Dryopteris crassirhizoma, with antiviral and antibacterial activities. Dryocassin ABBA exhibits antiviral activity against H5N1 avian influenza virus.</td>
<td>EHNA hydrochloride is a potent and selective dual inhibitor of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase 2 (PDE2)(IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;=4 μM) and adenosine deaminase (ADA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EIDD-2801</strong></td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-135853</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>EIDD-2801 is an orally bioavailable produg of the ribonucleoside analog EIDD-1931. EIDD-2801 has broad spectrum antiviral activity against <strong>influenza virus</strong> and multiple <strong>coronaviruses</strong>, such as SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Eleutheroside B1</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-135646</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eleutheroside B1, a coumarin compound, has a wide spectrum of anti-human <strong>influenza virus</strong> efficacy, with an IC₅₀ value of 64-125 μg/ml. Eleutheroside B1 mediates its anti-influenza activity through POLR2A and N-glycosylation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Epigoitrin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0224</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epigoitrin is a natural alkaloid from <em>Isatis indigotica</em>, with antiviral activities. Epigoitrin reduces susceptibility to influenza virus via mitochondrial antiviral signaling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Favipiravir (T-705)</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-14768</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favipiravir (T-705) is a novel viral RNA polymerase inhibitor, it is phosphoribosylated by cellular enzymes to its active form, Favipiravir-ribofuranosyl-5'-triphosphate (RTP).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-124618A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor with inhibitory activity against multiple viruses. FGI-106 tetrahydrochloride is active against <em>Ebola, Rift Valley</em> and <em>Dengue Fever viruses</em> with EC₅₀ of 100 nM, 800 nM and 400-900 nM, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Elicemin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N6807</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elicemin is an alkylbenzene widely distributed in many herbs and spices. Elicemin inhibits <strong>Stearyl-CoA Desaturase 1 (SCD1)</strong> by metabolic activation. Elicemin is one of the main components in aromatic food and has antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antiviral activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emrucasen</strong> (PF 03491390; IDN-6556)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-10396</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emrucasen (PF 03491390) is an orally active and irreversible <strong>pan-caspase</strong> inhibitor. Emrucasen inhibits Zika virus (ZIKV)-induced increases in caspase-3 activity and protected human cortical neural progenitors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ermanin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N3848</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ermanin is a flavonoid isolated from <em>Tanacetum microphyllum</em>. Ermanin potently inhibits iNOS, COX-2 activities, and inhibits platelet aggregation. Ermanin has anti-inflammatory, anti-tuberculous and anti-viral/bacterial properties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fluticasone (propionate)</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-B0154</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluticasone propionate is a high affinity selective GR (glucocorticoid receptor) agonist which is derived from fluticasone used to treat asthma and allergic rhinitis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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307
FTI-277 hydrochloride

FTI-277 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of farnesyl transferase (FTase), a highly potent Ras CAAX peptidomimetic which antagonizes both H- and K-Ras oncogenic signaling. FTI-277 hydrochloride can inhibit hepatitis delta virus (HDV) infection.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Geldanamycin

Geldanamycin is a Hsp90 inhibitor with antimicrobial activity against many Gram-positive and some Gram-negative bacteria. Geldanamycin has anti-influenza virus H5N1 activities.

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Germacrone

Germacrone is extracted from Rhizoma Curcuma. Germacrone inhibits influenza virus infection.

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

Glabranine

Glabranine, an flavonoid, is isolated from Tephrosia s.p., exerts a inhibitory effect in vitro on the dengue virus. Glabranine forms interaction with the soluble ectodomain of DENV type 2 (DENV2) E protein.

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

Glycine

Glycine is a natural isoflavone isolated from legumes; promotes the proliferation of bone marrow stromal cells and osteoblasts and suppresses bone turnover. Glycine is antibacterial, antiviral and estrogenic.

Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GS-441524

GS-441524, predominant metabolite of Remdesivir and superior to Remdesivir against Covid-19, shows comparable efficacy in cell-based models of primary human lung and cat cells infected with coronavirus.

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

Ganoderic acid TR

Ganoderic acid TR is a broad-spectrum inhibitor against influenza neuraminidases (NAs), particularly H5N1 and H1N1 neuraminidases. The IC_{50} values of 1.09 and 4.6 µM, respectively.

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

Geniposide

Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a variety of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rb2

(Ginsenoside C)

Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate GPR112 gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.

Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glaucine

(O,O-Dimethylisoboldine, S-()-Glaucine; NSC 34396)

Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from Glaucium flavum Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.

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

Cat. No.: HY-15872A

Cat. No.: HY-15230

Cat. No.: HY-129150

Cat. No.: HY-N0009

Cat. No.: HY-0440

Cat. No.: HY-N3942

Cat. No.: HY-N3945

Cat. No.: HY-0012

Cat. No.: HY-103586
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSK 650394</td>
<td>HY-15192</td>
<td>GSK 650394 is a novel SGK inhibitor with IC_{50} of 62 nM and 103 nM for SGK1 and SGK2 in the SPA assay respectively. GSK 650394 also inhibits influenza virus replication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Purity: 99.76%            | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg |
| Haemanthamine             | HY-114489A | Haemanthamine is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation. |
| Purity: >98%              | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Haemanthamine hydrochloride | HY-114489B | Haemanthamine hydrochloride is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine hydrochloride targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation. |
| Purity: >98%              | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Harringtonine             | HY-N0862 | Harringtonine is a natural Cephalotaxus alkaloid that inhibits protein synthesis. Harringtonine has anti-chikungunya virus (CHIKV) activities with an EC_{50} of 0.24 μM. |
| Purity: 99.91%            | Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg |
| Hesperadin                | HY-12054 | Hesperadin is an ATP competitive indolone inhibitor of Aurora A and B. Hesperadin inhibits Aurora B with an IC_{50} of 250 nM. |
| Purity: 98.48%            | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Hesperadin hydrochloride  | HY-12054A | Hesperadin hydrochloride is an ATP competitive indolone inhibitor of Aurora A and B. Hesperadin hydrochloride inhibits Aurora B with an IC_{50} of 250 nM. |
| Purity: >98%              | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Hypericin                 | HY-N0453 | Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC_{50} of 7.5 μM. |
| Purity: >98.0%            | Clinical Data: Phase 1  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg |
| Hyperoside                | HY-N0452 | Hyperoside, a natural flavonoid, isolated from Camptotheca acuminata, possesses antifungal, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral, anti-oxidative and anti-apoptotic activities. |
| Purity: 98.35%            | Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg |
| Impulsin (AM 3112; Loramine P 256; Mackpeart DR 14V) | HY-20685 | Impulsin (AM 3112) is an active endogenous compound which can be used for preventing virus infection of the respiratory tract. |
| Purity: >98.0%            | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
| Influenza A NP(366-374) Strain A/PR/8/35 | HY-P1788 | Influenza A NP(366-374) Strain A/PR/8/35 is an H2-Db-restricted epitope from Influenza A/PR/8/35 nucleoprotein. |
| Purity: >98%              | Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A virus-IN-1</td>
<td>HY-131179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A virus-IN-1 is a dihydropyrrolidone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derivative and is a potent inhibitor against wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtypes of influenza A virus (IAV) with IC_{50}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>values from 3.11 μM to 7.13 μM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza NP (147-155)</td>
<td>HY-P1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza NP (147-155) is a K^r restricted epitope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from influenza nucleoprotein.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iniparib</td>
<td>HY-12015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(BSI-201; NSC-746045; IND-71677)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iniparib (BSI-201) is an irreversible inhibitor of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARP1, used in the research of triple negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast cancer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoliquiritigenin</td>
<td>HY-N0102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GIU17; ISL, Isoliquiritigen)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, which inhibits aldose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reductase with an IC_{50} of 320 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoliquiritigenin is a potent inhibitor of influenza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virus replication with an IC_{50} of 24.7 μM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNJ4796</td>
<td>HY-122907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNJ4796 is an oral active fusion inhibitor of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influenza virus, neutralizing influenza A group 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viruses by inhibiting hemagglutinin (HA)-mediated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusion. JNJ4796 mimics the functionality of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadly neutralizing antibodies (bnAbs).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza HA (307-319)</td>
<td>HY-P1749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza HA (307-319) is 13 amino acids 307 to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319 fragment of Influenza HA. Influenza HA is a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycoprotein found on the surface of influenza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viruses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKYVKQNTKLAT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza NP (147-155) (TFA)</td>
<td>HY-P1762A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza NP (147-155) TFA is a K^r restricted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epitope from influenza nucleoprotein.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoferulic acid</td>
<td>HY-N0761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxy cinnamic acid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoferulic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxy cinnamic acid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is a cinnamic acid derivative that has anti-diabetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity. Isoferulic acid binds to and activates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α1-adrenergic receptors (IC_{50}=1.4 μM) to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enhance secretion of β-endorphin (EC_{50}=52.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nM) and increase glucose use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isomangiferin</td>
<td>HY-N0772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isomangiferin, a natural product, is reported to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have antiviral activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferide</td>
<td>HY-15449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Kaempferol 4’-O-methyl ether)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferide is an O-methylated flavonol, a type of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemical compound. It can be found in Kaempferia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galanga (aromatic ginger).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIN101</td>
<td>HY-126113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Norleucine</td>
<td>HY-Y0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanatoside C</td>
<td>HY-81030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapachol</td>
<td>HY-N6961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loratadine (SCH 29851)</td>
<td>HY-17043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIN1148</td>
<td>HY-101950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactimidomycin</td>
<td>HY-18979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lininamivir (R 125489)</td>
<td>HY-14818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonafarnib (Sch66336)</td>
<td>HY-15136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loxoridine</td>
<td>HY-108472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M2 ion channel blocker</strong></td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-75867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M2 ion channel blocker is capable of inhibiting and blocking the activity of M2 ion channel (Antiviral agent).</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="M2 ion channel blocker" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;95.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>M2e, human</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P1783</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M2e, human, consisting of the 23 extracellular residues of M2 (the third integral membrane protein of influenza A), has been remarkably conserved in all human influenza A. M2e, human TFA is a valid and versatile vaccine candidate to protect against any strain of human influenza A.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="M2e, human" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>M2e, human TFA</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P1783A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M2e, human TFA, consisting of the 23 extracellular residues of M2 (the third integral membrane protein of influenza A), has been remarkably conserved in all human influenza A. M2e, human TFA is a valid and versatile vaccine candidate to protect against any strain of human influenza A.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="M2e, human TFA" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Moroxydine hydrochloride</strong> (ABOB hydrochloride)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-B0420A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moroxydine hydrochloride (ABOB hydrochloride) is a synthetic antiviral compound chemically belonging to the series of the heterocyclic biguanidines.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Moroxydine hydrochloride" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.89%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Mycophenolic acid</strong> (Mycophenolate)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-B0421</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mycophenolic acid (Mycophenolate) is an an immunosuppressant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mycophenolic acid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N-Acetylneuraminic acid</strong> (NANA; Lactaminic acid)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-I0400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-Acetylneuraminic acid is a nine-carbon, sialic acid monosaccharide commonly found in glycoproteins on cell membranes and in glycolipids such as gangliosides in mammalian cells.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="N-Acetylneuraminic acid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;95.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N-GlycoIneuraminic acid</strong> (NeuGc, GcNeu)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-I28965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-GlycoIneuraminic acid is a nonhuman sialic acid molecule synthesized in pigs but not in humans. N-GlycoIneuraminic acid works as a decoy receptor of N-GlycoIneuraminic acid-binding influenza A viruses (IAVs).</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="N-GlycoIneuraminic acid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>N6-Methyladenosine</strong> (6-Methyladenosine; N-Methyladenosine)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0086</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N6-Methyladenosine is the most prevalent internal (non-cap) modification present in the messenger RNA (mRNA) of all higher eukaryotes. N6-Methyladenosine can modify viral RNAs and has antiviral activities.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="N6-Methyladenosine" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Naringenin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naringenin is the predominant flavanone in grapefruit; displays strong anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Naringenin has anti-dengue virus (DENV) activity.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Naringenin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.72%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netropsin dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-N6800A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimbin</td>
<td>HY-N3187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitazoxanide</td>
<td>HY-B80217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitazoxanide D4</td>
<td>HY-B80217S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITD008</td>
<td>HY-12957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonactin</td>
<td>HY-N6790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nucleozin</td>
<td>HY-50001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octyl gallate</td>
<td>HY-N2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oselamivir acid</td>
<td>HY-13318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oselamivir acid D3</td>
<td>HY-13318S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oseltamivir D3</strong></td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13317S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oseltamivir D3 is a deuterium labeled Oseltamivir. Oseltamivir is an influenza virus neuraminidase inhibitor (NA). Oseltamivir inhibits influenza A/H3N2, A/H1N2, A/H1N1, and B viruses with mean IC₅₀ of 0.67, 0.9, 1.34 and 13 nM, respectively. Anti-influenza A and B agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oseltamivir phosphate</strong> (GS 4104)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oseltamivir phosphate (GS 4104) is a neuraminidase inhibitor recommended for the treatment and prophylaxis of influenza A and B.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Oxymatrine</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0158</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxymatrine, an alkaloid from the roots of Sophora species, with anti-inflammatory, anti-fibrosis, and antitumor effects, inhibits the iNOS expression and TGF-β/Smad pathway.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PA (224-233), Influenza</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-P1580</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA (224-233), Influenza is a 10-aa peptide, a fragment of polymerase 2 protein in influenza A virus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pentagalloylgucose</strong> (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose; 1,2,3,4,6-Pentagalloyl glucose)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0527</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pentagalloylgucose (Penta-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) is a gallotamin isolated from various plants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Peramivir</strong> (RWJ-270201, BCX-1812)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-1701A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peramivir (RWJ-270201,BCX-1812) is a highly potent, selective and orally active influenza virus neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.9 to 4.3 nM for nine NA subtypes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Peramivir trihydrate</strong> (RWJ 270201 trihydrate, BCX 1812 trihydrate)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peramivir trihydrate (RWJ-270201 trihydrate,BCX-1812 trihydrate) is a highly potent, selective and orally active influenza virus neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values ranging from 0.9 to 4.3 nM for nine NA subtypes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Phillyrin</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0482</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phillyrin is isolated from Forsythia suspensa Vahl (Oleaceae), has antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. Phillyrin has potential inductive effects on rat CYP3A2 and CYP201 activities, without affecting CYP2C11 and CYP3A4/5 activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>98.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Picroside II</strong></th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-N0408</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrohiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of NLRP3 inflammasome and NF-κB pathways.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pimodivir</strong> (VX-787)</th>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-12353A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pimodivir (VX-787) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of influenza A virus polymerases through interaction with the viral PB2 subunit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong></td>
<td>99.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong></td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Polygalasaponin XXXI
*(Onjisaponin F)*

Cat. No.: HY-N2216

Polygalasaponin XXXI (Onjisaponin F) is an effective adjuvant for intranasal administration of influenza Hemagglutinin (HA) vaccine to protect influenza virus infection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Psoralen
*(Furocoumarin; Ficusin)*

Cat. No.: HY-N0053

Psoralen (Furocoumarin) is an active ingredient from Fructus Psoralae; has anticancer activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: Psoralen dosages of 1-10 μM exhibited low cytotoxicity toward chondrocytes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.84%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rimantadine modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-107902

RIG-1 modulator 1 is an anti-viral compound which can be useful for the treatment of viral infections including influenza virus, HBV, HCV and HIV extracted from patent WO 2015172099 A1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>99.04%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Polygalasaponin XXXI
*(Onjisaponin F)*

Cat. No.: HY-N2216

Polygalasaponin XXXI (Onjisaponin F) is an effective adjuvant for intranasal administration of influenza Hemagglutinin (HA) vaccine to protect influenza virus infection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rupestonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N3016

Rupestonic acid, a sesquiterpene from Artemisia rupestris L., can inhibit influenza virus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PP7

Cat. No.: HY-100858

PP7 is a potent PB1-PB2 interaction inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 8.6 μM, and their inhibition against viral polymerase activity (IC₅₀=9.5 μM). PP7 shows antiviral activities against influenza A virus (IAV), including A(H1N1)pdm09 (EC₅₀=1.4 μM), A(H7N9) and A(H9N2) subtypes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rifampicin
*(Rifampin; Rifampycin AMP)*

Cat. No.: HY-B0272

Rifampicin is a potent and broad spectrum antibiotic against bacterial pathogens. Rifampicin has anti-influenza virus activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>98.07%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rimantadine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0338A

Rimantadine hydrochloride is an anti-influenza virus drug. Target: Influenza Virus Rimantadine hydrochloride are oral antiviral drugs useful in the prophylaxis and treatment of influenza A virus infections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rutin
*(Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside)*

Cat. No.: HY-N0148

Rutin, a naturally occurring flavonoid glycoside, has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-angiogenic and antiviral properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity:</th>
<th>&gt; 98.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data:</td>
<td>Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size:</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
**S119-8**

Cat. No.: HY-112543

S119-8 is a broad spectrum inhibitor of influenza A and B viruses.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**SC75741**

Cat. No.: HY-10496

SC75741 is a broad and efficient NF-κB inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 200 nM for p65. SC75741 blocks influenza viruses (IV) replication. SC75741 impairs DNA binding of the NF-κB subunit p65, resulting in reduced expression of cytokines, chemokines, and pro-apoptotic factors.

Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Scriptaid (Scriptide; GCK1026)**

Cat. No.: HY-15489

Scriptaid is a potent histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor, used in cancer research. Scriptaid is also a sensitizer to antivirals and has potential for Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-associated lymphomas treatment.

Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Sodium copper chlorophyllin B**

Cat. No.: HY-B2226

Sodium copper chlorophyllin B exerts antiviral activities against Influenza virus and HIV with IC₅₀ of 50 to 100 μM for both of them.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

---

**Sophocarpine**

Cat. No.: HY-N0103

Sophocarpine is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

**Sophocarpine monohydrate**

Cat. No.: HY-N0103A

Sophocarpine (monohydrate) is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

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

---

**SP187 (MON-DNJ; UV4)**

Cat. No.: HY-U00160

SP187 is a host-targeted iminosugar with activity against filovirus infections in vitro and in vivo. SP187 is active against influenza and dengue in vivo.

Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

---

**Spermine (NSC 268508; Neuridine)**

Cat. No.: HY-B1777

Spermine (NSC 268508) functions directly as a free radical scavenger to protect DNA from free radical attack. Spermine has antiviral effects.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**T-1105**

Cat. No.: HY-W015764

T-1105, a novel broad-spectrum viral polymerase inhibitor, structural analogue of T-705, inhibits the polymerases of RNA viruses after being converted to ribonucleoside triphosphate (RTP) metabolite.

Purity: 96.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

---

**T-705RTP**

Cat. No.: HY-135803

T-705RTP is a selective and GTP-competitive influenza virus RNA polymerase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.14 μM and a Kᵣ of 1.52 μM. T-705RTP is the active triphosphate metabolite of T-705 and has potent anti-influenza virus activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-705RTP sodium</td>
<td>HY-135791</td>
<td>T-705RTP sodium is a selective and GTP-competitive influenza virus RNA polymerase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.14 μM and a K_{i} of 1.52 μM. T-705RTP sodium is the active triphosphate metabolite of T-705 and has potent anti-influenza virus activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrahydroepibberine</td>
<td>HY-N3035</td>
<td>Tetrahydroepibberine is a isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Corydalis impatiens (Pall). Tetrahydroepibberine has antifungal and selective inhibition against the PI-3 virus activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilorone dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-B1080</td>
<td>Tilorone dihydrochloride is the first recognized synthetic, small molecular weight compound that is an orally active interferon inducer, used as an antiviral drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.94%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triazavirin</td>
<td>HY-19743</td>
<td>Triazavirin is a nucleoside analogue of nucleic acid and an antiviral agent. Triazavirin works by inhibiting the synthesis of viral RNA and DNA and replication of genomic fragments. Triazavirin is also an effective protective agent on the transmission stage of influenza.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.01%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluoperazine dihydrochloride (TFP, SKF5019)</td>
<td>HY-80532A</td>
<td>Trifluoperazine dihydrochloride (TFP) is an antipsychotic phenothiazine agent and a selective a1-adrenergic receptor antagonist. Trifluoperazine dihydrochloride is also a potent dopamine D2 receptor inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;99.0%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenuazonic acid</td>
<td>HY-N6715</td>
<td>Tenuazonic acid, belonging to tetramic acids that are the largest family of natural products, is a putative nonhost-selective mycotoxin isolated from Alternaria alternate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theaflavin</td>
<td>HY-N0243</td>
<td>Theaflavin is a suitable natural inhibitor against influenza A (H1N1) neuraminidase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.69%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofacitinib citrate (Tasocitinib citrate, CP-690550 citrate)</td>
<td>HY-40354A</td>
<td>Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.92%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifluoperazine D8</td>
<td>HY-B0532S</td>
<td>Trifluoperazine D8 is a deuterium labeled Trifluoperazine. Trifluoperazine is an antipsychotic phenothiazine agent and a selective a1-adrenergic receptor antagonist. Trifluoperazine is also a potent dopamine D2 receptor inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride (Ro 2-957E)</td>
<td>HY-12751A</td>
<td>Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride is a blocker of the D_3 receptor. Trimethobenzamide is an antiemetic used to prevent nausea and vomiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity</td>
<td>99.80%</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tubercidin (7-Deazaadenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-100126

Tubercidin (7-Deazaadenosine) is an antibiotic obtained from Streptomyces tubercidicus. Tubercidin inhibits the growth of Streptococcus faecalis (8043) with an IC_{50} of 0.02 μM.

Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tunicamycin

Cat. No.: HY-A0098

Tunicamycin is a mixture of homologous nucleoside antibiotic that inhibits N-linked glycosylation and blocks GlcNAc phosphotransferase (GPT).

Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tyrophostin A9 (Tyrophostin 9; Malonoben)

Cat. No.: HY-15511

Tyrophostin A9, a PDGFR inhibitor, is a potent inducer of mitochondrial fission. Tyrophostin A9 emerged as the most potent and selective of 51 tyrosine kinase inhibitors tested against the TNF-induced respiratory burst. Tyrophostin A9 has anti-influenza virus activities.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

U0126 (EtOH)

Cat. No.: HY-12031

U0126 (U0126-EtOH) is a potent, non-ATP competitive and selective MEK1 and MEK2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 72 nM and 58 nM, respectively. U0126 is an autophagy and mitophagy inhibitor.

Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

UNC0638

Cat. No.: HY-15273

UNC0638 selectively inhibits G9a and GLP histone methyltransferase activity with IC_{50} of less than 15 nM and 19 nM, respectively. UNC0638 has anti-FMDV (foot-and-mouth disease virus) and anti-VSV (vesicular stomatitis virus) activities.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tubulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78)

Cat. No.: HY-W011733

Tubulobuterol hydrochloride (C-78) is a long-acting β₂-adrenoceptor agonist, which reduces the frequency of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tyrothricin

Cat. No.: HY-120435

Tyrothricin is a polypeptide antibiotic mixture isolated from Bacillus brevis and consists of tyrocidines and gramicidins. Tyrothricin shows activity against bacteria, fungi and some viruses.

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

U0126

Cat. No.: HY-12031A

U0126 is a potent, non-ATP competitive and selective MEK1 and MEK2 inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 72 nM and 58 nM, respectively. U0126 is an autophagy and mitophagy inhibitor.

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

Umifenovir hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14904A

Umifenovir hydrochloride is an broad-spectrum antiviral chemical agent which can inhibit cell entry of enveloped viruses by blocking viral fusion with host cell membrane.

Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vadimezane (DMXAA; ASA-404)

Cat. No.: HY-10964

Vadimezane (DMXAA; ASA-404), the tumor vascular disrupting agent (tumor-VDA), is a murine agonist of the stimulator of interferon genes (STING) and also a potent inducer of type I IFNs and other cytokines. Vadimezane has anti-influenza virus H1N1-PR8 activities.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
Wulignan A1

Wulignan A1 is isolated from the stems of Schisandra henryi. Wulignan A1 exhibits anti-influenza virus H1N1 and H1N1-TR (a Tamiflu drug resistant virus strain) activities.

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

Xanthohumol

Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (DGAT), COX-1 and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Xanthone

Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

YM-201636

YM-201636 is a potent and selective PIKfyve inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 33 nM. YM-201636 also inhibits p110a with an IC₅₀ of 3.3 μM. YM-201636 inhibits retroviral replication.

Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zanamivir

Zanamivir is an influenza viral neuraminidase inhibitor with IC₅₀ values of 0.95 nM and 2.7 nM for influenza A and B, respectively.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Vitamin E

α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol) is a Vitamin E derivative. Vitamin E is a fat-soluble antioxidant.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

β-Cyclodextrin

β-Cyclodextrin is a cyclic polysaccharide composed of seven units of glucose (α-D-glucopyranose) linked by α-(1-4) type bonds. β-Cyclodextrin has often been used to enhance the solubility of drugs. β-Cyclodextrin has anti-influenza virus H1N1 activities.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
Antiparasitics are a class of medications which are indicated for the treatment of parasitic diseases such as nematodes, cestodes, trematodes, and infectious protozoa.
Parasite Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)-Isopulegol</td>
<td>HY-113903</td>
<td>(+)-Isopulegol is a terpenoid found in Mentha canadensis L. (+)-Isopulegol shows phagostimulatory activity towards adults of S. granarius and T. confusum. (+)-Isopulegol is a feeding attractant for adults of T. confusum and T. granarium larvae. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+)-SJ733</td>
<td>HY-19556</td>
<td>(+)-SJ733 is an anti-malaria agent which can also inhibit Na^+^-ATPase PIATP4. Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)-Fucose</td>
<td>HY-N1480</td>
<td>(-)-Fucose is classified as a member of the hexoses, plays a role in A and B blood group antigen substructure determination, selectin-mediated leukocyte-endothelial adhesion, and host-microbe interactions. Purity: &gt;97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine</td>
<td>HY-B1370B</td>
<td>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic antimalarial drug which can also inhibit Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R)-Praziquantel D11</td>
<td>HY-126057S</td>
<td>(R)-Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled (R)-Praziquantel. (R)-Praziquantel, the active enantiomer of Praziquantel, is a partial agonist of the human 5-HT2B receptor. (R)-Praziquantel acts as an antischistosomal eutomer. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)-Hydroxychloroquine</td>
<td>HY-B1370A</td>
<td>(S)-Hydroxychloroquine (S-HCQ) is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine, a synthetic antimalarial drug, inhibits Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling, and shows efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(±)-Licarin A</td>
<td>HY-N2449</td>
<td>(±)-Licarin A (±)-trans-Dehydrodiisoeugenol) is a dihydrobenzofuran neoigenan, the resultant of an oxidative coupling reaction of isoeugenol and horseradish peroxidase (HRP) enzyme. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,3-Dehydro-3,4-dihydro ivermectin</td>
<td>HY-130484</td>
<td>2,3-Dehydro-3,4-dihydro ivermectin is an analog of ivermectin (HY-15310) and an anthelmintic. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Benzoxazolinone</td>
<td>HY-W015818</td>
<td>2-Benzoxazolinone is an anti-leishmanial agent with an LC_{50} of 40 µg/ml against L. donovani. A building block in chemical synthesis. Purity: &gt;99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM x 1 ml, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Butyldeneephthalide</td>
<td>HY-N0336</td>
<td>3-Butyldeneephthalide (Butyldeneephthalide) is a phthalic anhydride derivative identified in Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, and has larvicidal activity (LC_{50} of 1.56 mg/g for Spodoptera litura larvae). Purity: &gt;95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
**5,6-Dihydroxyindole**  
Cat. No.: HY-W018025

5,6-Dihydroxyindole, a melanin precursor, has a broad-spectrum **antibacterial**, **antifungal**, **antiviral**, **antiparasitic** activity. 5,6-Dihydroxyindole has cytotoxic effects and is strongly toxic against various pathogens.

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

---

**9-Hydroxyxalabaxanthone**  
(Xanthone I)  
Cat. No.: HY-N2795

9-Hydroxyxalabaxanthone (Xanthone I) is a known xanthone isolated from *Garcinia mangostana* Linn. 9-Hydroxyxalabaxanthone has quorum-sensing inhibitory, anti-microbial, and anti-malarial activities (IC_{50}=1.2-1.5 \mu M).

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

---

**ABMA**  
Cat. No.: HY-124801

ABMA is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of intracellular toxins and pathogens. ABMA efficiently protects cells against various toxins and pathogens including viruses, **intracellular bacteria** and **parasite**.

- **Purity:** 99.61%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Acoziborole**  
(SCYX-7158, AN5568)  
Cat. No.: HY-19910

Acoziborole (SCYX-7158) is an effective, safe and orally active antiprotozoal agent for the research of human African trypanosomiasis (HAT). In the T. b. brucei 5427 strain, the MIC value for SCYX-7158 is 0.6 \mu g/mL.

- **Purity:** 99.64%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 3
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

---

**Albendazole**  
Cat. No.: HY-80223

Albendazole is a member of the benzimidazole compounds used as a drug indicated for the treatment of a variety of worm infestations.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg, 500 mg

---

**Albendazole D3**  
Cat. No.: HY-80223S

Albendazole D3 is the deuterium labeled Albendazole, which is a member of the benzimidazole compounds used as a drug indicated for the treatment of a variety of worm infestations.

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

---

**8-Deoxygattaran**  
Cat. No.: HY-N6009

8-Deoxygattaran, a prenylated xanthones from *G. mangostana*, is a selective inhibitor of butyrylcholinesterase (BChE). 8-Deoxygattaran exhibits antiplasmodial activity with an IC_{50} of 11.8 \mu M for the W2 strain of *Plasmodium falciparum*.

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

---

**ABBV-4083**  
Cat. No.: HY-111757

ABBV-4083 is an analog of Tylosin A that has potent anti-Wolbachia and anti-filarial activity.

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

---

**Acivicin**  
(AT-125, U-42126)  
Cat. No.: HY-W016586

Acivicin (AT-125), a natural product produced by *Streptomyces olivaceus*, is a γ-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) inhibitor. Acivicin can cross the blood-brain barrier and has anti-cancer, anti-parasitic properties.

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg
Albendazole sulfoxide
(Ricobenda, Albendazole oxide)
Cat. No.: HY-12785
Albendazole sulfoxide (Ricobenda), the main active metabolite of Albendazole, exhibits anti-parasite effect against Echinococcus multilocularis Metacestodes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Allopurinol riboside
Cat. No.: HY-101397
Allopurinol riboside, a metabolite of allopurinol, shows potent activities against parasites.

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg

Almitraz
(87TS-27419)
Cat. No.: HY-B1111
Almitraz is a non-systemic acaricide and insecticide, with alpha-adrenergic agonist activity, interaction with octopamine receptors of the central nervous system and inhibition of monoamine oxidases and prosta glandin synthesis.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

Amprolium
Cat. No.: HY-80937
Amprolium is a coccidiostat used in poultry, is a thiamine analogue and blocks the thiamine transporter of Eimeria species by blocking thiamine uptake it prevents carbohydrate synthesis.

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

AN11251
Cat. No.: HY-111543
AN11251 is a potent and oral active anti-Wolbachia agent with potential for treatment of onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis, with EC50 values of 1.5 nM in LDW1 cell lines and 15 nM in C6/36 cell lines.

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

AN3661
Cat. No.: HY-128204
AN3661, a potent antimalarial lead compound, targets a Plasmodium falciparum cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor homologue subunit 3 (PfCPSF3).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN7973</td>
<td>HY-128337</td>
<td>AN7973 is the 6-carboxamide benoxaborole, blocks intracellular parasite development and inhibits Cryptosporidium growth. AN7973 is orally active, possesses favorable safety, stability, and PK parameters, and is an exciting drug candidate for treating cryptosporidiosis. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-parasitic agent 3</td>
<td>HY-126295</td>
<td>Anti-parasitic agent 3 is an anti-parasitic agent which active against drug resistant parasites. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial agent 1</td>
<td>HY-W009109</td>
<td>Antimalarial agent 1 is a potent antimalarial drug. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial agent 1</td>
<td>HY-W052512</td>
<td>Antimalarial agent 1 is a potent and selective trypanothione reductase (TR) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 3.3 μM. Antimalarial agent 1 inhibits glutathione reductase (GR) (IC₅₀=64.8 μM) and T. brucei (IC₅₀=1 μM). Antimalarial agent 1 has anti-trypanosomal activity. Purity: &gt;95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimalarial agent 2</td>
<td>HY-136200</td>
<td>Antimalarial agent 2 is a potent and selective trypanosoma brucei inhibitor. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQ-13 dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-100358</td>
<td>AQ-13 dihydrochloride is an aminquinoline antimalarial drug that is effective against drug-resistant strains of Plasmodium falciparum. Purity: 98.08% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argifin</td>
<td>HY-P2274</td>
<td>Argifin is a sub-nanomolar chitinase inhibitor produced by soil microorganisms, with IC₅₀ of 0.025 μM, 6.4 μM, 1.1 μM and 4.5 μM for SmChIA (Serralia marcescens chitinase A), SmChIB, Aspergillus fumigatus chitinase B1 and human chitotriosidase, respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artefenomel (OZ439)</td>
<td>HY-16762</td>
<td>Artefenomel (OZ439) is a synthetic antimalarial agent with the artemisinin pharmacophore. Artefenomel (OZ439) is a long-acting artemisinin-related agent. Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artelinic acid</td>
<td>HY-135578</td>
<td>Artelinic acid, a derivative of Artemisinin, is an antimalarial drug for the treatment of multidrug resistant strains of Plasmodium falciparum. Artelinic acid can be administered by various routes of administration, including intravenous, intramuscular and oral routes. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artether (Dihydroqinghaosu methyl ether; Dihydroartemisinin methyl ether; SM224)</td>
<td>HY-N0402</td>
<td>Artether is an antimalarial for the treatment of resistant strains of falciparum malaria. Target: Antiparasitic Artether is an antimalarial agent used to treat acute uncomplicated malaria. It is administered in combination with lumefantrine for improved efficacy. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Artemisinin**  
(Qinghaosu; NSC 369397) | **Artemisone**  
(Artemifone; BAY 44-9585) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80094</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-19502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an anti-malarial drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing pAKT in a dose-dependent manner.</td>
<td>Artemisone (Artemifone) is a potent and semi-synthetic antimalarial, inhibits P. falciparum strains, with a mean IC₅₀ of 0.83 nM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Artemotil**  
(β-Arteether; (+)-Arteether; Arteether) | **Arterolane**  
(OZ 277; RBx 11160) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-80770</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-10852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemotil (β-Arteether) has antimalarial activity for the treatment of chloroquine-resistant <em>Plasmodium falciparum</em> malaria with an IC₅₀ of 1.61 nM. Artemotil also has central nervous system (CNS) neurotoxicity and anorectic toxicity in rats, dogs and monkeys.</td>
<td>Arterolane is an antimalarial agent, with IC₅₀ of both 1.1 nM against P. falciparum Ro73 and W2, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;99.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Artesunate** | **Ascomycin**  
(Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0193</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artesunate is an inhibitor of both STAT-3 and exported protein 1 (EXP1).</td>
<td>Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520, FK520) is an ethyl analog of tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosupressant properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Asiatic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Asimilobine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0194</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N7512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiatic acid, a pentacyclic triterpene found in Centella asiatica, induces apoptosis in melanoma cells. Asiatic acid has the potential for skin cancer treatment. Asiatic acid also has anti-inflammatory activities.</td>
<td>Asimilobine is an aporphine isouquinoline alkaloid isolated from plant species of Magnolia obobata Thun. Asimilobine is a dopamine biosynthesis inhibitor and a serotonergic receptor antagonist. Asimilobine shows an antimalarial and anti-cancer activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.47%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Atovaquone**  
(Atavaquone) | **Atovaquone D4** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13832</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-13832S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atovaquone (Atavaquone) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the parasite's mitochondrial cytochrome bc1 complex.</td>
<td>Atovaquone D4 is the deuterium labeled Atovaquone. Atovaquone is a medication used to treat or prevent for pneumocystis pneumonia, toxoplasmosis, malaria, and babesia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.81%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
Benznidazol (Ro 07-1051; Ro 71051)

Cat. No.: HY-81548

Benznidazol (Ro 07-1051) is an antiparasitic medication, with an IC_{50} of 20.35 μM for Colombian T. cruzi strains, and has been used in the treatment of Chagas disease.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl benzoate

(Benzoic acid benzyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-80935

Benzyl benzoate is used for treatment of paediatric scabies.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bephenium

Cat. No.: HY-12639

Bephenium is an anthelmintic agent formerly used in the treatment of hookworm infections and ascariasis; B-type AChR activator.

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

Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate

Cat. No.: HY-12639A

Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate is an anthelmintic agent formerly used in the treatment of hookworm infections and ascariasis; B-type AChR activator.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

AZ960

Cat. No.: HY-10411

AZ960 is a potent and specific inhibitor of the JAK2 kinase with a K_{i} of 0.45 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Avermectin B1

(Abamectin; Avermectin B1a-Avermectin B1b mixt.)

Cat. No.: HY-15311

Avermectin B1 (Abamectin) is a widely used insecticide and anthelmintic. IC_{50} Value: N/A
Target: Antiparasitic
Avermectin B1 is a mixture of avermectins containing more than 80% avermectin B1a and less than 20% avermectin B1b.

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Avermectin B1a

(Abamectin B1a)

Cat. No.: HY-15308

Avermectin B1a is an antiparasitic agent that paralyses nematodes without causing hypercontraction or flaccid paralysis.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AWZ1066S

Cat. No.: HY-114415

AWZ1066S is a highly specific anti-Wolbachia drug candidate for a short-course treatment of filariasis, with an EC_{50} of 2.5 nM in cell assay.

Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azadirachtin B

Cat. No.: HY-133108

Azadirachtin B is a limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation.

Azadirachtin B is active against the Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA).

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

Benzimidazol

Cat. No.: HY-1825

Benzimidazol is a heterocyclic aromatic organic compound and acts as an important pharmacophore in medicinal chemistry.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg
### Bithionol

**Cat. No.: HY-17592**

- **Purity:** >99.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

**Bithionol sulfoxide**

**Cat. No.: HY-17592A**

- **Purity:** 98.39%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

### Bitoscanate (p-Phenylenediisothiocyanate; 1,4-Diisothiocyanatobenzene; PDITC)

**Cat. No.: HY-B1160**

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Bithionol sulfoxide (Bitin-S)

- **Purity:** 98.39%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

### BKI-1369

**Cat. No.: HY-121495**

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

### Borrelinid (Treponemycin)

**Cat. No.: HY-N6742**

- **Purity:** >98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg

### BPH-715

**Cat. No.: HY-118224**

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

### bpV(phen)

**Cat. No.: HY-136065**

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

### BQR-695 (NVP-BQR695)

**Cat. No.: HY-18748**

- **Purity:** 99.87%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Broxaldine (Brobenzoxadoline)

**Cat. No.: HY-B1143**

- **Purity:** 99.81%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

### Broxyquinoline (Dibromohydroxyquinoline; 5,7-Dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline)

**Cat. No.: HY-B1212**

- **Purity:** 98.83%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bruceine A (Dihydrobrusatol; NSC310616)</td>
<td>HY-N0841</td>
<td>Bruceine A (NSC310616; Dihydrobrusatol) is a natural quassinoid compound extracted from the dried fruits of Brucea javanica (L.) are potential candidates for the treatment of canine babesiosis. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbasulfan</td>
<td>HY-B2015</td>
<td>Carbasulfan inhibited relatively potently CYP3A4 and moderately CYP1A1/2 and CYP2C19 in pooled HLM (human livers). Carbasulfan activation is predominantly catalyzed in humans by CYP3A4. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnidazole</td>
<td>HY-119900</td>
<td>Carnidazole is an antiprotozoal agent of the nitroimidazole class. Carnidazole is used for the research of Trichomonas infection. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpine</td>
<td>HY-N7016</td>
<td>Carpine is an alkaloid isolated from Carica papaya Linn with anti-thrombocytopenic activity. Exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpine has anti-plasmodial activity to prevent malaria. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-N7016A</td>
<td>Carpine hydrochloride is an alkaloid isolated from Carica papaya Linn anti-thrombocytopenic activity, exhibits potent activity in sustaining platelet counts with no acute toxicity. Carpine hydrochloride has anti-plasmodial activity to prevent malaria. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcone 4 (hydrate)</td>
<td>HY-115550</td>
<td>Chalcone 4 hydrate is an anti-parasite agent, inhibits the growth of Babesia and Theileria. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine</td>
<td>HY-17589A</td>
<td>Chloroquine is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor. Purity: 99.15% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-175898</td>
<td>Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buparvaquone is a hydroxynaphthoquinone antiprotozoal drug related to parvaquone and atovaquone. Purity: 99.42% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate</td>
<td>HY-17589</td>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLR) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine; LA40221)</td>
<td>HY-Y0152</td>
<td>Cinchonine is a natural compound present in Cinchona bark. Cinchonine activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine (Desethylhydroxychloroquine)</td>
<td>HY-135810</td>
<td>Chloroquine (Desethylhydroxychloroquine) is a major active metabolite of Hydroxychloroquine. Cinchonine is produced in the liver by CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, and CYP2C8 isoenzymes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin phosphate (Clindamycin 2-dihydrogen phosphate; Clindamycin 2-phosphate; U-28508)</td>
<td>HY-B1064</td>
<td>Clindamycin phosphate is an antibiotic, which blocks the ribosomes of microorganisms. It is usually used to treat infections with anaerobic bacteria, can also be used to treat protozoal diseases, such as malaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clopidol (WR-61112)</td>
<td>HY-B1088</td>
<td>Clopidol is an organic compound that is used as in veterinary medicine, as a coccidiostat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clorsulon (L631529; MK401)</td>
<td>HY-80488</td>
<td>Clorsulon is used in the treatment of Fasciola hepatica infections in calves and sheep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Closantel sodium</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cratoxylene</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-17596A</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N6251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closantel is a salicylanilide anthelmintic compound; exhibits different anthelmintic spectra and apparent toxicity in mammals.</td>
<td>Cratoxylene, isolated from the bark of Cratoxylum Cochinchinense, possesses antimalarial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Crotamiton</strong></th>
<th><strong>CWHM-1008</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1177</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-111746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotamiton is a drug that is used both as a scabicidal (for treating scabies) and as a general antipruritic. It is a prescription lotion based medicine that is applied to the whole body to get rid of the scabies parasite.</td>
<td>CWHM-1008 is a potent and orally active antimalarial agent, with EC₅₀ values of 46 and 21 nM against drug-sensitive Plasmodium falciparum 3D7 and drug-resistant Dd2 strains, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.72%</td>
<td>Purity: 99.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 nM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 nM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CWHM-1552</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cycloguanil</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-128354</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-12784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWHM-1552 is an orally efficacious inhibitor of P. falciparum with IC₅₀ of 51 nM and 53 nM for 3D7 and Dd2 strain, respectively.</td>
<td>Cycloguanil, the active metabolite of Proguanil, acts on malaria schizonts in erythrocytes and hepatocytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cycloguanil hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>D-Phenothrin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-12784A</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1072A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycloguanil hydrochloride, the active metabolite of Proguanil, acts on malaria schizonts in erythrocytes and hepatocytes.</td>
<td>D-Phenothrin is an orally active Type II synthetic pyrethroid, is widely used to kill insects, mosquitoes, and human lice. D-Phenothrin is also used in veterinary medicine to control insect pests on animals and protect agricultural crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.83%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 nM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Daphnetin**  
(7,8-Dihydroxycoumarin) | **DDD107498 succinate**  
(DDD-498 succinate) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0281</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-117684A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daphnetin (7,8-dihydroxycoumarin), one coumarin derivative isolated from plants of the Genus Daphne, is a protein kinase inhibitor, with IC₅₀ of 7.67 μM, 9.33 μM and 25.01 μM for EGFR, PKA and PKC in vitro, respectively.</td>
<td>DDD107498 succinate (DDD-498 succinate) is a potent and orally active antimalarial agent, inhibits multiple life-cycle stages of the parasite, with an EC₅₀ of 1 nM against P. falciparum 3D7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.55%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 nM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 nM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decoquinate
Cat. No.: HY-81036
Decoquinate is a coccidiostat used in veterinary medicine.

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Dehydroemetine
Cat. No.: HY-121241
Dehydroemetine, a synthetic analogue of emetine dihydrochloride, is used for visceral leishmaniasis. Dehydroemetine used for anti-parasites.

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

Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate
Cat. No.: HY-135811A
Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs). Desethyl chloroquine diphosphate possesses antiparasitic activity.

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

Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester
Cat. No.: HY-18716
Dextrorotation nimorazole phosphate ester is an anti-aerobic and anti-parasitic agent. Target: Antibacterial, Antiparasitic Dextrorotary morpholine oximazole organic phosphate is a newly developed, highly efficient, good tolerated, fourth-generation nitroimidazole derivative.

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate
Cat. No.: HY-N4238
Dehydrocorydaline nitrate is isolated from Corydalis edulis Maxim with anti-malarial effects. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate shows strong anti-malarial effects (IC₅₀ of 38 nM), and low cytotoxicity (cell viability of 90%) using P. falciparum 3D7 strain.

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

Desethyl chloroquine
Cat. No.: HY-135811
Desethyl chloroquine is a major desethyl metabolite of Chloroquine. Chloroquine diphosphate is an inhibitor of autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs). Desethyl chloroquine possesses antiparasitic activity.

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

Desmethyl ferroquine
(CSR79213)
Cat. No.: HY-135847
Desmethyl ferroquine (CSR79213) is the active and major metabolite of Ferroquine. Ferroquine is an antimalarial. Desmethyl ferroquine shows significant activity against Chloroquine-susceptible and resistant P. falciparum strains.

Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DHODH-IN-4
Cat. No.: HY-135619
DHODH-IN-4 (compound 17) is a human and Plasmodium falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) inhibitor, with IC₅₀ values of 4 µM and 0.18 µM for PI DHODH and HsDHODH, respectively. DHODH-IN-4 (compound 17) possess antimalarial activity.

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

DHODH-IN-8
Cat. No.: HY-135666
DHODH-IN-8 (Compound 27) is an inhibitor of human and Plasmodium falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) with IC₅₀ of 0.13 µM and 47.4 µM, and K₅₀ of 0.016 µM and 5.6 µM, respectively. DHODH-IN-8 has antimalarial activity.

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

DHQZ 36
Cat. No.: HY-123601
DHQZ 36 is a potent inhibitor of retrograde trafficking. DHQZ 36 inhibits Leishmania amazonensis infection in macrophages with an EC₅₀ of 13.63 µM. DHQZ 36 has potent anti-parasite activity.

Purity: > 98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Diamfenetide</strong></th>
<th><strong>Diazinon (Dimpylate)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-119893</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamfenetide is used for the study of Fasciola hepatica infections in vitro. Diamfenetide leads to irreversible paralysis in vitro of immature and adult Fasciola hepatica.</td>
<td>Diazinon is a thiophosphoric acid ester, is a nonsystemic organophosphate insecticide, used to control cockroaches, silverfish, ants, and fleas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dichlorophen (DDM)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Diclazuril (R-64433)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-12638</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlorophen (DDM) is an anticestodal agent. Dichlorophen is an antimicrobial agent shown to exert activity against cestodes, protozoa, fungi, and bacteria.</td>
<td>Diclazuril (R-64433) is an anti-coccidial drug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Diethylcarbamazine citrate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Diethyltoluamide (DEET; N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-12642</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B0978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylcarbamazine citrate is an inhibitor of arachidonic acid metabolism in filarial microfilaria; it is highly specific for several parasites and does not contain any toxic metallic elements.</td>
<td>Diethyltoluamide is the most common active ingredient in insect repellents. It is intended to provide protection against mosquitoes, ticks, fleas, chiggers, lice, and other biting insects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dihydroartemisinin (Dihydroqinghao; β-Dihydroartemisinin; Artemirol)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N4106</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-N0176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid), isolated as a natural product from Artemisia annua, is a biosynthetic precursor to the antimalarial agent Artremisin.</td>
<td>Dihydroartemisinin is a potent anti-malaria agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Diloxanide furoate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Dimetridazole (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1147</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diloxanide furoate is a luminal amebicide used in the treatment of Amebiasis; is considered the luminal agent of choice for mild intestinal amebiasis or asymptomatic cyst carriers.</td>
<td>Dimetridazole (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole), a nitroimidazole-based antibacterial, combats protozoan infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.80%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 50 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Name</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimetridazole-d3</td>
<td>HY-B12445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminazene aceturate</td>
<td>HY-12404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinitolmide (Zoalene)</td>
<td>HY-B1004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixanthogen</td>
<td>HY-B1186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL-Methionine</td>
<td>HY-N0325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecamethylpentasiloxane</td>
<td>HY-W011035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doramectin</td>
<td>HY-17035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>HY-N0565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline monohydrate</td>
<td>HY-W008923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dimetridazole-d3**: (1,2-Dimethyl-5-nitroimidazole-d3) is a deuterium labeled Dimetridazole. Dimetridazole, a nitroimidazole-based antibiotic, combats protozoan infections.

**Diminazene aceturate**: (Diminazene diaceturate) is an anti-trypanosome agent for livestock.

**Dinitolmide**: (Zoalene) is a fodder additive for poultry, used to prevent coccidiosis infections.

**Dixanthogen**: is an ectoparasiticide.

**Dodecamethylpentasiloxane**: is a component of siloxanes and can be used as silicone oil. Dodecamethylpentasiloxane exhibits insecticidal activity against bed bug.

**Doramectin**: is an antiparasitic agent.

**Doxycycline**: is an orally active and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.

**Doxycycline monohydrate**: is an antibiotic and broad-spectrum metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSM265</td>
<td>HY-100184</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emetine</td>
<td>HY-81479</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emetine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-81479C</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endosulfan sulfate</td>
<td>HY-117179</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethopabate (Ethyl pabate)</td>
<td>HY-21238</td>
<td>99.42%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DSM265 is a long-duration inhibitor of P. falciparum dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (PfDHODH) with an IC₅₀ of 8.9 nM. DSM265 can also inhibit the growth of P3D7 parasites with an EC₅₀ of 4.3 nM.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ELQ-300 is a potent and orally bioavailable antimalarial agent, acts as an inhibitor of the reductive (Q) site of the cytochrome bc₁ complex (cyt bc₁).

Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emetine, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections. Emetine potently inhibits autophagy and has anti-malarial, anti-bacterial and anti-amoebic effect.

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

Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.

Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Emetine hydrochloride, derived from the ipecac root, is a potent anti-protozoal and emetic agent. Emetine hydrochloride inhibits viral polymerases and inhibits Zika and Ebola virus infections.

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

Emodepside (Bay 44-4400) is a cyclooctadepsipeptide with broad-spectrum anthelmintic activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Endosulfan sulfate is the major metabolite of the insecticide Endosulfan, used for various crops. Endosulfan sulfate is more toxic and persistent than Endosulfan.

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

Endoxifen hydrochloride, the active metabolite of Tamoxifen, is a potent antiestrogen that targets estrogen receptor.

Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eprinomectin (MK-397) is an avermectin selected for development as a topical endectocide; has anthelmintic, insecticidal and miticidal activity.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ethylhydrocureine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Optochin)</th>
<th><strong>Ethylhydrocureine hydrochloride</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Optochin hydrochloride)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylhydrocureine (Optochin) is a quinine derivate with antimicrobial activity against <em>S. pneumoniae</em>. Ethylhydrocureine also possesses antimalarial activity against <em>Plasmodium falciparum</em>, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 25.75 nM.</td>
<td>Ethylhydrocureine hydrochloride (Optochin hydrochloride) is a quinine derivate with antimicrobial activity against <em>S. pneumoniae</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-136429</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-136429A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Eugenol</strong></th>
<th><strong>Febantel</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.</td>
<td>Febantel is an anthelmintic for veterinary use on dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats, pig and poultry against roundworms and tapeworms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0337</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-17597</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.45%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Febrifugine</strong></th>
<th><strong>Febrifugine dihydrochloride</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Febrifugine is a quinazolinoalkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial activity.</td>
<td>Febrifugine dihydrochloride is a quinazolinoalkaloid found in the roots and leaves of Dichroa febrifuga, with antimalarial activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N2384</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N2384A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fenbendazole</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Oxfendazole sulfone; FBZ-SO2)</th>
<th><strong>Fenbendazole sulfone</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Oxfendazole sulfone;FBZ-SO2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole is a broad spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic used against gastrointestinal parasites.</td>
<td>Fenbendazole sulfone (Oxfendazole sulfone;FBZ-SO2) is a minor metabolite of Fenbendazole in plasma and is a benzimidazole anthelmintic agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80413</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W011239</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.76%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fenbendazole-d3</strong></th>
<th><strong>Fenchlorphos</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fenbendazole-d3 is a deuterium labeled Fenbendazole. Fenbendazole is a benzimidazole anthelmintic. Fenbendazole is active against <em>Giardia</em> in vitro (IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; = 0.3 μM).</td>
<td>Fenchlorphos is used to prevent and cure the parasitic in veterinary medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-804135</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1093</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fenitrothion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81885</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenitrothion, one of the most widely used organophosphorus pesticides, is a cholinesterase inhibiting insecticide/acaricide. Fenitrothion is widely used, as a broad-spectrum insecticide, on cotton crops, vegetables crops, fruit crops, and field crops especially paddy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ferroquine</strong></th>
<th><strong>(Ferrochloroquine; SSR97193)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-19364</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ferroquine is an ingenious antimalarial agent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fervenulin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-121325</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fervenulin, isolated from a nematicidal actinomycete Streptomycyes sp. CMU-MH021, has nematicidal activity and inhibits egg hatch and J2 mortality of M. incognita with MICs of 30 μg/mL and 120 μg/mL, respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Flubendazole</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80294</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flubendazole is a safe and efficacious anthelmintic drug, which is widely used for anthelmintic to human, rodents and ruminants. Flubendazole exerts anticancer activities by mechanisms including inhibition of microtubule function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.09%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fluensulfone</strong></th>
<th><strong>(MCW-2)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-107771</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluensulfone is a new nematicide for chemical control of plant parasitic nematodes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Flufenamic acid</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81221</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX), activates AMPK, and also modulates ion channels, blocking chloride channels and L-type Ca2+ channels, modulating non-selective cation channels (NSC), activating K+ channels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.92%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fluralaner</strong></th>
<th><strong>(A1443; AH252723)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-16973</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluralaner (INN) is a systemic insecticide and acaricide Fluralaner through potent blockade of GABA and L-glutamate gated chloride channels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fmoc-N-Me-Phe-OH</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-W01096</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fmoc-N-Me-Phe-OH is a peptide inhibitor of Malaria Parasite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fumagillin</strong></th>
<th><strong>(Amebacilin; NSC9168)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B0751</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fumagillin(NSC9168) is a complex biomolecule and used as an antimicrobial agent. Fumagillin can inhibits HIV1 infection through the inhibition of HIV-1 viral protein R (Vpr) activity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;99.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Furaltadone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-81148

Furaltadone hydrochloride, a nitrofuran drug, has the potential for the study in infections of chickens with salmonella enteritidis. Furaltadone is inhibitory and bactericidal in vitro for staphylococci.

Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 100 mg

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

GNF179

Cat. No.: HY-15975

GNF179 is an optimized 8,8-dimethyl IP analog that exhibited the potency (4.8 nM against the multidrug resistant strain W2) in vitro metabolic stability and in vivo oral bioavailability.

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

GNF179 Metabolite

Cat. No.: HY-15980

GNF179 metabolite is the metabolite of GNF179, which is an optimized 8,8-dimethyl IP analog that exhibited the potency (4.8 nM against the multidrug resistant strain W2) in vitro metabolic stability and in vivo oral bioavailability.

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

GSK3186899 (DDD-853651)

Cat. No.: HY-112622

GSK3186899 (DDD-853651) is an inhibitor of cdc-2 related kinase 12 (CRK12), with an EC50 of 1.4 μM for L. donovani in an in vitro assay.

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

GSK369796 Dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12082A

GSK369796 Dihydrochloride is an affordable and effective antimalarial and inhibits HERG potassium ion channel repolarization with an IC50 of 7.5 μM.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 ml, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guanfu base H (Atisinum chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N5005

Guanfu base H (Atisinum chloride) is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum coreanum and has antimalarial activity against the malarial Plasmodium falciparum strains TM4/8.2 (wild type) and K19C1 with IC50 values of 4 μM and 3.6 μM, respectively.

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

Haemanthamine

Cat. No.: HY-114489A

Haemanthamine is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent antacrine activity. Haemanthamine targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.

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

Haemanthamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-114489B

Haemanthamine hydrochloride is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent antacrine activity. Haemanthamine hydrochloride targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.

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

Halofantrine hydrochloride (SKF-102886; WR-171669)

Cat. No.: HY-A0148A

Halofantrine hydrochloride (SKF-102886) is a blocker of delayed rectifier potassium current via the inhibition of human-ether-a-go-go-related gene (HERG) channel and a potent antimalarial compound.

Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg
Halofuginone
(RU-19110)

Halofuginone (RU-19110) is a less-toxic form of Febrifugine, which is isolated from the plant Dichroa febrifuga. Halofuginone inhibits prolyl-4RNA synthetase in an ATP-dependent manner with a $K_i$ of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of TGF-β activity.

Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Haloxon

Haloxon is an organophosphorus anthelmintic once used against nematodes of the abomasum and small intestine in ruminants.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hederacolchiside A1

Hederacolchiside A1, isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis, suppresses proliferation of tumor cells by inducing apoptosis through modulating PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.

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

Hesperidin hydrochloride

Hesperidin hydrochloride is an ATP competitive indolone inhibitor of Aurora A and B. Hesperidin hydrochloride inhibits Aurora B with an $IC_{50}$ of 250 nM.

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

Hexyl gallate
(Hexyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate)

Hexyl gallate (Hexyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate), a alkyl ester derivative of gallic acid, exhibits potent antimalarial activity against Plasmodium falciparum, with an $IC_{50}$ of 0.11 μM.

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Hexylresorcinol
(4-Hexylresorcinol)

Hexylresorcinol is an organic compound with local anaesthetic, anti-septic and anthelmintic properties, is a potent inhibitor of mushroom tyrosinase, causing 90% loss of activity at 100 μM.

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

Hexythiazox

Hexythiazox is a selective acaricide with ovicidal, larvicidal and nymphicidal activities. Hexythiazox is widely used for chemical control of mites on cotton, fruits and vegetables.

Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg
HLI373

HLI373 is an efficacious Hdm2 inhibitor. HLI373 inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 is effective in inducing apoptosis of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. Antimalarial activity.

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

HLI373 dihydrochloride

HLI373 dihydrochloride is an efficacious Hdm2 inhibitor. HLI373 dihydrochloride inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 dihydrochloride is effective in inducing apoptosis of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. Antimalarial activity.

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

Hycanthone

Hycanthone is an effective antischistosomal drug.

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

ICA

ICA (N-[4-(2-Pyridinyl)-2-thiazolyl]-2-pyridinamine)

ICA (N-(pyridin-2-yl)-4-(pyridin-2-y)thiazol-2-amine) is a SK channel inhibitor that has antileishmanial activity with an IC_{50} of 2.1 μM.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Imidocarb dipropionate

Imidocarb dipropionate is a potent antiparasitic agent. Imidocarb dipropionate is active against the parasite B. bovis with an IC_{50} of 87 μg/mL.

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

Isochondrodendrine

(isochondrodendrin)

Isochondrodendrine (isochondrodendrin) is a class of bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Isolona ghesquiereana. Isochondrodendrine has strong antiplasmodial activity against Plasmodium falciparum.

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

Isopimpinellin

Isopimpinellin, an orally active compound isolated from the roots of Pimpinella saxifraga. Isopimpinellin blocks DNA adduct formation and skin tumor initiation by 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene. Isopimpinellin possesses anti-leishmanial effect.

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

ISPA-28

ISPA-28 is a specific plasmodial surface anion channel (PSAC) antagonist. ISPA-28 binds directly and reversibly to CLAG3.

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin (MK-933)</td>
<td>HY-15310</td>
<td>Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of ImpaB1-mediated nuclear import and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin B1a</td>
<td>HY-126937</td>
<td>Ivermectin B1a, a derivative of Avermectin B1a (HY-15308), is a main component of Ivermectin (HY-15310). Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin is a candidate therapeutic against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin B1b</td>
<td>HY-125729</td>
<td>Ivermectin B1b is the minor component of Ivermectin. Ivermectin, a potent anti-parasitic agent, inhibits the replication of SARS-CoV-2 in cell culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino)</td>
<td>HY-111759</td>
<td>Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) is a potent activator of PKA, binding to the R site (PKAR), with an EC_{50} of 6.5 nM and K_{d} of 8 nM in Trypanosoma brucei. Jaspamycin (7-CN-7-C-Ino) does not bind with purified human PKAR. Anti-parasite activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaempferol (Kemperol; Robigenin)</td>
<td>HY-14590</td>
<td>Kaempferol inhibits estrogen receptor α expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDU691</td>
<td>HY-12912</td>
<td>KDU691 is a PI4K inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDU731</td>
<td>HY-103583</td>
<td>KDU731, an orally active C. parvum PI4K inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 25 nM, blocks Cryptosporidium infection in vitro and in vivo. KDU731 is a promising drug candidate for the treatment of diarrhea caused by Cryptosporidium and meets a broad range of safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukoamine A</td>
<td>HY-2392</td>
<td>Kukoamine A is a natural occurring spermine derivative, acts as a potent inhibitor of trypanothione reductase (K_{s} 1.8 μM), with antihypertensive activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kojic acid</td>
<td>HY-W050154</td>
<td>Kojic acid is a natural substance produced by Aspergillus oryzae, also used as an anti-oxidant and radio-protective agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Canaline</td>
<td>HY-129476</td>
<td>L-Canaline is a nonprotein amino acid stored in many leguminous plants. L-Canaline is a cytotoxic metabolite catalyzed by L-canavanine and its arginase. L-Canaline is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of ornithine aminotransferase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laetanine

Laetanine, a noraporphine alkaloid from Litsea laeta, exhibits antiplasmodial activity.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N4307

Lapachol

Lapachol is a naphthoquinone that was first isolated from Tabebuia avellanedae (Bignoniaceae).

Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-N6961

Levamisole hydrochloride

Levamisole hydrochloride is an anthelmintic and immunomodulator belonging to a class of synthetic imidazothiazole derivatives. Levamisole hydrochloride has antiviral effects against HSV.

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

Cat. No.: HY-13666

LHVS

LHVS is a potent, non-selective cysteine protease inhibitor. LHVS effectively blocks T. gondii microneme protein secretion (IC50 = 10 μM), gliding motility, and cell invasion.

Purity: >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Cat. No.: HY-128971

Licoflavone B

Licoflavone B is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrhiza inflata, inhibits S. mansoni ATPase (IC50 = 23.78 μM) and ADPase (IC50 = 11.50 μM) activity. Anti-schistosomiasis activity.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N4184

Lotilaner

Lotilaner is a parasiticide, acts as a potent non-competitive antagonist of insects GABA CI receptors, with an IC50 of 23.84 nM for Drosophila melanogaster GABA receptor. No effect on a dog GABAA receptor.

Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cat. No.: HY-116564

Ludaconitine

Ludaconitine, isolated from Aconitum spicatum (Buhl) Stapf, exhibits antileishmanial activity with an IC50 of 36.10 μg/mL.

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

Cat. No.: HY-N6816

Lufenuron

Lufenuron is a lipophilic benzoylurea insecticide and a chitin synthesis inhibitor that can be used for flea and fish lice control. Lufenuron inhibits moulting of arthropods.

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

Cat. No.: HY-115584

Lumefantrine

Lumefantrine is an antimalarial drug, used in combination with Artemether. The artemether-lumefantrine (AL) as the first- and second-line anti-malarial drugs.

Purity: 97.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Cat. No.: HY-80803

Lumefantrine D18

Lumefantrine D18 is the deuterium labeled Lumefantrine, which is an antimalarial drug.

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

Cat. No.: HY-808035

www.MedChemExpress.com
Maackiain
(DL-Maackiain)
Cat. No.: HY-N0381

Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is isolated from Maackia amurensis Rupr.et Maxim. Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is a larvicidal agent against Aedes aegypti mosquito.xp Parasitol with a LL_{50} of 21.95 μg/mL.

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

Mebendazole
Cat. No.: HY-17595

Mebendazole is a highly effective, broad-spectrum anthelminthic indicated for the treatment of nematode infestations; has been found as a hedgehog inhibitor.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Melarsonyl
(Melarsonic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-U00295

Melarsonyl (Melarsonic acid) is an anthelminthic agent which can inhibit parasite potently.

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

Metaflumizone
(BAS-320L)
Cat. No.: HY-116448

Metaflumizone is a semicarbazone insecticide, acts as a potent sodium channel blocker.

Purity: 96.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methylene Blue
(Basic Blue 9; Methylene blue chloride; CI-52015)
Cat. No.: HY-14536

Methylene blue (Basic Blue 9) is a guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor. Methylene blue is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

MBP146-78
Cat. No.: HY-101525

MBP146-78 is a potent and selective inhibitor of cGMP dependent protein kinases.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Mefloquine hydrochloride
(Mefloquin hydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-17437A

Mefloquine hydrochloride is a quinoline antimalarial drug that is structurally related to the antiarrhythmic agent quinidine.

Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Melarsonyl dipotassium
(Melarsonic acid dipotassium)
Cat. No.: HY-U00295A

Melarsonyl dipotassium (Melarsonic acid dipotassium) is an anthelminthic agent which can inhibit parasite potently.

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

Methoprene
(ZR-515)
Cat. No.: HY-B1161

Methoprene is a juvenile hormone (JH) analog, does not kill insects, acts as an insect growth regulator, interferes with an insect’s lifecycle and prevents it from reaching maturity or reproducing, is a biological pesticide.

Purity: > 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methylene blue trihydrate
(C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-B1359

Methylene blue trihydrate (C.I. Basic Blue 9 trihydrate) is a guanylyl cyclase (sGC), monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) and NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor. Methylene blue trihydrate is a vasopressor and is often used as a dye in several medical procedures.

Purity: > 97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metronidazole</strong></td>
<td>HY-80318</td>
<td>Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Target: Antimicrobial activity. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Purity: 97.70% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metronidazole acetic acid</strong></td>
<td>HY-115249</td>
<td>Metronidazole acetic acid is a metabolite of Metronidazole with mutagenic activity in bacteria. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic, amebicide, and antiprotozoal agent used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metronidazole Benzoate</strong></td>
<td>HY-122975</td>
<td>Metronidazole Benzoate, derives from a metronidazole and a benzoic acid, has a role as an antibacterial, antimicrobial, antiprotozoal, and antitrichomonal agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-128554A</td>
<td>N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is the major biologically active metabolite of Amodiaquine. N-Desethyl amodiaquine dihydrochloride is an antiparasitic agent. I$_{50}$ values for strains V1/S and 3D7 are 97 nM and 25 nM, respectively. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthoquine phosphate</td>
<td>HY-17036</td>
<td>Naphthoquine phosphate is an antimalarial drug. I$_{50}$ Value: N/A Target: Antiparasitic Naphthoquine phosphate and artesunate are two antimalarials developed in China. Purity: 99.71% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepolin (Musizin)</td>
<td>HY-N5018</td>
<td>Nepolin (Musizin) is a quinone oxidoreductase (P450) inhibitor isolate from Rumex crispus. Nepolin (Musizin) stimulates the translocation of GLUT4 to the plasma membrane by activation of AMPK. Nepolin (Musizin) has antidiabetic and antimalarial activities. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerolidol</td>
<td>HY-N1944</td>
<td>Nerolidol is a natural membrane-active sesquiterpene, with antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal and antiparasitic activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide (BAY2353)</td>
<td>HY-B0497</td>
<td>Niclosamide (BAY2353) is an orally bioavailable chlorinated salicylanilide, with anthelmintic and potential antineoplastic activity. Niclosamide (BAY2353) inhibits STAT3 with I$_{50}$ of 0.25 μM in HeLa cells and inhibits DNA replication in a cell-free assay. Purity: 98.68% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niclosamide olamine (BAY2353 olamine)</td>
<td>HY-B0497C</td>
<td>Niclosamide olamine is an anthelmintic that disrupts mitochondrial metabolism in parasitic worms and animal models. Niclosamide olamine inhibits STAT3 with I$_{50}$ of 0.25 μM and stimulates autophagy by reversibly inhibiting mammalian target of Rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) signaling. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonaomycin A</td>
<td>HY-103397</td>
<td>Nonaomycin A is the first selective DNMT3B inhibitor with an I$_{50}$ of 500 nM. Nonaomycin A, a quinone antibiotic, reactivates silenced tumor suppressor genes in human cancer cells. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nequinate</td>
<td>HY-116433</td>
<td>Nequinate, a quinoline compound, is an anticoxidial agent against cecal coccidiosis (Eimeria tenella) infections. Nequinate inhibits xanthine oxidoreductase (XOD) activity. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifuratel (NF 113; SAP 113; Methylmercadone)</td>
<td>HY-A0059</td>
<td>Nifuratel (NF 113, SAP 113) is a broad antibacterial spectrum agent, which is used as an antibiotic, antifungal, and antiprotozoal (Trichomonas). I$_{50}$ Value: 0.125-1 μg/mL/MIC. A. Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Cat. No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nifursenizone</td>
<td>HY-101660</td>
<td>Nifursenizone is an antiprotozoal drug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                          |                   | **Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg                                                                                                                                   |
| Nimorazole               | HY-16349         | Nimorazole (K-1900) is a nitroimidazole anti-infective.                                                                                                                                                       |
|                          |                   | **Purity:** 98.36%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg                                                                                           |
| Nitride                 | HY-80945         | Nitride is an anti-parasitic agent.                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                          |                   | **Purity:** > 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg                                                                                                                        |
| NSCS844                  | HY-100033        | NSCS844 is a 4-aminoquinoline derivative, with antitumor and antimalarial activity.                                                                                                                      |
|                          |                   | **Purity:** > 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg                                                                                                           |
| Obatoclax Mesylate       | HY-10969         | Obatoclax Mesylate (GX15-070 Mesylate), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-BCL-2 family proteins inhibitor with a Ki of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclax Mesylate induces autophagy-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation. |
|                          |                   | **Purity:** 99.74%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg                                                                                                       |
| Okadaic acid             | HY-N6785         | Okadaic acid is extracted from black sponges of the genus Halichondria. Okadaic acid is a non-competitive, selective and reversible serine/threonine-specific protein phosphatases 1 (PP1), PP2A and PP3 inhibitor with IC50s of 10-15 nM, 0.5 nM and 4 nM, respectively. |
|                          |                   | **Purity:** > 97.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 µg (0.124 mM x 250 µL in Ethanol)                                                                                                        |

**Nifurtimox**  
Nifurtimox is an antiprotozoal agent, which is generally used for the treatment of infections with Trypanosoma cruzi, has been used in the therapy of neuroblastoma. Nifurtimox affects enzyme activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH).  
**Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Nitidine chloride**  
Nitidine chloride, a potential anti-malarial lead compound derived from Zanthoxylium nitidum (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through various pathways, including inducing apoptosis, inhibiting STAT3 signaling cascade, DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A, ERK and...  
**Purity:** > 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

**NPD-1335**  
NPD1335 is a Trypanosoma brucei phosphodiesterase B1 (TbrPDEB1) inhibitor with submicromolar activities against T. brucei parasites. NPD1335 displays a greatly improved cytotoxicity profile.  
**Purity:** > 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

www.MedChemExpress.com
Oxantel pamoate is a widely available dewormer, (Ro 7-0207) Cat. No.: HY-80508

Oxantel pamoate is a 5-nitroimidazole derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial properties against anaerobic bacteria. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic. Oxantel pamoate is a drug that cures some protozoan infections.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxanthine (Oxanthine; Ostol; NSC 31868) Cat. No.: HY-N0054

Oxanthine is a natural antihistamine alternative. Oxanthine may be a potential inhibitor of histamine H₁ receptor activity. Oxanthine also suppresses the secretion of HBV in cells.

Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Oxamnique (Oxamnique) Cat. No.: HY-10416

Oxamnique is a potent agent for the treatment of schistosomiasis.

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

Oxfordazole (Oxfordazole) Cat. No.: HY-80291

Oxfordazole is the sulfoxide form of fenbendazole which is a broad spectrum benzimidazole anthelmintic.

Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxibendazole (Oxibendazole) Cat. No.: HY-80299

Oxibendazole is a broad-spectrum anthelmintic. Target: Antiparasitic. Oxibendazole is a benzimidazole drug that is used to protect against roundworms, strongyles, threadworms, pinworms and lungworm infestations in horses and some domestic pets.

Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxyuride (Oxyuride) Cat. No.: HY-14932

Oxyuride is an orally bioavailable prodrug of furamidine, which has activity against Pneumocystis pneumonia.

Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Panidazole (Panidazole) Cat. No.: HY-101715

Panidazole is an amoebicide.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parbendazole (SKF 29044)</td>
<td>HY-115364</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paromomycin sulfate (Aminosidine sulfate)</td>
<td>HY-B0956</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentamidine (MP-601205)</td>
<td>HY-80537</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentamidine dihydrochloride (MP-601205 dihydrochloride)</td>
<td>HY-80537A</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentamidine isethionate (MP-601205 isethionate)</td>
<td>HY-80537B</td>
<td>99.73%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin (NRDC-143)</td>
<td>HY-B0887</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF 1022A</td>
<td>HY-12361</td>
<td>99.09%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFODH-IN-1</td>
<td>HY-135648</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenothrin</td>
<td>HY-81072</td>
<td>94.60%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosalone</td>
<td>HY-B2029</td>
<td>98.70%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Phytol (E)-Phytol

Cat. No.: HY-N3075

Phytol ((E)-Phytol), a diterpene alcohol from chlorophyll widely used as a food additive and in medicinal fields, possesses promising antischistosomal properties.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Picaridin (Lcaridin)

Cat. No.: HY-116144

Picaridin (Lcaridin) is a topical insect repellent.

Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Piperaquine tetraphosphate tetrahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1898

Piperaquine tetraphosphate tetrahydrate is a potent anti-parasites agent, widely used in combination with other antimalarial agents.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Piperazine citrate

Cat. No.: HY-17599

Piperazine Citrate is an organic compound that consists of a six-membered ring, containing two nitrogen atoms at opposite positions in the ring; first introduced in 1953 as an Anthelmintic.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Piperonil butoxide (ENT-14250)

Cat. No.: HY-B1198

Piperonil butoxide is a semisynthetic derivative of safronel as a component of pesticide formulations. It is a synergist, despite having no pesticidal activity of its own, it enhances the potency of certain pesticides such as Carbamates, Pyrethrins, Pyrethroids, and Rotenone.

Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Pirimicarb

Cat. No.: HY-119419

Pirimicarb is a fast-acting selective carbamate insecticide on a wide range of crops including cereals, sugar beet, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Pirimicarb is an AChE inhibitor and an acaricide.

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

Pirimiphos-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-1881

Pirimiphos-methyl is a rapid-acting organophosphorus insecticide and acaricide, causing inhibition of AChE in target organisms.

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

PK 11195 (RP 52028)

Cat. No.: HY-19567

PK 11195 (RP 52028) is a ligand of translocator protein (TSPO), which targets Leishmania chemotherapy, with IC_{50} of 14.2 μM, 8.2 μM, 3.5 μM for L. amazonensis, L. major and L. braziliensis, respectively.

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

Polyketomycin

Cat. No.: HY-106338

Polyketomycin is a tetracyclic quinone glycoside antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. or Streptomyces diastatochromogenes. Polyketomycin inhibits growth of Gram-positive bacteria, and its MIC values is less than 0.2 μg/mL.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898   Fax: 609-228-5909   Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
PPA-904
Cat. No.: HY-U00128
PPA-904 is a specific phenothiazine photosensitizer used in photodynamic therapy.

Purity: 97.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Praziquantel
Cat. No.: HY-B0244
Praziquantel is an anthelmintic effective against flatworms. Target: Antiparasitic Praziquantel is the drug of choice for treatment of all human schistosomes. Infected mice were treated with increasing Praziquantel doses until the highest dose of 3 x 300 mg/kg was reached.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Praziquantel D11
Cat. No.: HY-B02445
Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled Praziquantel, which is an anthelmintic.

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

Proguanil
Cat. No.: HY-80806
Proguanil, an antimalarial produg, is metabolized to the active metabolite Cycloguanil (HY-12784). Proguanil is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Primanequin Diphosphate
(Primanequin phosphate; Primanequin bisphosphate)
Cat. No.: HY-12651
Primanequin is the only generally available anti-malarial that prevents relapse in vivax and ovale malaria, and the only potent gametocytocide in falciparum malaria.

Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Proguanil hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-80806A
Proguanil hydrochloride, an antimalarial produg, is metabolized to the active metabolite Cycloguanil (HY-12784). Proguanil hydrochloride is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) inhibitor.

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

Propargite
Cat. No.: HY-B2028
Propargite is a pesticide used to kill mites. Propargite induces β-cell necrosis preceded by DNA damage. Propargite induces MN6 cell death with an IC50 of 1 μM.

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

Pyranetemone
(Pyranetemone)
Cat. No.: HY-119819
Pyranetemone is a de-worming agent in the treatment of hookworms (all species) and roundworms in domesticated animals; acts as a depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent.

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrantel tartrate</td>
<td>HY-12641</td>
<td>Pyrantel tartrate is an antinematodal thiophene; nicotinic receptor agonist and can elicit spastic muscle paralysis in parasitic worms due to prolonged activation of the excitatory nicotinic acetylcholine (nACh) receptors on body wall muscle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                               |          | Purity: 99.58%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Pyrimethamine (Primicidin; Primetamin; RP 4753) | HY-18062 | Pyrimethamine(RP4753) is a medication used for protozoal infections; interferes with tetrahydrofollic acid synthesis from folic acid by inhibiting the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR). |
|                               |          | Purity: 99.90%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg |
| Pyr disposable tetraphosphate | HY-14749A| Pyr disposable tetraphosphate is a Mannich base anti-malarial with demonstrated efficacy against drug resistant Plasmodium falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale and P. malariae. |
|                               |          | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg |
| Quininae hydrochloride monohydrate | HY-81302| Quininae hydrochloride monohydrate is an anti-arrhythmic agent which is also a potent blocker of K+ channel with an IC50 of 19.9 μM. |
|                               |          | Purity: 99.32%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |
| Pyriden                          | HY-B0817 | Pyriden is a METI acaricide that inhibits mitochondrial electron transport at complex I (METI, Ki = 0.36 mmol/mg protein in rat brain mitochondria). |
|                               |          | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Pyriproxyfen (5-31183)         | HY-B2031 | Pyriproxyfen is a juvenile hormone analog, preventing larvae from developing into adulthood and thus rendering them unable to reproduce. Pyriproxyfen is a pyridine-based pesticide which is found to be effective against a variety of arthropoda. |
|                               |          | Purity: 99.74%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g |
| Quassin (Nigakilaactone D)      | HY-N1581 | Quassin (Nigakilaactone D) is a bioactive interpenod from stem bark extract of Quassia amara. Quassin inhibits P. falciparum with an IC50 of 0.15 μM. Quassin possesses reversible antifertility, anti-estrogenic and anti-plasmodial activity. |
|                               |          | Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg |
| Quinidina                       | HY-B1751 | Quinidina is an antiarrhythmic agent for the treatment of abnormal heart rhythms and also malaria. |
|                               |          | Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg |
| Quinine                         | HY-D0143 | Quinine is an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine is a potassium channel inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 (Kv1.5.1) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100mV with an IC50 of 169 μM. |
|                               |          | Purity: 99.59%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quinine hemisulfate hydrate</td>
<td>HY-D0143B</td>
<td>Quinine hemisulfate hydrate is an alkaloid derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, acts as an anti-malaria agent. Quinine hemisulfate hydrate is a potassium channel inhibitor that inhibits WT mouse Slo3 (K&lt;sub&gt;¥&lt;/sub&gt;) channel currents evoked by voltage pulses to +100 mV with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 169 µM. Purity: &gt;98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine hydrochloride dihydrate</td>
<td>HY-80433A</td>
<td>Quinine Hydrochloride Dihydrate is a natural white crystalline alkaloid having antipyrretic (fever-reducing), antimalarial, analgesic (painkilling), anti-inflammatory properties and a bitter taste. Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralfonidine hydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-17598</td>
<td>Ralfonidine hydrochloride is an anticoagulant agent which is also active against MRSA and VRE with MIC&lt;sub&gt;¥&lt;/sub&gt; of 8.1 and 4.7 µM, respectively. Purity: &gt;98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronidazole</td>
<td>HY-80565</td>
<td>Ronidazole is an antiprotozoal agent. Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR-11a analog</td>
<td>HY-112205A</td>
<td>RR-11a analog is a potent and selective inhibitors of asparaginyl endopeptidases (AE) (Legumain), with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; values of 4.5 nM, 4.5 nM and 33 nM for AE1 in Trichomonas vaginalis, AE in Oxodes ricinus and AE in Schistosoma mansoni, respectively. Purity: 99.16% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRX-001</td>
<td>HY-16438</td>
<td>RRX-001, a hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent and studied as a radio- and chem-sensitizer, triggers apoptosis and overcomes drug resistance in myeloma. RRX-001 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity with minimal toxicity. Purity: 99.82% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanguinarine chloride</td>
<td>HY-N0052A</td>
<td>Sanguinarine chloride, a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate apoptosis via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-xB. Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santonin</td>
<td>HY-81761</td>
<td>Santonin is an active principle of the plant Artemisia cina, which is formerly used to treat worms. Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarolaner</td>
<td>HY-16730</td>
<td>Sarolaner (PF-6450567) is an orally active, broad-spectrum ectoparasiticide, has efficacy against fleas and ticks on dogs, with LC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.3 µg/mL against C. felis and an LC&lt;sub&gt;100&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.003 µg/mL against O. turicata. Purity: 99.47% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SARS-CoV-IN-1
Cat. No.: HY-135855
SARS-CoV-IN-1 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-1 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC50 of 4.9 μM in Vero cells.
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SARS-CoV-IN-2
Cat. No.: HY-135856
SARS-CoV-IN-2 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-2 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC50 of 1.9 μM in Vero cells.
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SARS-CoV-IN-3
Cat. No.: HY-135858
SARS-CoV-IN-3 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-3 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC50 of 3.6 μM in Vero cells.
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SDZ285428
Cat. No.: HY-108938
SDZ285428 is a CYP51 inhibitor. SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma cruzi (TC) CYP51 with I/E2 <1 (5 min) and I/E2=9 (1 h). SDZ285428 inhibits Trypanosoma brucei (TB) CYP51 with I/E2 <1 (5 min) and I/E2=35 (1 h).
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secnidazole
(RP-14539; PM-185184)
Cat. No.: HY-81118
Secnidazole is a nitroimidazole anti-infective drug.
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Selamectin
Cat. No.: HY-107212
Selamectin is an anthelmintic which can be used on dogs and cats.
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SIBA (5′-Isobutylthiadenosine; 5′-Deoxy-5′-isobutylthiadenosine)
Cat. No.: HY-18684
SIBA selectively inhibits spermine synthase, IC50=8 μM. IC50 value: 8 μM. Target: spermine synthase SIBA is a powerful antiproliferative drug.
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SID 26681509
Cat. No.: HY-103353
SID 26681509 is a potent, reversible, competitive, and selective inhibitor of human cathepsin L with an IC50 of 56 nM.
Purity: >97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Spiramycin
(Rovamycin)
Cat. No.: HY-100593
Spiramycin (Rovamycin) is a macrolide antibiotic produced by Streptomyces ambofaciens with against bacteria and Toxoplasma gondii activities, and also has antiparasitic effect.
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spiramycin I
Cat. No.: HY-N7141
Spiramycin I, isolated from Streptomyces ambofaciens, is a macrolide antibiotic and antiparasitic.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80439</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-B1282</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfadoxine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sulfaquinoxaline</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sulphadoxine)</td>
<td>Cat. No.: HY-B1282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadoxine (Sulphadoxine) is a long acting sulfonamide that is used, usually in combination with other drugs, for respiratory, urinary tract and malarial infections. Sulfadoxine inhibits HIV replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells.</td>
<td>Sulfaquinoxaline is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.53%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80826</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-14989</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spirodiclofen</strong></td>
<td><strong>SQ109</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(BAJ-2740)</td>
<td>(NSC 722041)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirodiclofen is a broad spectrum acaricide acting via lipid biosynthesis inhibition (LBI) with no cross resistance to currently available acaricides and with additional insecticidal properties.</td>
<td>SQ109 is a potent inhibitor of the trypanastigote form of the parasite, with IC₅₀ for cell killing of 50±8 nM. SQ109 targets MmpL3, is an antitubercular agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.97%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-19285</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-19285A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfaclozine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sulfaclozine sodium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sulfachloropyrazine)</td>
<td>(Sulfachloropyrazine sodium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaclozine (Sulfachloropyrazine) is an efficacious sulphonamide derivative with antibacterial and anticoecidial effects. Sulfaclozine is commonly used for the treatment of various poultry diseases (particularly, collibacteriosis, fowl cholera and coccidiosis).</td>
<td>Sulfaclozine sodium (Sulfachloropyrazine sodium) is an efficacious sulphonamide derivative with antibacterial and anticoecidial effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td>Purity: 98.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 mg</td>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80273</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80273A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfadiazine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sulfadiazine sodium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfadiazine belongs to the class of sulfonamide antibiotics that are used for veterinary purposes worldwide, mainly in pig production. Sulfadiazine is also used for toxoplasmosis.</td>
<td>Sulfadiazine sodium belongs to the class of sulfonamide antibiotics that are used for veterinary purposes worldwide, mainly in pig production. Sulfadiazine sodium is also used for toxoplasmosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.83%</td>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Cat. No.: HY-A0130</strong> |  |
|------------------------|  |
| <strong>Sulfalene</strong> |  |
| (Sulfametopyrazine; AS-18908) |  |
| Sulfalene (Sulfametopyrazine) is an antimalarial agent. Sulfalene is also a long-acting sulfonamide antibacterial. |  |
| Purity: 99.78% |  |
| Clinical Data: Launched |  |
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-81282A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfaquinoxaline sodium salt is an antimicrobial for veterinary use, with activity against a broad spectrum of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. Sulfaquinoxaline is used to prevent coccidiosis and bacterial infections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 98.45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Suramin</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-80879</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suramin is a reversible and competitive protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of sirtuins: SirT1 (IC\textsubscript{50}=297 nM), SirT2 (IC\textsubscript{50}=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (IC\textsubscript{50}=22 μM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Symetine (L 16726)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-101590</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symetine is an antiparasitic and antispirochete agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tafenoquine (WR 238605)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-111529</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tafenoquine (WR 238605) is an 8-aminoquinoline. Tafenoquine is an anti-malarial prophylactic agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tafenoquine Succinate (WR 238605 Succinate)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-111529A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tafenoquine Succinate (WR 238605 Succinate) is an 8-aminoquinoline. Tafenoquine is an anti-malarial prophylactic agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sulfiram</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-121817</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfiram, an ectoparasiticide, is a drug applied topically to treat scabies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TCMDC-135051 hydrochloride</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-126323</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCMDC-135051 hydrochloride is a highly selective and potent protein kinase PCKL3 inhibitor with low off-target toxicity. TCMDC-135051 prevents trophozoite-to-schizont transition, disrupts transcription and reduces transmission to the mosquito vector.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TCMDC-135051 TFA
Cat. No.: HY-126323A
TCMDC-135051 TFA is a highly selective and potent protein kinase PCKL3 inhibitor with low off-target toxicity. TCMDC-135051 TFA prevents trophozoite-to-schizont transition, disrupts transcription and reduces transmission to the mosquito vector.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Temephos
(Temephos)
Cat. No.: HY-B1120
Temephos is an organophosphate larvicide, used to treat water infested with disease-carrying insects including mosquitoes, midges, and black fly larvae. Temephos affects the central nervous system through inhibition of cholinesterase, results in death before reaching the adult stage.
Purity: 96.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetradifon
Cat. No.: HY-119725
Tetradifon is a broad spectrum organochlorine insecticide that can be used to control a wide range of mites.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetramisole hydrochloride (1S)-Tetramisole hydrochloride, DL-Tetramisole hydrochloride, R-829
Cat. No.: HY-B1194
Tetramisole hydrochloride is an inhibitor of alkaline phosphatases, is a high purity antiparasitc.
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 2 g

Thiabendazole
(2-(4-Thiazolyl)benzimidazole)
Cat. No.: HY-80263
Thiabendazole inhibits the mitochondrial helminth-specific enzyme, fumarate reductase, with anthelminthic property. Target: Fumarate Reductase. Thiabendazole serves to block angiogenesis in both frog embryos and human cells.
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Thiacloprid
Cat. No.: HY-B1953
Thiacloprid, a chloronicotinyl insecticide, is targeted chiefly to control aphid pest species in orchards and vegetables. Thiacloprid destabilizes DNA. Thiacloprid changes the structure and stability of DNA through binding into the minor groove by hydrophobic or hydrogen interactions.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tilbroquinol
Cat. No.: HY-15537
Tilbroquinol is an antiprotozoal agent effective against amoebiasis. It has also been used against Vibrio cholerae.
Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tioxazafin
Cat. No.: HY-136240
Tioxazafin is a disubstituted oxadiazole and a broad-spectrum seed treatment nematicide. Tioxazafin is designed to provide consistent broad-spectrum control of nematodes in corn, soy, and cotton.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tizoxanide-D4 glucuronide
Cat. No.: HY-1363075
Tizoxanide glucuronide-D4 is the deuterium labeled Tizoxanide glucuronide. Tizoxanide glucuronide is the metabolite of Nitazoxanide (HY-B0217) and is cell-permeable to inhibit asexual and sexual stages development of parasite C. parvum.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toltrazuril
(BAY-i 9142)
Cat. No.: HY-B0175
Toltrazuril (BAY-i 9142) is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.
Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g
| **Toltrazuril sulfone**  
(Ponazuril) | **Cat. No.: HY-17008**  
| Toltrazuril sulfone is an antiprotozoal agent that acts upon Coccidia parasites.  
| **Purity:**  99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  
| **Triclabendazole**  
(CG89317) | **Cat. No.: HY-B0621**  
| Triclabendazole (CG89317) is a benzimidazole, it binds to tubulin impairing intracellular transport mechanisms and interferes with protein synthesis.  
| **Purity:** 98.38%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg  
| **Tuberstemonine**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-N0352**  
| Tuberstemonine, an alkaloid, is an antimalarial agent that targets Plasmodium falciparum ferredoxin-NADP⁺ reductases (pFNR).  
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg  
| **Warangalone**  
(Scandenolone) | **Cat. No.: HY-N1074**  
| Warangalone is an anti-malarial compound which can inhibit the growth of both strains of parasite 3D7 (chloroquine sensitive) and K1 (chloroquine resistant) with IC₅₀ of 4.8 μg/mL and 3.7 μg/mL, respectively.  
| **Purity:** >98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg  
| **α-Terpinene**  
(Terpinene) | **Cat. No.: HY-W020182**  
| α-Terpinene (Terpinene) is a monoterpen found in the essential oils of a large variety of foods and aromatic plants such as Mentha piperita.  
α-Terpinene is active against *Trypanosoma evansi* and has the potential for trypanosomosis treatment.  
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg  
| **α-Thujone**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-121618**  
| α-Thujone is a monoterpen isolated from Thuja occidentalis essential oil with potent anti-tumor activities. α-Thujone is a reversible modulator of the GABA type A receptor and the IC₅₀ for α-Thujone is 21 μM in suppressing the GABA-induced currents.  
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg  
| **λ-Cyhalothrin**  
| **Cat. No.: HY-80836**  
| λ-Cyhalothrin is a high efficiency, broad-spectrum type II synthetic pyrethroid insecticide containing α-cyano group. λ-Cyhalothrin is used to control a wide range of pests in a variety of applications.  
| **Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg  

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Tel: 609-228-6898  
Fax: 609-228-5909  
Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
Reverse Transcriptase

Reverse transcriptases (RTs) are enzyme used to generate complementary DNA (cDNA) from an RNA template, a process termed reverse transcription. Reverse transcriptases (RTs) use an RNA template and a short primer complementary to the 3’ end of the RNA to direct the synthesis of the first strand cDNA.

Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) block reverse transcriptase (an HIV enzyme). Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) bind to and block HIV reverse transcriptase. HIV uses reverse transcriptase to convert its RNA into DNA (reverse transcription). Blocking reverse transcriptase and reverse transcription prevents HIV from replicating.
Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

**2',2'-Anhydouridine**

(2',2'-Cyclouridine; O2',2'-Cyclouridine)  
Cat. No.: HY-W012313

2',2'-Anhydouridine is used for anticancer and antiviral research.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg

**3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine**

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine (CS-92) is a potent xenotropic murine leukemia-related retrovirus (XMRV) inhibitor with an EC₅₀ of 43.5 μM in MCF-7 cells.

Purity: 99.39%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**4'-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyadenosine**  
Cat. No.: HY-125810

4'-Ethynyl-2'-deoxyadenosine (4'-E-dA), a nucleoside reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitor, is an antiretroviral agent which is potent against drug-resistant HIV variants, with an EC₅₀ of 98 nM in MT-4 cells for anti-HIV-1 activity.

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

**Abacavir sulfate**  
(Abacavir Hemisulfate; ABC sulfate)  
Cat. No.: HY-17423A

Abacavir sulfate (ABC) is a powerful nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used to treat HIV and AIDS.

Purity: 99.85%  
Clinical Data: Launched  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Adeovir**  
(GS-0393; PMEA)  
Cat. No.: HY-B1826

Adeovir (GS-0393) is an adenosine monophosphate analog antiviral agent that after intracellular conversion to Adeovir diphosphate inhibits HBV DNA polymerase. Adeovir has an IC₅₀ of 0.7 μM against HBV in the HepG2.2.15 cell line.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**AG 555**  
(Tyrophostin AG 555)  
Cat. No.: HY-15336

AG 555, a potent antiretroviral drug, is a potent and selective inhibitor of EGFR and blocks Cdk2 activation.

Purity: >98.0%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**AzddMeC**  
(CS-92)  
Cat. No.: HY-105268

AzddMeC (CS-92) is an antiviral nucleoside analogue and a potent potent, selective and orally active HIV-1 reverse transcriptase and HIV-1 replication inhibitor. In HIV-1-infected human PBM cells and HIV-1-infected human macrophages, the EC₅₀ values of AzddMeC are 9 nM and 6 nM, respectively.

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

**Azudine**  
(RO-0622; FNC)  
Cat. No.: HY-19314

Azudine (RO-0622) is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV. Azudine exerts highly potent inhibition on HIV-1 (EC₅₀ ranging from 0.03 to 6.92 nM) and HIV-2 (EC₅₀ ranging from 0.018 to 0.025 nM).

Purity: >98%  
Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
| **Azudidine hydrochloride**  
| (RO-0622 hydrochloride; FNC hydrochloride)  
| Cat. No.: HY-19314A  
| Azudidine (RO-0622) hydrochloride is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), with antiviral activity on HIV, HBV and HCV.  
| Purity: >97.0%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  

| **BDF378735**  
| Cat. No.: HY-U00426  
| BDF378735 is a phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase III beta (PI4KBβ) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 5.7 nM.  
| Purity: 99.10%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg  

| **Censavudine**  
| (OBP-601; BMS-986001)  
| Cat. No.: HY-16776  
| Censavudine (OBP-601; BMS-986001), a nucleoside analog, is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor. Censavudine is a potent HIV inhibitor with EC₅₀ ranges from 30 nM to 81 nM and 450 nM to 890 nM for HIV-2 and HIV-1, respectively.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg  

| **Corydine**  
| Cat. No.: HY-N2571  
| Corydine is a naturally occurring alkaloid which can be extracted from plants such as Croton echinocarpus leaves. Corydine is efficient on inhibiting reverse transcriptase (RT) activity with an IC₅₀ of 356.8 µg/mL.  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: No Development Reported  
| Size: 5 mg, 10 mg  

| **Daidzin**  
| (Daidzeside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)  
| Cat. No.: HY-N0018  
| Daidzin is an isoflavone that has anti-oxidant, anti-carcinogenic, and anti-atherosclerotic activities; directly inhibits mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (IC₅₀ = 80 nM) and is an effective anti-dipsotropic isoflavone.  
| Purity: 99.59%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg  

| **Dapivirine**  
| (TMC120; R147681)  
| Cat. No.: HY-14266  
| Dapivirine (TMC 120, TMC 120 R147681) is a NNRTI for HIV reverse transcriptase with IC₅₀ of 24 nM, inhibits a broad panel of HIV-1 isolates from different classes, including a wide range of NNRTI-resistant isolates.  
| Purity: 99.94%  
| Clinical Data: Phase 3  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg  

| **Delavirdine**  
| (U 90152; BHAP-U 90152)  
| Cat. No.: HY-10571  
| Delavirdine(U 90152) is a potent non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).  
| Purity: >98%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 1 mg, 5 mg  

| **Delavirdine mesylate**  
| (U 90152 mesylate; BHAP-U 90152 mesylate)  
| Cat. No.: HY-10571A  
| Delavirdine mesylate (U 90152 mesylate) is a potent non-nucleoside HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) of HIV-1.  
| Purity: 99.33%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg  

| **Didanosine**  
| (2',3'-Dideoxynosine; ddl)  
| Cat. No.: HY-B0249  
| Didanosine(videx) is a reverse transcriptase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.49 µM. Target: NRTIs; HIV Didanosine is a dideoxynucleoside compound in which the 3'-hydroxy group on the sugar moiety has been replaced by a hydrogen.  
| Purity: 99.75%  
| Clinical Data: Launched  
| Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg  

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Doravirine
(MK-1439)
Cat. No.: HY-16767

Doravirine (MK-1439) is a highly specific HIV-1 nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 4.5 nM, 5.5 nM and 6.1 nM against the wild type and K103N and Y181C reverse transcriptase mutants, respectively.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emtricitabine
(BW1922)
Cat. No.: HY-17427

Emtricitabine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with an EC₅₀ of 0.01 μM in PBMC cell. It is an antiviral drug for the treatment of HIV infection.

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Etravirine
(R165335; TMC125)
Cat. No.: HY-90005

Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.

Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Gramine
(Donaxine)
Cat. No.: HY-N0166

Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed. acts as an active adiponectin receptor (AdipoR) agonist, with EC₅₀ of 3.2 and 4.2 μM for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is also a human and mouse β2-Adrenergic receptor (β2-AR) agonist.

Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Lamivudine
(BCH-189)
Cat. No.: HY-80250

Lamivudine (BCH-189) is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). Lamivudine (BCH-189) can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and also the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Efavirenz
(DMP 266; EFV; L-743726)
Cat. No.: HY-10572

Efavirenz is a potent inhibitor of the wild-type HIV-1 reverse transcriptase with a Ki of 2.93 nM and exhibits an IC₅₀ of 1.5 nM for the inhibition of HIV-1 replicative spread in cell culture.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Emtricitabine S-oxide
(Emtricitabine sulfoxide; Emtricitabine Degradant-III)
Cat. No.: HY-100096

Emtricitabine S-oxide (Emtricitabine sulfoxide) is a major degradation product of Emtricitabine. Emtricitabine is a potent nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor used for the treatment of HIV infection.

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

Etravirine D4
(TMC-125 D4; R-165335 D4)
Cat. No.: HY-90005S

Etravirine D4 is the deuterium labeled Etravirine. Etravirine is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) used for the treatment of HIV.

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

Islatravir
(MK-8591)
Cat. No.: HY-104012

Islatravir (MK-8591) is a potent anti-HIV-1 agent, acting as a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, with EC₅₀ of 0.068 nM, 3.1 nM and 0.15 nM for HIV-1 (WT), HIV-1 (M184V), HIV-1 (MDR), respectively.

Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lamivudine 13C,15N2
Cat. No.: HY-135330

Lamivudine 13C,15N2 is a labelled impurity of Lamivudine (BCH-189). Lamivudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), and can inhibit HIV reverse transcriptase 1/2 and the reverse transcriptase of hepatitis B virus.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
Lersivirine (UK-453061)

Lersivirine (UK-453061) is a next-generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI, IC_{50}=119 nM) with a unique resistance profile that exhibits potent antiretroviral activity against wild-type human immunodeficiency virus and clinically relevant.

- **Purity:** 98.01%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 2
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Loviride (R 89439)

Loviride (R 89439) is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM for reverse transcriptase from HIV-1. Loviride (R 89439) inhibits HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV replication in MT-4 cells.

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

---

Nevirapine (BI-RG 587; NSC 641530; NVP)

Nevirapine is a non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS, with a K_{i} of 270 μM.

- **Purity:** 99.83%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

Pyridoxal phosphate (Pyridoxal 5′-phosphate; Pyridoxyl phosphate)

Pyridoxal phosphate is the active form of vitamin B6, acts as an inhibitor of reverse transcriptases, and is used for the treatment of tardive dyskinesia.

- **Purity:** 98.22%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

---

R-10015

R-10015, a broad-spectrum antiviral compound for HIV infection, acts as a potent and selective inhibitor of LIM domain kinase (LIMK) and binds to the ATP-binding pocket, with an IC_{50} of 38 nM for human LIMK1.

- **Purity:** 99.72%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Rilpivirine (R278474; TMC278; DB08864)

Rilpivirine (R278474; TMC278) is a type of anti-HIV medicine called a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).

- **Purity:** 99.84%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Rofavir etalafenamide (GS-9131)

Rofavir etalafenamide (GS-9131), a prodrug of the adenosine nucleotide analogue GS-9148, is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Rofavir etalafenamide is potent and active against a variety of NRTI mutants, and shows potent anti-HIV-1 activity.

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

---

SPK-601 (LMV-601)

SPK-601 (LMV-601) is an inhibitor of the phosphatidylcholine-specific phospholipase C (PC-PLC). SPK-601 also can be used as an antimicrobial agent.

- **Purity:** 98.19%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Stampidine

Stampidine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with potent and broad-spectrum anti-HIV activity. Stampidine inhibits the laboratory strain HTLV-1 strain (B-envelope subtype) and primary clinical isolates with IC_{50} values of 1 nM and 2 nM, respectively.

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

---

LERSIVIRINE (UK-453061) is a next-generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI, IC_{50}=119 nM) with a unique resistance profile that exhibits potent antiretroviral activity against wild-type human immunodeficiency virus and clinically relevant.

- **Purity:** 98.01%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 2
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

LOVIRIDE (R 89439) is a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI), with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM for reverse transcriptase from HIV-1. Loviride (R 89439) inhibits HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV replication in MT-4 cells.

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

---

NEVIRAPINE (BI-RG 587; NSC 641530; NVP) is a non-nucleoside inhibitor of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase used to treat and prevent HIV/AIDS, with a K_{i} of 270 μM.

- **Purity:** 99.83%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

---

PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE (Pyridoxal 5′-phosphate; Pyridoxyl phosphate) is the active form of vitamin B6, acts as an inhibitor of reverse transcriptases, and is used for the treatment of tardive dyskinesia.

- **Purity:** 98.22%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

---

R-10015, a broad-spectrum antiviral compound for HIV infection, acts as a potent and selective inhibitor of LIM domain kinase (LIMK) and binds to the ATP-binding pocket, with an IC_{50} of 38 nM for human LIMK1.

- **Purity:** 99.72%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

Rilpivirine (R278474; TMC278; DB08864) is a type of anti-HIV medicine called a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI).

- **Purity:** 99.84%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Rofavir etalafenamide (GS-9131), a prodrug of the adenosine nucleotide analogue GS-9148, is an orally active nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). Rofavir etalafenamide is potent and active against a variety of NRTI mutants, and shows potent anti-HIV-1 activity.

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

---

SPK-601 (LMV-601) is an inhibitor of the phosphatidylcholine-specific phospholipase C (PC-PLC). SPK-601 also can be used as an antimicrobial agent.

- **Purity:** 98.19%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

Stampidine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) with potent and broad-spectrum anti-HIV activity. Stampidine inhibits the laboratory strain HTLV-1 strain (B-envelope subtype) and primary clinical isolates with IC_{50} values of 1 nM and 2 nM, respectively.

- **Purity:** >98%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg
### Stavudine (d4T)

Stavudine is a nucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV. Target: HIV RT, NRTIs Stavudine is a dideoxynucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV. Stavudine is an analog of thymidine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.12%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stavudine sodium (d4T sodium)

Stavudine sodium is a nucleoside analog that inhibits reverse transcriptase and has in vitro activity against HIV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suramin

Suramin is a reversible and competitive protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of sirtuins: SirT1 (IC₅₀=297 nM), SirT2 (IC₅₀=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (IC₅₀=22 μM).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt)

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 (IC₅₀=297 nM), SirT2 (IC₅₀=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (IC₅₀=22 μM).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.93%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir (GS 1278; PMPA; TDF)

Tenofovir (GS 1278) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B (CHB).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.81%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir alafenamide (GS-7340)

Tenofovir alafenamide (GS-7340) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.92%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (GS-7340 (fumarate))

Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (GS-7340 fumarate) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.78%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate (GS-7340 (hemifumarate))

Tenofovir alafenamide hemifumarate (GS-7340 hemifumarate) is an investigational oral prodrug of Tenofovir. Tenofovir is a HIV-1 nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.79%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP)

Tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP) is a competitive DNA polymerases inhibitor (with respect to dATP) and a substrate of HIV type 1 (HIV-1) reverse transcriptase (RT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tenofovir Disoproxil (Bis(POC)-PMPA; GS 4331)

Tenofovir Disoproxil (Bis(POC)-PMPA) is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99.72%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Tel: 609-228-6898    Fax: 609-228-5909    Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate</td>
<td>HY-13782</td>
<td>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor used to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</td>
<td>99.80%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir hydrate</td>
<td>HY-13910A</td>
<td>Tenofovir hydrate is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenofovir maleate</td>
<td>HY-13910B</td>
<td>Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate is a nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor to treat HIV and chronic Hepatitis B.</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zalcitabine</td>
<td>HY-17392</td>
<td>Zalcitabine is a potent nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor used in the treatment of HIV infection.</td>
<td>99.51%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RSV

Respiratory syncytial virus

RSV (Respiratory syncytial virus) is a virus that causes respiratory tract infections. RSV is a negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus of the family Paramyxoviridae, which includes common respiratory viruses such as those causing measles and mumps. RSV is a member of the paramyxovirus subfamily Pneumovirinae. RSV is a major cause of lower respiratory tract infections and hospital visits during infancy and childhood.
### RSV Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-104032</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1</strong> is an anti-virus agent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Amentoflavone (Didemethyl-ginkgetin)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-N0662</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GS-443902 (GS-441524 triphosphate; Remdesivir metabolite)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-126303</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GS-443902 (GS-441524 triphosphate) is a potent viral RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 1.1 µM, 5 µM for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>JNJ-678 (JNJ-53718678)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-112180</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JNJ-678 (JNJ-53718678) is a novel fusion protein inhibitor. JNJ-678 has the potential for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) treatment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lumicitabine (ALS-008176, ALS-8176)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-12983A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lumicitabine (ALS-008176) is an inhibitor of the respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) polymerase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PC786</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-102038</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC786 is an inhaled respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) L protein polymerase inhibitor. PC786 demonstrates potent antiviral activity against RSV-A (IC₅₀ &lt; 0.09 to 0.71 nM) and RSV-B (IC₅₀ 1.3 to 50.6 nM).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ALS-8112</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-12983</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALS-8112 is a potent and selective respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) polymerase inhibitor. The 5'-triphosphate form of ALS-8112 inhibits RSV polymerase with an IC₅₀ of 0.02 µM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Enzapatovir (BTA-C585)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-109004</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enzapatovir (BTA-C585) is an orally bioavailable fusion inhibitor for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> &gt; 98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GS-443902 trisodium (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium; Remdesivir metabolite trisodium)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-126303C</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GS-443902 trisodium (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium) is a potent viral RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 1.1 µM, 5 µM for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 trisodium is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir (GS-5734).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.15%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Presatovir (GS-5806)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.: HY-16727</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presatovir (GS-5806) is a novel, orally bioavailable RSV fusion inhibitor with a mean EC₅₀ value of 0.43 nM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.95%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Phase 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM x 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Quercetin pentaacetate
(Pentaacetylquercetin)
Cat. No.: HY-124512
Quercetin pentaacetate could interact with F-protein with lower binding energy and better stability to block viral adhesion. Quercetin pentaacetate interacts with RSV and inhibit the viral adhesion on cell surface.

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

Ribavirin
(ICN-1229)
Cat. No.: HY-80434
Ribavirin (ICN-1229) is an antiviral agent against a broad spectrum of viruses including HCV, HIV, and RSV.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

RSV-IN-1
Cat. No.: HY-112673
RSV-IN-1 is a human respiratory syncytial virus (hRSV) inhibitor, with an IC$_{50}$ of 0.11 μM.

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

RSV604 R enantiomer
Cat. No.: HY-129938
RSV604 R enantiomer is the R-enantiomer of RSV604. RSV604 is an inhibitor of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) replication. R-enantiomer is less active against RSV.

Purity: 77.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

RSV604 racemate
Cat. No.: HY-12993A
RSV604 racemate is a racemic mixture, shows less potency against strains of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) than the S-isomer.

Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TMC353121
Cat. No.: HY-11097
TMC353121 is a potent respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion inhibitor with pEC$_{50}$ of 9.9.

Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

RD3-0028
Cat. No.: HY-100285
RD3-0028 is a potent and selective inhibitor of RSV replication with an EC$_{50}$ of 4.5 μM.

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

Roflumilast
Cat. No.: HY-15455
Roflumilast is a selective PDE4 inhibitor with IC$_{50}$ of 0.7, 0.9, 0.7, and 0.2 mM for PDEA4, PDEA4, PDEB1, and PDEB2, respectively, without affecting PDE1, PDE2, PDE3 or PDE5 isoenzymes from various cells.

Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

RSV604
Cat. No.: HY-12993
RSV604 is a novel inhibitor of respiratory syncytial virus replication(EC50=0.86 μM); a putative RSV nucleoprotein(N) inhibitor in phase 2 clinical trials. IC50 value: 0.86 μM(EC50) Target: RSV inhibitor RSV604, a novel benzodiazepine with submicromolar anti-RSV activity.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ziresovir
(AK0529; RO-0529)
Cat. No.: HY-109142
Ziresovir (AK0529; RO-0529) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) fusion (F) protein (RSV F) protein inhibitor. Ziresovir shows anti-RSV activity (EC$_{50}$=3 nM) and highlights pharmacokinetics in animal species.

Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
SARS-CoV
SARS coronavirus

SARS-CoV is the coronavirus (CoV) that causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). CoVs are enveloped viruses with a positive-sense, single-stranded RNA and can cause health-threatening outbreaks by targeting human respiratory system, including not only SARS, but also Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and lastly coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19, or SARS-CoV-2).

CoVs have four main structural proteins: spike (S), membrane (M), envelope (E), and nucleocapsid (N) proteins. An S protein mediates the CoV entry into host cells by attaching to a cellular receptor (ACE2 for SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2, DPP4 for MERS-CoV), followed by fusion between virus and host cell membranes. Genome replication and subgenomic RNA transcription after entry carry on with the participation of many nonstructural proteins such as Mpro (main protease or 3CLpro), PLpro (papain-like protease) and RdRp (RNA-dependent RNA polymerase). Then the structural proteins are translated, assembled into mature virions, and released via vesicles by exocytosis. It is worth mentioning that a protease called TMPRSS2 (transmembrane protease, serine 2) play important roles throughout the whole life of CoVs (such as attachment, assembling and release) by cleaving S protein. All the proteins and subcellular structures participated in the life cycle of CoVs are promising targets for treatment of disease caused by CoVs.
## SARS-CoV Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(R)-HCQ</td>
<td>HY-81370B</td>
<td>(R)-Hydroxychloroquine is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic antimalarial drug which can also inhibit Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro. Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Launched &lt;br&gt;Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(S)-Hydroxychloroquine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(S)-HCQ</td>
<td>HY-81370A</td>
<td>(S)-Hydroxychloroquine (S)-HCQ is the enantiomer of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine, a synthetic antimalarial drug, inhibits Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling, and shows efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro. Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Launched &lt;br&gt;Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(±)-Alliin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(±)-L-Alliin</td>
<td>HY-126085</td>
<td>(±)-Alliin is the main active component of garlic. (±)-Alliin is a putative inhibitor of the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 (M&lt;sub&gt;pr&lt;/sub&gt;). Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4'-O-Methylbavachalcone</strong></td>
<td>HY-N1910</td>
<td>4'-O-Methylbavachalcone is a chalcone isolated from Psoralea corfolia, inhibits severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) papain-like protease (PLpro) activity, with an IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 10.1 μM. Purity: 98.64% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6-Thioguanine</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Thioguanine-2-Amino-6-purinethiol)</td>
<td>HY-13765</td>
<td>6-Thioguanine (Thioguanine, 2-Amino-6-purinethiol) is an anti-leukemia and immunosuppressant agent, acts as an inhibitor of SARS and MERS coronavirus papain-like proteases (PLpros) and also potently inhibits USP2 activity, with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of 25 μM and 40 μM for PLpros and recombinant human... Purity: &gt;98.0% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Launched &lt;br&gt;Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aloxistatin</strong>&lt;br&gt;(664d; 664c ethyl ester)</td>
<td>HY-100229</td>
<td>Aloxistatin (664d) is a cell-permeable and irreversible broad-spectrum cysteine protease inhibitor. Aloxistatin (664d) exhibits entry-blocking effect for MERS-CoV. Purity: 98.22% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMY-101</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cp40)</td>
<td>HY-P1717</td>
<td>AMY-101 (Cp40), a peptidic inhibitor of the central complement component C3 (K&lt;sub&gt;C&lt;/sub&gt; = 0.5 nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs). Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Phase 2 &lt;br&gt;Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMY-101 TFA</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Cp40 TFA)</td>
<td>HY-P1717A</td>
<td>AMY-101 TFA (Cp40 TFA), a peptidic inhibitor of the central complement component C3 (K&lt;sub&gt;C&lt;/sub&gt; = 0.5 nM), inhibits naturally occurring periodontitis in non-human primates (NHPs). Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andrographolide</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Andrographis)</td>
<td>HY-N0191</td>
<td>Andrographolide is a NF-κB inhibitor, which inhibits NF-κB activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on p50 in endothelial cells without affecting IkB degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects. Purity: 97.46% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: Launched &lt;br&gt;Size: 100 mg, 500 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-MERS-26E mAb</strong>&lt;br&gt;(MERS-26E; MERS Antibody-26E)</td>
<td>HY-P9804</td>
<td>Anti-MERS-26E mAb (MERS-26E; MERS Antibody-26E), a human neutralizing antibody IgG1 (CHO expressed) that can compete for the binding of the virus Spike protein to the receptor (CD26), thereby inhibiting virus invasion into host cells. Purity: &gt;98% &lt;br&gt;Clinical Data: No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;Size: 100 μg, 500 μg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-9805</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb</strong>&lt;br&gt;(MERS-3A1; MERS Antibody-3A1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb (MERS-3A1) is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody with the high binding affinity produced in CHO cells. Anti-MERS-3A1 mAb blocks the binding of MERS-CoV spike protein to DPP4 receptor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 µg, 500 µg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-9806</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-MERS-D12 mAb</strong>&lt;br&gt;(MERS-D12; MERS Antibody-D12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-MERS-D12 mAb (MERS-D12; MERS Antibody-D12) is a human monoclonal IgG1. Anti-MERS-D12 mAb binds directly to the DPP4 interacting region of the MERS-CoV Spike receptor binding domain (RBD) and effect neutralization by directly blocking receptor binding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-9803</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-SARS-80R mAb</strong>&lt;br&gt;(SARS-80R; SARS Antibody-80R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-SARS-80R mAb (SARS-80R) is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody produced in CHO cells. Anti-SARS-80R mAb can specifically bind to Spike (S1) protein to prevent SARS virus infection of susceptible cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 µg, 500 µg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-9801</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-Spike-RBD mAb</strong>&lt;br&gt;(SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) Spike RBD Antibody)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Spike-RBD mAb is a CHO cell derived human monoclonal IgG1 antibody. Blocking the interaction of spike protein and ACE2 is a potential therapeutic approach for SARS-CoV-2 treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 100 µg, 500 µg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-13512</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camostat mesylate</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Camostat mesilate; FOY305; FOY-5980)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camostat mesylate (Camostat mesilate) is an orally active, synthetic serine protease inhibitor for chronic pancreatitis. Camostat mesylate, an inhibitor of TMRPSS2, shows antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17589A</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloroquine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17589B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloroquine dihydrochloride</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine dihydrochloride is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: &gt;98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.: HY-17589</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloroquine phosphate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine phosphate is an antimalarial and anti-inflammatory agent widely used to treat malaria and rheumatoid arthritis. Chloroquine phosphate is an autophagy and toll-like receptors (TLRs) inhibitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity: 99.89%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Data: Launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clevudine</td>
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<td>Dihydrotanshinone I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Favipiravir (T-705)</td>
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<td>Galidesivir</td>
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<td>Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F)</td>
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<td>Emodin (Frangula emodin)</td>
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<td>Galidesivir hydrochloride</td>
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<td>GNF-2</td>
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</table>
GNF-5

GNF-5, an analogue of GNF-2 with improved pharmacokinetic properties, is a selective non-ATP competitive inhibitor of Bcr-Abl with an IC50 value of 0.22±0.1 μM (Wild type Abl).

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GRL0617

GRL0617 is a potent, selective and competitive noncovalent inhibitor of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV) papain-like protease (PLpro/deubiquitinase, with an IC50 of 0.6 μM, and with a Ki of 0.49 μM).

Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GS-441524

GS-441524, predominant metabolite of Remdesivir and superior to Remdesivir against Covid-19, shows comparable efficacy in cell-based models of primary human lung and cat cells infected with coronavirus.

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

GS-443902 trioside (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium; Remdesivir metabolite trisodium)

GS-443902 trioside (GS-441524 triphosphate trisodium) is a potent viral RNA-dependent RNA-polymerases (RdRp) inhibitor with IC50 of 1.1 μM, 5 μM for RSV RdRp and HCV RdRp, respectively. GS-443902 trioside is the active triphosphate metabolite of Remdesivir (GS-5734).

Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HQC sulfat e)

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate (HCQ sulfate) is a synthetic antimalarial drug which can also inhibit Toll-like receptor 7/9 (TLR7/9) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate is efficiently inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in vitro.

Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Imatinib (STI571; CGP-57148B)

Imatinib (STI571) is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4; CGP-57148B D4)

Imatinib D4 (STI571 D4) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.

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

Imatinib D8 (STI571 D8; CGP-57148B D8)

Imatinib D8 (STI571 D8) is a deuterium labeled Imatinib (STI571). Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits BCR/ABL, v-Abl, PDGFR and c-kit kinase activity.

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

Ivermectin (MK-933)

Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of Impo/B1-mediated nuclear import and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.

Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ivermectin B1a</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-126937</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin B1a, a derivative of Avermectin B1a (HY-15308), is a main component of Ivermectin (HY-15310). Ivermectin (MK-935) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin is a candidate therapeutic against SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: &gt; 98%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ivermectin B1b</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-125729</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ivermectin B1b is the minor component of Ivermectin. Ivermectin, a potent anti-parasitic agent, inhibits the replication of SARS-CoV-2 in cell culture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: &gt; 98%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Lopinavir**  
(ABT-378) | **Cat. No.**: HY-14588 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lopinavir is a potent HIV protease inhibitor with Ki of 1.3 pM. Target: HIV protease Lopinavir is a potent inhibitor of Rh123 efflux in Caco-2 monolayers with IC50 of 1.7 mM. Lopinavir exposure (72 hours) in LS 180V cells reduces the content of intracellular Rh123.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: 99.97%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg |

| **Methylprednisolone**  
(U 7532) | **Cat. No.**: HY-B0260 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methylprednisolone is a synthetic corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory and immunomodulating properties. Methylprednisolone improve severe or critical COVID-19 by activating ACE2 and reducing IL-6 levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: 99.67%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg |

| **Mizoribine**  
(NSC 289637; HE 69) | **Cat. No.**: HY-17470 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mizoribine (NSC 289637), an imidazole nucleoside, inhibits HCV RNA replication with IC&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt; of approximately 100 μM for anti-HCV activity. Immunosuppressant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: 99.98%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg |

| **Nafamostat**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-80190 |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Purity**: &gt; 98%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Nafamostat hydrochloride**  
| **Cat. No.**: HY-80190B |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Purity**: &gt; 98%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg |

| **Nafamostat mesylate**  
(FUT-175) | **Cat. No.**: HY-80190A |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| **Purity**: 99.97%  
**Clinical Data**: Launched  
**Size**: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PB28</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cat. No.</strong>: HY-108511A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PB28 is a cyclohexylpiperazine derivative and a high affinity and selective sigma 2 (σ2) receptor agonist with a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.68 nM. PB28 is also a σ1 antagonist with a K&lt;sub&gt;i&lt;/sub&gt; of 0.38 nM. PB28 is less affinity for other receptors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Purity**: &gt; 98%  
**Clinical Data**: No Development Reported  
**Size**: 1 mg, 5 mg |
**PLpro inhibitor**

PLpro inhibitor is a potent inhibitor of papain-like protease (PLpro) with an IC₅₀ of 2.6 μM. PLpro inhibitor inhibits SARS-CoV-2 PLpro with an IC₅₀ of 5.0 μM and an EC₅₀ of 21.0 μM.

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

---

**Remdesivir**

Remdesivir (GS-5734), a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity, has EC₅₀ of 74 nM for SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV in HAE cells, and 30 nM for murine hepatitis virus in delayed brain tumor cells.

Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

---

**Remdesivir nucleoside monophosphate**

Remdesivir nucleoside monophosphate is a metabolite of Remdesivir. Remdesivir is a nucleoside analogue with effective antiviral activity against SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV.

Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

---

**SARS-CoV-2-IN-1**

SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 is a potent Mpro inhibitor. SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 inhibits the purified recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Mpro, SARS-CoV Mpro and MERS-CoV Mpro with IC₅₀ of 0.67, 0.90 and 0.58 μM, respectively.

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

---

**Remdesivir-D5 (GS-5734-D5)**

Remdesivir-D5 (GS-5734-D5) is a deuterium labeled Remdesivir. Remdesivir (GS-5734) is a nucleoside analogue, with effective antiviral activity, with EC₅₀ of 74 nM for SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV in HAE cells, and 30 nM for murine hepatitis virus in delayed brain tumor cells.

Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

---

**SARS-CoV-IN-1**

SARS-CoV-IN-1 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-1 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC₅₀ of 4.9 μM in Vero cells.

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**SARS-CoV-IN-2**

SARS-CoV-IN-2 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-2 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC₅₀ of 1.9 μM in Vero cells.

Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**SARS-CoV-IN-3**

SARS-CoV-IN-3 is an effective inhibitor of SARS-CoV replication. SARS-CoV-IN-3 shows anti-Coronavirus activity with an EC₅₀ of 3.6 μM in Vero cells.

Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

---

**Scutellarein (6-Hydroxyapigenin; 4',5,6,7-Tetrahydroxyflavone)**

Scutellarein, a main active ingredient extracted from Erigeron brevicalixus (Vant.) Hand-Mazz., has been wildly used to treat acute cerebral infarction and paralysis induced by cerebrovascular diseases.

Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

---

**Setrobuvir (ANA598)**

Setrobuvir (ANA598) is an orally active non-nucleoside HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitor. ANA-598 inhibits both de novo RNA synthesis and primer extension, with IC₅₀ between 4 and 5 nM. Setrobuvir also shows excellent binding affinity to SARS-CoV-2 RdRp and induces RdRp inhibition.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg
T-705RTP
Cat. No.: HY-135803

T-705RTP is a selective and GTP-competitive influenza virus RNA polymerase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.14 μM and a Kᵢ of 1.52 μM. T-705RTP is the active triphosphate metabolite of T-705 and has potent anti-influenza virus activity.

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

T-705RTP sodium
Cat. No.: HY-135791

T-705RTP sodium is a selective and GTP-competitive influenza virus RNA polymerase inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 0.14 μM and a Kᵢ of 1.52 μM. T-705RTP sodium is the active triphosphate metabolite of T-705 and has potent anti-influenza virus activity.

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

TAFL-2
(TNF Protease Inhibitor 2)
Cat. No.: HY-100211

TAFL-2 (TNF Protease Inhibitor 2) is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of matrix metalloprotease (MMP), tumour necrosis factorα-converting enzyme (TACE) and a disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAM), with an IC₅₀ of 20 μM for MMP. TAFL-2 blocks the entry of infectious SARS-CoV.

Purity:  >95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

X77
Cat. No.: HY-136298A

X77 is a potent inhibitor of the main protease of SARS-CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2 Mₚ).

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

XP-59
Cat. No.: HY-136284

XP-59 is a potent inhibitor of the SARS-CoV Mₚ, with a Kᵢ of 0.1 μM.

Purity:  98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zotatifin
(eFT226)
Cat. No.: HY-112163

Zotatifin (eFT226) is a potent, selective, and well-tolerated eIF4A inhibitor. Zotatifin promotes eIF4A binding to specific mRNA sequences with recognition motifs in the 5'-UTRs (IC₅₀=2 nM) and interferes with the assembly of the eIF4F initiation complex.

Purity:  >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg
Virus Protease

Viral proteases are enzymes encoded by the genetic material (DNA or RNA) of viral pathogens. Viral proteases catalyze the cleavage of specific peptide bonds in viral polyprotein precursors or in cellular proteins. Viral proteases may use different catalytic mechanisms involving either serine, cysteine or aspartic acid residues to attack the scissile peptide bond. Selective recognition of these sequence patterns by a complementary substrate binding site of the enzyme ensures a high degree of specific recognition and cleavage.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is the cause of the respiratory illness coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Initial spike protein priming by transmembrane protease, serine 2 (TMPRSS2) is essential for entry of SARS-CoV-2. After a SARS-CoV-2 virion attaches to a target cell, the cell’s protease TMPRSS2 cuts open the spike protein of the virus, exposing a fusion peptide.
# Virus Protease Inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus Protease Inhibitor</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Purity</th>
<th>Clinical Data</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-)-Epicatechin gallate</td>
<td>HY-N0002</td>
<td>98.57%</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Phenylethanol</td>
<td>HY-B1290</td>
<td>99.64%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Phenybutyric acid</td>
<td>HY-A0281</td>
<td>99.98%</td>
<td>Launched</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpha-Mangostin</td>
<td>HY-N0328</td>
<td>99.46%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2ti-1</td>
<td>HY-136465</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2ti-2</td>
<td>HY-136466</td>
<td>&gt;98%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>1 mg, 5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-)-α-Pinene</td>
<td>HY-N0549</td>
<td>99.63%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,4-Dimethoxycinnamic acid</td>
<td>HY-N1778</td>
<td>99.54%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4E2RCat</td>
<td>HY-100733</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminothiazole</td>
<td>HY-12396</td>
<td>&gt;98.0%</td>
<td>No Development Reported</td>
<td>10 mM x 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelicin</td>
<td>HY-N0763</td>
<td>A furocoumarin naturally occurring tricyclic aromatic compound, structurally related to psoralens, is reported to have anti-cancer, antiviral, anti-inflammatory activity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artesunate</td>
<td>HY-N0193</td>
<td>An inhibitor of both STAT-3 and exported protein 1 (EXP1).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ960</td>
<td>HY-10411</td>
<td>A potent and specific inhibitor of the JAK2 kinase with a K_\text{d} of 0.45 nM.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brequinar</td>
<td>HY-108325</td>
<td>A potent inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 5.2 nM for human DHODH. Brequinar has potent activities against a broad spectrum of viruses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynasore</td>
<td>HY-15304</td>
<td>A cell-permeable dynamin inhibitor with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 15 \mu M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthraquinone</td>
<td>HY-N0354</td>
<td>A precursor for dye formation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid; ASA)</td>
<td>HY-14654</td>
<td>A non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of COX-1 and COX-2 with IC\textsubscript{50} of 5 and 210 \mu g/mL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergenin (Cuscutin)</td>
<td>HY-N0017</td>
<td>A cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activity such as hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antitumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danthon (Danthon; Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxanthraquinone)</td>
<td>HY-80923</td>
<td>A natural product extracted from the traditional Chinese medicine rhubarb. Danthon functions in regulating glucose and lipid metabolism by activating AMPK.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ebselen

**Cat. No.:** HY-13750

Ebselen (SPI-1005), a glutathione peroxidase mimetic, is a potent **voltage-dependent calcium channel** (VDCC) blocker. Ebselen potently inhibits MTT (IC₅₀ = 0.67 μM) and **COVID-19** virus (EC₅₀ = 4.67 μM). Ebselen is an inhibitor of HIV-1 capsid CTD dimerization.

- **Purity:** 99.58%
- **Clinical Data:** Phase 3
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### ESI-09

**Cat. No.:** HY-16704

ESI-09 is a novel noncyclic nucleotide **EPAC** antagonist with **IC₅₀** values of 3.2 and 1.4 μM for EPAC1 and EPAC2, respectively.

- **Purity:** 98.07%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Fosarnet sodium

**Cat. No.:** HY-B1318

Fosarnet sodium (Trisodium phosphonoformate; Phosphonoformic acid trisodium salt) is a **viral DNA polymerase** activity inhibitor, leading to reversible suppression of viral replication. Fosarnet sodium is an antiviral agent used in cytomegalovirus retinitis.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

### Glycyrrhizic acid

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0184

Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponin, acting as a direct **HMGCR** inhibitor, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

### Genkwanin

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0731

Genkwanin is a major non-glycosylated flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activities.

- **Purity:** 99.82%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Hinokitiol

**Cat. No.:** HY-B2230

Hinokitiol is a component of essential oils isolated from Chymacyparis obtusa, reduces Nrf2 expression, and decreases DNMT1 and UHRF1 mRNA and protein expression, with anti-infective, anti-oxidative, and anti-tumor activities.

- **Purity:** 99.28%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

### L-Lysine

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0469

L-lysine is an essential amino acid with important roles in connective tissues and carnitine synthesis, energy production, growth in children, and maintenance of immune functions.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** Launched
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### L-Lysine hydrochloride

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0470

L-lysine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid for humans with various benefits including treating herps, increasing calcium absorption, reducing diabetes-related illnesses and improving gut health.

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

### Lycorine

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0288

Lycorine is a natural alkaloid extracted from the Amaryllidaceae plant. Lycorine is a potent and orally active **SCAP** inhibitor with a Kᵢ value 15.24 nM. Lycorine downregulates the SCAP protein level without changing its transcription.

- **Purity:** > 98.0%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

### Lycorine hydrochloride

**Cat. No.:** HY-N0289

Lycorine hydrochloride is the main active ingredient of the herbal medicine derived from Lycoris radiata and is also a melanoma vasculogenic inhibitor and has anti-tumor activity. Lycorine hydrochloride effectively inhibits mitotic proliferation of Hey1B cells (IC₅₀ of 1.2 μM).

- **Purity:** 99.89%
- **Clinical Data:** No Development Reported
- **Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ML188</td>
<td>HY-136259</td>
<td>ML188, a first in class probe, is a selective non-covalent SARS-CoV 3CLpro inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 1.5 μM. Antiviral activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.35% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGI-1 (ML414)</td>
<td>HY-117383</td>
<td><strong>NGI-1 (ML414)</strong> is a potent oligosaccharyltransferase (OST) inhibitor, directly targeting and blocking the function of the OST catalytic subunits STT3A and STT3B. NGI-1 is a cell permeable inhibitor and can effectively reduce virus infectivity without affecting cell viability. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> 99.95% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oroxyn A (Baeclein 6-methy ether; 6-Methoxybaeclein)</td>
<td>HY-N0560</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.90% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF429242 dihydrochloride</td>
<td>HY-13447A</td>
<td>PF429242 dihydrochloride is a reversible and competitive SREBP site 1 protease (S1P) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 175 nM. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> 98.08% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenytoin (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin)</td>
<td>HY-80448</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.91% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenytoin sodium (5,5-Diphenylhydantoin sodium salt)</td>
<td>HY-80448A</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.91% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> Launched &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Desmethyloclozapine</td>
<td>HY-G0021</td>
<td>N-Desmethyloclozapine is a major active metabolite of the atypical antipsychotic drug Clozapine. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> 99.72% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH125</td>
<td>HY-100576</td>
<td>NH125 is a potent and selective inhibitor of eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase (eEF-2K/CaMKIII), also can induce eEF2 phosphorylation, with an IC₅₀ of 60 nM for eEF-2K. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCL 016</td>
<td>HY-10660</td>
<td>PCL 016 is a topical antiviral agent, which inhibits adenovirus replication in rabbit. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> &gt;98.0% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIK-93</td>
<td>HY-12046</td>
<td>PIK-93 is the first potent, synthetic PI4K (PI4KIIIb) inhibitor with IC₅₀ of 19 nM, and also inhibits P38K and PI3Kα with IC₅₀ of 16 nM and 39 nM, respectively. &lt;br&gt;<strong>Purity:</strong> 99.37% &lt;br&gt;<strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported &lt;br&gt;<strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plerixafor (AMD 3100; JM3100; SID791)
Cat. No.: HY-10046
Plerixafor (AMD 3100) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 44 nM. Plerixafor, an immunostimulant and a hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) mobilizer, is an allosteric agonist of CXCR7. Plerixafor inhibits HIV-1 and HIV-2 replication with an EC\textsubscript{50} of 1-10 nM.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride; JM3100 octahydrochloride; SID791 octahydrochloride)
Cat. No.: HY-50912
Plerixafor octahydrochloride (AMD3100 octahydrochloride) is a selective CXCR4 antagonist with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 44 nM.
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Probucol (DH-581)
Cat. No.: HY-80388
Probucol (DH-581) is an anti-hyperlipidemic drug by lowering the level of cholesterol in the bloodstream by increasing the rate of LDL catabolism.
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001)
Cat. No.: HY-114698
Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) is a dihydroquinazolinone (DHQ2) inhibitor of retrograde trafficking. Retro-2 cycl (RN 1-001) inhibits JCPyV and HPV16 pseudovirus with IC\textsubscript{50} of 54 μM and 160 μM, respectively. Antiviral agent.
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rupintrivir (AG7088)
Cat. No.: HY-106161
Rupintrivirr (AG7088), an antiviral drug, is a potent, selective and irreversible inhibitor of human rhinovirus (HRV) 3C protease.
Purity: >99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

SARS-CoV-2-IN-1
Cat. No.: HY-135860
SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 is a potent Mpro inhibitor. SARS-CoV-2-IN-1 inhibits the purified recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Mpro, SARS-CoV Mpro and MERS-CoV Mpro with IC\textsubscript{50} of 0.67, 0.90 and 0.58 μM, respectively.
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisandrin A (Schizandrin A; Wuweizisu A; Deoxyschizandrin)
Cat. No.: HY-N0693
Schisandrin A inhibits CYP3A activity with an IC\textsubscript{50} of 6.60 μM and K\textsubscript{i} of 5.83 μM, respectively.
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Schisandrin C (Schizandrin C; Wuweizisu-C)
Cat. No.: HY-N0690
Schisandrin C is a phytochemical lignan isolated from Schizandra chinensis Baill.; shows anticancer-effects in human leukemia U937 cells.
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRPIN340 (SRPK inhibitor)
Cat. No.: HY-13949
SRPIN340 is an ATP-competitive serine-arginine-rich protein kinase (SRPK) inhibitor, with a K\textsubscript{i} of 0.89 μM for SRPK1.
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STING agonist-1 (G10)
Cat. No.: HY-19711
STING agonist-1 (G10) is human-specific STING agonist that elicits antiviral activity against emerging Alphaviruses. G10 potently blocks replication of Alphavirus species Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus (VEEV) with IC\textsubscript{50} of 24.57 μM.
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tubacin</strong></th>
<th><strong>ZINC03129319</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-13428</td>
<td><strong>Cat. No.:</strong> HY-112254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tubacin is a potent and selective inhibitor of HDAC6, with an IC$_{50}$ value of 4 nM and approximately 350-fold selectivity over HDAC1.</td>
<td>ZINC03129319 is a dengue virus (DENV) NS2B-NS3 protease inhibitor extracted from patent US20150141521A1, has inhibition constants (K$<em>{d}$) of 92 µM and K$</em>{d}$ of 20 µM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 99.17%</td>
<td><strong>Purity:</strong> 98.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
<td><strong>Clinical Data:</strong> No Development Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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